EUROASIA

Congress on Scientific Researches and Recent Trends-VII

December 6-9, 2020 / Baku Eurasian University

Abstract Book

Editors:
Prof. Dr. Gulzar IBRAHIMOVA
Merve KIDIRYÜZ

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EUROASIA CONGRESS ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES AND RECENT TRENDS-VII

December 6-9, 2020
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ABSTRACT BOOK

Editors:
Prof. Dr. Gulzar IBRAHIMOVA
Merve KIDIRYÜZ

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CONGRESS'S IDENTIFICATION

CONGRESS NAME
EUROASIA CONGRESS ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES AND RECENT TRENDS-VII

DATE AND PLACE
December 6-9, 2020 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN

ORGANIZING ORGANIZATION
Baku Euroasian University
IKSAD - Institute of Economic Development and Social Research

HEAD OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Prof. Dr. Gülzar IBRAHIMOVA

COORDINATOR
Merve KIDIRYÜZ

INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS
Turkey - 221
Azerbaijan, , Iran, Pakistan, Morocco, Nigeria, Russia, India, Kyrgyzstan, USA, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Hungary, Indonesia, Philippines, Tanzania, Malaysia, France, Romania, Algeria, Albania, Ivory Coast, Benin, Fiji, Saudi Arabia, China, UK, Palestine, Cameroon, Taiwan, Ghana, Poland, Spain, Germany, Oman, Congo, Belgium, Georgia, Kosova, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Japan, Australia, Mali, Kazakhstan, Canada, Libya - 232

NUMBER OF ACCEPTED PAPERS
453

NUMBER OF REJECTED PAPERS
157

EVALUATION PROCESS
All applications have undergone a double-blind peer review process

CONGRESS LANGUAGES
Turkish and all dialects, English, Russian

PRESENTATION
Oral presentation

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Prof. Dr. Mustafa TALAS
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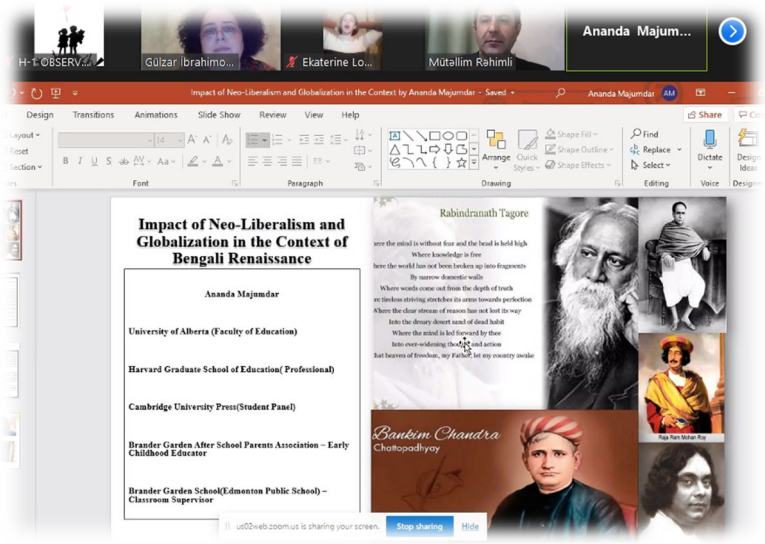







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EUROASIA

Congress on Scientific Researches and Recent Trends-VII

December 6-7-8-9, 2020 / Baku Eurasian University

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Önəmli, Xahiş edirik diqqətlə oxuyasınız

Konfransımızda Yazı Qaydalarına uyğun göndərilmiş və elmi komissiyadan keçən məruzələr üçün online (video konfran şəklində) çıxış imkanı veriləcəkdir.
Online məruzə üçün **https://zoom.us/join** linki üzərindən daxil olaraq "Meeting ID or Personal Link Name" yerinə ID nömrəsinə daxil olaraq konfransa qoşula bilərsiniz.
ZOOM tədbiqi pulsuzdur və yeni hesab açmağa ehtiyac yoxdur
ZOOM tədbiqi qeydiyyatdan keçmədən istifadə edilə bilir
Tədbiq planşet, telefon və komputerlərdə mümkündür
Hər iclasda məruzəçilər məruzə saatından 5 dəqiqə əvvəl konfransa bağlanmış olmaları lazımdır
Bütün konfrans iştirakçıları canlı qoşularaq bütün məruzələri izləyə bilərlər.
Moderator – iclasdakı çıxış və elmi diskussiyalar (sual-cavab) hissəsindən məsuldurlar

Nəzər Yetirilmasi Vaxib Olanlar – TEXNİKİ BİLGİLƏR

Komputerlərinizdə mikrafon olduğunə və saz vəziyyətdə olmasına əmin olmalısınız.
ZOOM-da ekran paylaşma xüsusiyyətini bacarmalısınız
Qəbul edilən məqalə sahiblərinin mail adresinə ZOOM tədbiqindəki linkə aid İD nömrəsi göndəriləcəkdir.
Sertifikatlar konfransdan sonra sizlərə PDF olaraq göndəriləcəkdir.
Konfrans proqramında yer və saat dəyişikliyi kimi tələblər nəzərə alınmayacaqdır.

Önemli, Dikkatle Okuyunuz Lütfen

Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildiriler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
Online sunum yapabilmek için **https://zoom.us/join** sitesi üzerinden giriş yaparak "Meeting ID or Personal Link Name" yerine ID numarasını girerek oturuma katılabilirsiniz.
Zoom uygulaması ücretsizdir ve hesap oluşturmaya gerek yoktur.
Zoom uygulaması kaydolmadan kullanılabilir.
Uygulama tablet, telefon ve PC'lerde çalışıyor.
Her oturumdaki sunucular, sunum saatinden 5 dk öncesinde oturuma bağlanmış olmaları gerekmektedir.
Tüm kongre katılımcıları canlı bağlanarak tüm oturumları dinleyebilir.
Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

Dikkat Edilmesi Gerekenler- TEKNİK BİLGİLER

Bilgisayarınızda mikrofon olduğuna ve çalıştığına emin olun.
Zoom'da ekran paylaşma özelliğine kullanabilmelisiniz.
Kabul edilen bildiri sahiplerinin mail adreslerine Zoom uygulamasında oluşturduğumuz oturuma ait ID numarası gönderilecektir.
Katılım belgeleri kongre sonunda tarafınıza pdf olarak gönderilecektir
Kongre programında yer ve saat değişikliği gibi talepler dikkate alınmayacaktır

IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

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The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account.
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The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
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All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

Points to Take into Consideration - TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Make sure your computer has a microphone and is working.
You should be able to use screen sharing feature in Zoom.
Attendance certificates will be sent to you as pdf at the end of the congress.
Requests such as change of place and time will not be taken into consideration in the congress program.

Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name surname and hall number,**exp. H-1, Sibel MUTLU**

-Opening Ceremony-

06.12.2020

08^{40}-09^{00}
• Turkey Local Time

09^{40}-10^{00}
• Azerbaijan Local Time

07^{40}-08^{00}
• Bulgaria Local Time

07^{40}-08^{00}
• Ukraine Local Time

09^{40}-10^{00}
• Georgia Local Time



Prof. Dr. Gulzar IBRAHIMOVA

HEAD OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Vice Rector of Baku Eurasian University

NUMBER OF ACCEPTED PAPERS: 453
NUMBER OF REJECTED PAPERS: 157
CONGRESS LANGUAGES: Turkish and all dialects, English, Russian

Participants Countries: 47 (Azerbaijan, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Morocco, Nigeria, Russia, India, Kyrgyzstan, USA, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Hungary, Indonesia, Philippines, Tanzania, Malaysia, France, Romania, Algeria, Albania, Ivory Coast, Benin, Fiji, Saudi Arabia, China, UK, Palestine, Cameroon, Taiwan, Ghana, Poland, Spain, Germany, Oman, Congo, Belgium, Georgia, Kosova, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Japan, Australia, Mali, Kazakhstan, Canada, Libya)

Hall-1, Session-1
06.12.2020, Sunday

Baku Time	Ankara Time	zoom	Sofia Time	Delhi Time
$10^{00} : 12^{00}$	$09^{00} : 11^{00}$	ID: 572 394 7582 Password: 122020	$08^{00} : 10^{00}$	$11^{30} : 13^{30}$

MODERATOR: Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Sibel MUTLU	*Yüzyil Hospital, Turkey*	PREGNANCY AND RADIATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fırat ERDOĞAN Prof. Dr. Zeynep ATAY Dr. Mustafa ÇİFTÇİ Prof. Dr.Ömer CERAN	*Medipol University, Turkey*	URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS AND ACCOMPANYING SITUATIONS IN CHILDREN
Prof. Dr. Vessela Kancheva **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Davide Fabbri** Assoc. Prof. Dr. Maria Antonietta Dettori Prof. Dr. Giovanna Delogu Prof. DSc Alerksei V. Trofimov	*Institute of Organic Chemistry with a Center for Phytochemistry, Bulgaria* *CNR- Instirtuto di Chimica Biomoleculare, Italy* *CNR- Instirtuto di Chimica Biomoleculare, Italy* *N.M.Emanuel' Institute of Chemical Physics, Russia*	ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF SELECTED BIO-ANTIOXIDANTS AND THEIR SYNTHETIC ANALOGUES DURING BULK PHASE LIPID AUTOXIDATION
Prof. DSc Rumen M. Balansky Prof. Dr. Vessela Kancheva Prof. DSc Alerksei V. Trofimov Assoc. Prof. Valeri A. Menshov Prof DSc Silvio De Flora	*National Specialized Hospital for Active Treatment in Oncology, Bulgaria* *Institute of Organic Chemistry with a Center for Phytochemistry, Bulgaria* *Emanuel Institute of Biochemical, Russia* *Emanuel Institute of Biochemical, Russia* *University of Genoa, Italy*	EFFECTS OF PROOXIDANTS AND ANTIOXIDANTS ON CLASTOGENIC ACTIVITY OF TOBACCO SMOKE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Güray BULUT	*Medipol University, Turkey*	CLINICAL RESULTS OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING KYPHOPLASTY AFTER THORACOLUMBAR OSTEOPOROTIC FRACTURE
Dr. K.R. PADMA Dr. K.R. DON	*Sri Padmavati Mahila VisvaVidyalayam (Women's) University, India* *Saveetha Dental College, India*	SYNGERISITC EFFECT OF CHITOSAN-SILVER NANOCOMPOSITE IS THE POTENTIAL METHOD OF FOOD PRESERVATION IN CANNING
MSc. Bio.Yasemin OYACI Dr. Hasan Mervan AYTAÇ Dr.Özge PASİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pınar ÇETİNAY AYDIN Prof. Dr. Mustafa PEHLİVAN Dr. Yusuf Ezel YILDIRIM Prof. Dr. Sacide PEHLİVAN	*Istanbul University, Turkey* *Malazgirt State Hospital, Turkey* *Istanbul University, Turkey* *Bakirkoy Research and Training Hospital for Psychiatry, Turkey* *Gaziantep Univesity, Turkey* *Bakirkoy Research and Training Hospital for Psychiatry, Turkey* *Istanbul University, Turkey*	INVESTIGATION OF EPIGENETIC DIFFERENCES IN PATIENTS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS AND COMPARISON WITH CLINICAL PARAMETERS
Prof. Dr. Sacide PEHLİVAN Dr. Hasan Mervan AYTAÇ MSc. Bio.Yasemin OYACI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pınar ÇETİNAY AYDIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayse Feyda NURSAL	*Istanbul University, Turkey* *Malazgirt State Hospital, Turkey* *Istanbul University, Turkey*	INVESTIGATION OF GLOBAL METHYLATION, METHYLATION OF NR3C1 GENE PROMOTOR AND Bcl1 VARIANT IN PATIENTS WITH CANNABINOID OR SYNTHETIC CANNABINOID USE DISORDER

Dr. Mine Elif TÜRE Prof. Dr. Mustafa PEHLİVAN	*Bakirkoy Research and Training Hospital for Psychiatry* *Hitit University, Turkey* *Bakirkoy Research and Training Hospital for Psychiatry, Turkey* *Gaziantep Univesity, Turkey*	
Prof. Dr. Sacide PEHLİVAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat KÖSE Assoc. Prof. Dr.Sevim MEŞE Dr. İstemi SERİN Dr. Naci ŞENKAL MSc. Bio.Yasemin OYACI Assist. Prof. Dr. Alpay MEDETALİBEYOĞLU Prof. Dr. Mustafa PEHLİVAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gözde YEŞİL SAYIN Prof. Dr. Ummihan İŞOĞLU Prof. Dr. Tufan TUKEK	*Istanbul University, Turkey* *Istanbul University, Turkey* *Istanbul University, Turkey* *Istanbul Training and Research Hospital, Turkey* *Istanbul University, Turkey* *Istanbul University, Turkey* *Istanbul University, Turkey* *Gaziantep Univesity, Turkey* *Istanbul University, Turkey* *Istanbul University, Turkey* *Istanbul University, Turkey*	INVESTIGATION OF MBL2 AND NOS3 FUNCTIONAL GENE VARIANTS IN SUSPECTED COVID-19 PCR (-) PATIENTS
Alina AMANZHOLOVA Prof. Dr. Aysun COŞKUN	*Gazi University, Turkey*	REVIEW ON MACHINE LEARNING METHODS USED IN EARLY- AND LATE-STAGE CLASSIFICATION OF CANCERS

Hall-2, Session-1
06.12.2020, Sunday

Paris Time	Ankara Time		Algeria Time	Delhi Time
$07^{00} : 09^{00}$	$09^{00} : 11^{00}$	ID: 572 394 7582 Password: 122020	$07^{00} : 09^{00}$	$11^{30} : 13^{30}$

MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatih GÜNAY

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Özgür Mustafa ÖMÜR	*Giresun University, Turkey*	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GDP PER CAPITA AND TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT: PANEL DATA ANALYSIS IN SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES
Dr. AYAD Hicham	*University Centre of Maghnia-Tlemcen, Algeria*	THE NEXUS BETWEEN FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ARABIC COUNTRIES: PANEL AND FREQUENCY DOMAIN ANALYSIS
Dr. Cansel OSKAY	*Mersin University,Turkey*	UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN THE TURKISH ECONOMY: POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatih GÜNAY Dr. Adem BÖYÜKASLAN	*Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University,Turkey* *Afyon Kocatepe University,Turkey*	THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 PROCESS ON MAIN SECTOR INDEXES: AN EVENT STUDY ON BORSA İSTANBUL
Research Scholar K. Sankarganesh Prof. Dr. K. R. Shanmugam	*Madras School Of Economics, India*	ESTIMATION OF EFFECT OF CORPORATE INCOME TAX ON TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY OF INDIAN MANUFACTURING FIRM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Melek AKDOĞAN GEDİK	*Çukurova University,Turkey*	INFORMAL ECONOMY: AN EVALUATION FOR TURKEY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Melek AKDOĞAN GEDİK	*Çukurova University,Turkey*	DEFENCE EXPENDITURES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH
Assist. Prof. Dr. Elif ACAR	*Yozgat Bozok University,Turkey*	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARKET RISK PERFORMANCE RANKINGS AND BETAS OF THE ISTANBUL ISTANBUL STOCK EXCHANGE-BANKS
Assoc. Prof. Giscard ASSOUMOU ELLA	*University of Toulon, France*	COVID-19 AND FINANCIAL STRESS: MODELING THE IMPACT ON THE MAIN EUROPEAN AND NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGES

Hall-3, Session-1
06.12.2020, Sunday

Baku Time	Ankara Time	zoom	Islamabat Time	Tunis Time
$10^{00} : 12^{00}$	$09^{00} : 11^{00}$	ID: 572 394 7582 Password: 122020	$11^{00} : 13^{00}$	$07^{00} : 09^{00}$

MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Dipanwita PAL

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan Bilgehan YAVUZ	*Adana Alparslan Türkeş Science and Technology University,Turkey*	TESTING THE COINTEGRATION RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MIGRATION AND GROWTH VARIABLES IN TERMS OF EUROPEAN UNION AND TURKEY
Aneela SHAHEEN Dr. Saira AKTHAR Tehrim IQBAL	*University of agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan*	CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF LATE MARRIAGES IN DISTRICT FAISALABAD, PAKISTAN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Dipanwita PAL	*The University of Burdwan, India*	A CRITICAL STUDY OF 'LINK-UP' AND ITS CONTRIBUTION IN REUNITING THE STOLEN GENERATIONS
Res. Assist. Erdem ATEŞ	*Dokuz Eylül University,Turkey*	DETERMINATION OF THE EXPORT COMPETITIVENESS OF THE DEFENSE INDUSTRY SECTOR: THE EXAMPLE OF TURKEY
Hazar LEYLANOĞLU Assoc. Prof. Rasoul AFZALİ Seyedmohammad SEYEDİ ASL	*Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University,Turkey* *University of Tehran, Iran* *Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University,Turkey*	EVALUATION OF IRAN AND PAKISTAN RELATIONS IN TERMS OF CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH
Göyüşov Elgün Anar oğlu	*Baku Eurasian University, Azerbaijan*	KARABAKH-KASHMIR: SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN THE CONFLICT
OLFA GANDOUZ AYEB	*University of Monastir, Tunisia*	I WAS SET FREE! I DISSOLVED IN THE SEA, BECAME WHITE SAILS AND FLYING SPRAY, BECAME BEAUTY AND RHYTHM:' THE POETICS OF FEMALE RESISTANCE IN EUGENE O'NEILL'S LONG DAY'S JOURNEY INTO NIGHT
Dr. Çetin Önder İNCEKARA	*BOTAŞ*	DEVELOPING ENERGY OPTIMIZATION MODELS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TURKEY'S SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIC ENERGY POLICIES

Hall-4, Session-1
06.12.2020, Sunday

Lagos Time	Ankara Time	zoom	Islamabat Time	Gaza Time
$07^{00} : 09^{00}$	$09^{00} : 11^{00}$	ID: 572 394 7582 Password: 122020	$11^{00} : 13^{00}$	$10^{00} : 12^{00}$

MODERATOR: Dr. Mohamed El Malki

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Canan AKSU CANBAY PhD. Nihan ÜNLÜ	*Firat University,Turkey*	SHAPE MEMORY BEHAVIOUR OF ZINC OXIDE (ZnO) AND GRAPHENE OXIDE (GO) REINFORCED POLYMERIC NANOCOMPOSITES
Tooba Jabeen Dr. Muhammad Saeed Ayesha Rafiq	*Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan*	AZADIRACHTA INDICA LEAVES ASSISTED GREEN SYNTHESIS OF Ag-Nio PHOTOCATALYST FOR THE DEGRADATION OF RHODAMINE B DYE IN THE AQUEOUS MEDIUM
Ayesha Rafiq Dr. Muhammad Saeed	*Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan*	GREEN SYNTHESIS OF ZnO and Ag-ZnO, THEIR CHARACTERIZATION AND EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC ACTIVITIES TOWARDS THE DEGRADTION OF RHODAMINE B DYE IN THE AQUEOUS MEDIA
Prof. Dr. Mohammed M Shabat Mr. Yousef M. Adwan	*Islamic University of Gaza, Palestine*	SIMULATION OF GRADED INDEX MATERIALS AND NANOPARTICLES FOR SOLAR CELLS STRUCTURE
Dr. Anna GODYMCHUK Ms. Iuliia PAPINA	*Tomsk Polytechnic University, Russia* *National Central University, Taiwan*	SIZE-DEPENDENT AGGREGATION OF NANOPARTICLES
Dr.Mohamed El Malki	*Mohammed First University, Morocco*	TWO SERIAL SIDE BRANCHES ARRAY WITH GEOMETRICAL DEFECTS
Dr. Beketayeva M.T. Bakyt Z.A. Orysbayev B.	*Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan*	INVESTIGATION OF HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER PROCESSES AT HIGH- TEMPERATURE MEDIA
Mr. Adamu, A. Mr. Abdulkarim, M. Mr. Augie, A.I Mr. Yusuf, M.S.B	*Federal University, Birnin Kebbi, Nigeria*	INVESTIGATION ON POLLUTION OF AGRICULTURAL SOIL ALONG ROAD PROXIMITY USING MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY AND MORPHOLOGICAL MEASUREMENTS IN BUNZA AREA KEBBI STATE NW, NIGERIA
Ibrahim B.B	*Kwara State Polytechnic, Nigeria*	TRIGONOMETRIC MODEL FOR AEROSOL OPTICAL DEPTH AT ILORIN, NIGERIA USING AERONET DATA

Hall-1, Session-2
06.12.2020, Sunday

Lagos Time	Ankara Time	zoom	Sofia Time	Islamabat Time
$09^{30} : 11^{30}$	$11^{30} : 13^{30}$	ID: 572 394 7582 Password: 122020	$10^{30} : 12^{30}$	$13^{30} : 15^{30}$

MODERATOR: Dr. Chitra Krishnan

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Usman Garba Kurmi Babagana Modu Fatima Abubakar Ruqayya Ali Uthman Ruqayya Babagana Umar Hadiza Abubakar Balkore Daniel Musa Pukuma	*University of Maiduguri, Nigeria* *Bayero University Kano, Nigeria*	TRADITIONAL MEDICINE PRACTICE AND DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: QUR'AN AND BIBLE
Mohammed Feroz Ali Naazim Imraz Ali Assist. Prof. Mohammad Ahsan	*Mangalore University, India* *Fiji National University Imam, Fiji* *Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Saudi Arabia*	DEVELOPING TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS IN TVET CARPENTRY PRACTICES: A CASE STUDY IN FIJI
Dr. Juon ABBASS Dr. Muhammad ASHRAF Dr. Sajjad-ur-REHMAN Dr. Riffat Shamim ASLAM Dr. Rizwan ASLAM Dr. Sultan ALI Aqsa AHMAD	*University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan*	OCCURRENCE OF BIOFILM FORMING FUNGAL SPECIES AND IN-VITRO EVALAUTION OF ANTIBIOFILM ACTIVITY OF DISINFECTANTS USED IN DRINKING WATER
Dr. Ekaterina Georgieva Dr. Yanka Karamalakova Dr. Galina Nikolova	*Trakia University, Bulgaria*	POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY AND MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING FOR VISUALIZATION OF FUNCTIONAL CHANGES IN THE ADDICTED HUMAN BRAIN
Dr. Galina Nikolova Dr. Yanka Karamalakova	*Trakia University, Bulgaria*	ROTECTIVE EFFECT OF THE AZADIRACHTA INDICA A. OIL AGAINST OCHRATOXIN A-INDUCED TOXICITY
Lawal, W.S Banjoko, K.I Ahmed, S.A	*Kwara State Polytechni, Nigeria*	SENSORY EVALUATION OF ACATINA ACATINA SNAIL MEAT FED IXORA COCCINEA
Ruchita Tripathi Rajesh Kumar Singh Anil Kumar Singh	*Banaras Hindu University, India*	PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND PHTYOCHEMICAL SCREENING, HPTLC FINGERPRINTING AND CLINICAL EXAMINE OF PANCHAVALKALA (A POLYHERBAL AYURVEDIC FORMULATION) FOR DIABETES MANAGEMENT
Dr. Daniela Gherghel Dr. Maria Balasoiu Dr. Cosmin-Teodor Mihai Prof. Dr. Dorina-Emilia Creanga Dr. Gabriela Vochita	*Institute of Biological Research, Romania* *Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Russia* *University of Medicine and Pharmacy 'Grigore T.Popa', Romania* *"Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University, Romania* *Institute of Biological Research, Romania*	REACTIVITY OF NORMAL V-79 AND NEOPLASTIC MCF-7 CELLS TO THE ACTION OF COBALT FERRITE MAGNETIC NANOPARTICLES
Maria Cristina AL-MATARNEH Ramona DANAC Roxana Maria AMARANDI	*"Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University, Romania*	SYNTHESIS AND ANTICANCER EVALUATION OF NEW CYANO SUBSTITUTED PYRROLO(ISO)QUINOLINE DERIVATIVES

Hall-2, Session-2
06.12.2020, Sunday

Baku Time	Ankara Time	ID: 572 394 7582 Password: 122020	Pekin Time	Sofia Time
$12^{30} : 14^{30}$	$11^{30} : 13^{30}$		$16^{30} : 18^{30}$	$10^{30} : 12^{30}$

MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Sevgi KOLAYLI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Sevgi KOLAYLI Yakup KARA Assist. Prof. Zehra CAN	*Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey* *Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey* *Bayburt University, Turkey*	SOME CHARACTERISTIC PROPERTIES OF BEE BREAD(Perga) from TURKEY
Bushra Nisar	*The University of Lahore, Pakistan*	COMPARISON OF MEDICINALLY IMPORTANT NATURAL PRODUCTS VERSUS SYNTHETIC, DRUGS-A SHORT COMMENTARY
Israt Ali Prof. Dr. Youju Huang	*Fujian Institute of Research on the Structure of Matter, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China* *Hangzhou National University, China*	HUMIDITY RESPONSIVE POLYMER/GOLD NANOPARTICLES BASED HYBRID AEROGEL FOR REAL TIME MONITORING OF HUMAN BREATH
Dr. Mehmet ERTEN	*Malatya Public Health Laboratory, Turkey*	THE BLAND-ALTMAN ANALYSIS IN METHOD COMPARISON STUDIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Deniz İRTEM KARTAL Oktay ŞAYAK Assist. Prof. Dr. İsmail ACAR	*Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Turkey*	INVESTIGATION OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF RENEWABLE HEBELOMA SUBTORTUM FUNGI
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shalini Jaiswal Sai Sri Nandan Challapalli	*Amity University, India*	BIOFUEL AS ENERGY RESOURSE WITH REDUCTION OF GLOBAL WARMING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Giray Buğra AKBABA Assist. Prof. Dr. Füreya Elif ÖZTÜRKKAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa SERTÇELİK	*Kafkas University, Turkey*	INVESTIGATION OF CYTOTOXIC PROPERTIES OF COBALT(II) 2-CHLOROBENZOATE WITH NICOTINAMIDE / N,N'-DIETHYLNICOTINAMIDE COMPLEXES
Teodora Stankova Iliyan Dimitrov	*Medical University - Plovdiv, Bulgaria*	CARBAMYLATION OF LDL – A POSSIBLE MISSING LINK BETWEEN DIABETES MELLITUS AND CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?
Dr. Borislav Abrashev Dr. Miglena Slavova Dr. Emilia Mladenova MSc. Valentin Terziev Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gergana Raikova	*Acad. Evgeni Budevski Institute of Electrochemistry and Energy Systems, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria*	OPTIMIZED ZINC ELECTRODE FOR RECHARGEABLE ZINC-AIR BATTERIES
PhD, Res. Assist. Banu TAŞKAN	*Firat University, Turkey*	FACTORS AFFECTING THE COST OF MICROBIAL FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGY

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06.12.2020, Sunday

Akkra Time	Ankara Time	zoom	Algeria Time	Bukharest Time
$08^{30} : 10^{30}$	$11^{30} : 13^{30}$	ID: 572 394 7582 Password: 122020	$09^{30} : 11^{30}$	$10^{30} : 12^{30}$

MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Latife Ceyda iRKiN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Ramzi Lamraoui Dr. Djallel Eddine Gherissi	*University of Batna, Algeria* *University of Souk Ahras, Algeria*	PREGNANCY-RELATED CHANGES OF THE BLOOD BIOCHEMICAL PROFILE IN OULED DJELLAL EWE'S BREED UNDER SEMI-ARID CONDITIONS (ALGERIA)
Miss Ramatu Seidu Prof. Albert K. Quainoo Dr. Samuel J. Cobbina Dr. Lydia Quansah	*University for Development Studies, Ghana*	PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF FALSE YAM (ICACINA OLIVIFORMIS) EXTRACTS ON MICROBES
Waffa Bouafia Dr. Soumia Mouffouk Prof. Dr. Hamada Haba	*Batna 2 University, Algeria* *Batna 1 University, Algeria*	ANTI-INFLAMMATORY, ANTIDIABETIC AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF THE BUTANOLIC EXTRACT FROM THE STEM OF EPHEDRA ALTISSIMA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Süleyman GÖKMEN	*Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey*	EFFECT OF HEAT TREATMENT ON SOME STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF BEEF GELATIN
Dr. Djallel Eddine Gherissi Dr. Ramzi Lamraoui	*University of Souk Ahras, Algeria* *University of Batna, Algeria*	TYPOLOGY OF CAMEL FARMING SYSTEM IN THE SOUTH EAST ALGERIA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Süleyman GÖKMEN	*Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey*	THE EFFECT OF HEAT-TREATED GELATINE ON BREAD DOUGH AND SOME BREAD CHARACTERISTICS IN BREAD MAKING STAGES
Dr. Shagufta Saeed Dr. Sehrish Firyal	*University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan*	PRODUCTION OF POLYHYDROXY BUTYRATE BY AGRICULTURE WASTE USING SOLID STATE FERMENTATION
Chacha Faicel Djaout Amel Gherissi Jalel Eddine Lamraoui Ramzi Afri-Bouzebda Farida Bouzebda Zoubir	*Cherif Messaadia University, Algeria* *Algeria's National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRAA) , Algeria*	RELATIONSHIP OF SOME BLOOD METABOLITES WITH REPRODUCTIVE PARAMETERS ACCORDING TO SEASON OF CALVING OF DAIRY CATTLE IN SEMI-ARID REGION OF ALGERIA
Erdelyi-Molnár Imola Prof. Dr. Rakosy-Tican Elena	*Babes-Bolyai University, Romania*	INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE MECHANISMS WHICH ENSURES RECURRENCE OF COLORADO POTATO BEETLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Latife Ceyda İRKİN	*Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey*	ALGAL BIOTECHNOLOGY

Hall-4, Session-2
06.12.2020, Sunday

Baku Time	Ankara Time	zoom	Sofia Time	Lagos Time
$12^{30} : 14^{30}$	$11^{30} : 13^{30}$	ID: 572 394 7582 Password: 122020	$10^{30} : 12^{30}$	$09^{30} : 11^{30}$

MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Grozi Delchev

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Özcan ŞAHİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. İbrahim AYTEKİN Dr. Yasin ALTAY Dr. Mervan BAYRAKTAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali KARABACAK Prof. Dr. Saim BOZTEPE Prof. Dr. İsmail KESKİN	*Selçuk University, Turkey*	SOME MINERAL SUBSTANCE LEVELS IN WHOLE BLOOD OF SHEEP AND GOAT GRAZING UNDER EXTENSIVE CONDITIONS ACCORDING TO FAMACHA © SCORES
Agricultural Engineer Nigar YÖRÜK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emine BUDAKLI ÇARPICI	*Bursa Uludağ University, Turkey*	THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZER DOSES ON FORAGE YIELD WITH QUALITY OF FORAGE AND SILAGE OF COMMON VETCH-TRITICALE MIXTURE IN BURSA CONDITIONS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Arzu KARATAŞ Res. Assist. Damla TURAN BÜYÜKDİNÇ Prof. Dr. Şeküre Şebnem ELLİALTIOĞLU Prof. Dr. Ahmet İPEK	*Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University, Turkey* *Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University, Turkey* *Ankara University, Turkey* *Uludağ University, Turkey*	OPTIMIZATION STUDIES ON THE PLANT REGENERATION BY USING CALLUS AND CELL SUSPENSION CULTURE TECHNIQUES IN CELERY (*Apium graveolens var. rapaceum L.*)
Solomon Bekele Meseret Tola Chala Debela	*Bako Agricultural Research Center, Nigeria*	ADAPTATION STUDY OF MUNG BEAN (VIGNA RADIATE) VARIETIES IN WESTERN PARTS OF OROMIA, ETHIOPIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aylin AGMA OKUR	*Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Turkey*	IMPACTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON FARM ANIMALS
Stanislav Stamatov Ivko Stamatov	*Institute of Plant Genetic Resources – Sadovo, Bulgaria* *Experimental Station for Tobacco and Agriculture, Bulgaria*	YIELD OF SESAME (SESAMUM INDICUM L.) UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF WEED COMPETITION AND DETERMINATION OF THE CRITICAL PERIOD OF THEIR CONTROL
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Grozi Delchev	*Trakia University, Bulgaria*	CHANGES IN YIELDS AND SOWING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEEDS IN FOUR SPRING CROPS WHICH ARE SOWN ON DAMAGED BY FROST AREAS OF WINTER OILSEED CANOLA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ummahan ÇETİN KARACA	*Selçuk University, Turkey*	THE EFFECT OF WASTE SHEEP WOOL FERTILIZER APPLIED AT INCREASING DOSES ON THE GROWTH OF BEAN PLANT

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06.12.2020, Sunday

Baku Time	Ankara Time	ID: 572 394 7582 Password: 122020	Lagos Time	Louisiana Time
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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Yu Hsing

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Fahrettin PALA	*Gümüshane University, Turkey*	EFFECT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP ORIENTATION DIMENSIONS ON FIRM INNOVATION AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: TR90 REGION SMEs CASE
Abdulgaffar Muhammad Muhammad Lawal Sani Muhammad Abdulrahman Hussaina Abdulkadir Usman Yusuf Atoko Hamisu Abubakar Umar Hamisu Sani Muhammad	*National Open University of Nigeria, Nigeria* *Usman Danfodio University, Nigeria* *Usman Danfodio University, Nigeria* *Kaduna Electric, Nigeria* *National Open University of Nigeria* *Institute of Chartered, Nigeria Accountant of Nigeria* *Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria, Nigeria* *Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria*	INTER AGENCY COLLABORATION AND LABOUR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS IN AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Musa BAYIR Prof. Dr. Özcan KARAHAN	*Bandırma Onyedi Eylül Universit, Turkey*	THE FACTORS AFFECTING PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Cevat BİLGİN	*Bursa Technical University, Turkey*	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL SHIFT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN EUROASIAN ECONOMIES
Aminu Hassan Jakada Dr. Ali Umar Ahmad Ibrahim Sambo Farouq Abdullahi Daiyabu Marmara Abdul-azeez Abubakar	*Federal University Dutse, Nigeria* *Federal University Dutse, Nigeria* *Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia* *Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia* *Federal University Dutse, Nigeria*	FINANCIAL INSTABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN NIGERIA: AN APPLICATION OF AUTO REGRESSIVE DISTRIBUTIVE LAG MODEL
Dr. Ali Umar Ahmad Dr. Suraya Ismail Dr. Ahmad Tijjani Abdullahi Aminu Hassan Jakada Ibrahim Farouq Sambo Umar Muhammad Dabachi	*Federal University Dutse, Nigeria* *Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia* *Bayero University Kano, Nigeria* *Federal University Dutse, Nigeria* *Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin*	NATURAL RESOURCES AS BLESSINGS AND FINANCE-GROWTH LINKAGES IN NIGERIA: NEW EVIDENCE FROM BOOTSTRAP ARDL APPROACH
Nilüfer ANAÇ Dr. Murat ONUK	*Yeditepe University, Turkey*	THE CHANGING ROLE OF PROJECT MANAGER IN THE CHANGING WORLD- A CONTRIBUTOR TO AGILE PROJECTS AND TO AGILE ORGANIZATIONS
Prof. Dr. Yu Hsing	*Southeastern Louisiana Universit, USA*	IMPACT OF EXCHANGE RATE MOVEMENTS ON CONSUMER PRICES IN CHINA

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06.12.2020, Sunday

Sofia Time	Ankara Time	zoom	Budapest Time	Dar-es-Salam Time
13^{00} : 15^{00}	14^{00} : 16^{00}	ID: 572 394 7582 Password: 122020	12^{00} : 14^{00}	14^{00} : 16^{00}

MODERATOR: Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Alper BULUT Prof. Dr. Ömer KELEŞ	*Gazi University, Turkey*	AN INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT VARIABLE DISPLACEMENT PISTON PUMP TYPES ON POWER CONSUMPTION IN CIVIL JET AIRCRAFT
S.Santhosh Kumar Jayaram Dasari Assist. Prof. G.Godwin	*St. Joseph University in Tanzania, Tanzania* *Satyam College Of Engineering & Technology, Tanzania*	DESIGN AND AN EVALUATION OF BLADE DISK ASSEMBLY IN TURBO MACHINERY AT CONSTANT SPEED
Ali GÜRCAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülay YAKAR	*Pamukkale University, Turkey*	OPTIMUM FIN THICKNESSES OF HOT SIDE HEAT SINK OF THERMOELECTRIC GENERATOR USED IN TURBO - CHARGED SYSTEM
Houssam SABBABI	*Miskolc University, Hungary*	REVIEW OF THREE AHSS FATIGUE AND FRACTURE MECHANICS WELDED JOINTS USING GMA WELDING
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Burçin DEDA ALTAN	*Akdeniz University, Turkey*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS ON TURBINE PERFORMANCE IN VERTICAL AXIS WIND TURBINES
Dr. ABDELLATIF EL OUJDI Prof. Dr. ABDELHAMID EL KAAOUACHI Prof. Dr. ADIL ECHCHELH	*Faculty of Sciences Ibn Tofail, Morocco* *MPAC group, Faculty of Sciences, Morocco* *Faculty of Sciences Ibn Tofail, Morocco*	STUDY OF TRANSPORT PHENOMENON IN AMORPHOUS Re X Si 1–X THIN FILMS AT VERY LOW TEMPERATURES
Adem AVCU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökhan TÜCCAR Prof. Dr. Naghdali CHOUPANI	*Adana Alparslan Türkeş Science and Technology University, Turkey*	A NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF PEMFC END PLATE MATERIALS WITH THEIR FRACTURE ENERGY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İsmail Yasin SÜLÜ Prof. Dr. Şemsettin TEMİZ	*İnönü University, Turkey*	MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF CARBON FIBER PIPES JOINTED WITH DOUBLE ADHESIVE TUBULAR JOINT SUBJECT TO INTERNAL PRESSURE
I. Nedkov D.Stoyanov	*Bulgarian Academy of Science, Institute of Electronics, Bulgaria*	LIDAR MONITORING AND IN-SITU SAMPLING OF ATMOSPHERIC BIOAEROSOL OVER LARGE CITIES AREAS
Dr. Merve DEDE Prof. Dr. Onur GEÇKİLİ Dilara BAYIR Dr. Ergün BOZDAĞ Prof. Dr. Fatma ÜNALAN	*Istanbul Technical University, Turkey* *Istanbul University, Turkey* *Istanbul Technical University, Turkey* *Istanbul Technical University, Turkey* *Istanbul University, Turkey*	EVALUATION OF MASS LOSSES AS A RESULT OF FUNCTION SIMULATION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF LOCATOR ATTACHMENTS USED IN IMPLANT SUPPORTED REMOVABLE COMPLETE DENTURES

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06.12.2020, Sunday

Baku Time	Ankara Time	zoom	Lagos Time	Moscow Time
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MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ragıp TARANÇ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Berrak TARANÇ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ragıp TARANÇ	*Ege University, Turkey* *Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey*	MUSIC RISING FROM THE BALCONIES DURING THE PANDEMIA
Stephen Ogheneruro Okpadah	*University of Ilorin, Nigeria*	CHANNELING THE THEATRE FOR REVOLUTIONARY ENGAGEMENT IN 21ST CENTURY AFRICA
Res. Assist. Dr. Yurdagül KILIÇ GÜNDÜZ	*Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey*	THE REFLECTION OF IMPRESSIONISM MOVEMENT ON MODERN TURKISH ART
Доцент Гетманцева Варвара Владимировна Assoc. Prof. Dr. Getmantseva Varvara Vladimirovna Копылова Мария Дмитриевна Kopylova Maria Dmitrievna	*Российский государственный университет имени А.Н.Косыгина* *Russian AN Kosygin State University, Russia*	ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ПОСАДКИ ДЕТСКОЙ ОДЕЖДЫ, ВЫПОЛНЕННОЙ ПО СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИМ МЕТОДИКАМ STUDYING THE FITTING OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, PERFORMED BY EXISTING METHODS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe MANAV	*Toros University, Turkey*	READING THE MERSIN CITY IDENTITY WITH MIND MAP METHOD
Dr. Aygun Memmedova	*National Museum of History of Azerbaijan of ANAS, Azerbaijan*	NEW NUMIZMATIK FINDINGS DISCOVERED IN MEDIEVAL TOWN OF SHAMKIR
Assist. Prof. Dr. Aslıhan TURAN	*Kafkas University, Turkey*	EVALUATION OF CARPETS WITH LOCKETS IN KARS
Seyda YILDIRIM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selda MANT MENAY	*Kütahya Dumlupınar University, Turkey*	AN INVESTIGATION OF THE COVER DESIGNS IN DEDE KORKUT STORIES IN TERMS OF TURKISH CULTURAL ELEMENTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazan DÜZ Sema YAYLA BOZA	*Uşak University, Turkey*	ART IN COSMIC TIME

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06.12.2020, Sunday

Baku Time	Ankara Time	zoom	Berlin Time	Bishkek Time
15^{00} : 17^{00}	14^{00} : 16^{00}	ID: 572 394 7582 Password: 122020	12^{00} : 14^{00}	17^{00} : 19^{00}

MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan ÇiFTÇi

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Oleksandra Kuzmenko	*University of Münster, Germany*	COGNITIVE ONOMASTICS: STUDYING COGNITION IN VIDEO GAMES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan ÇİFTÇİ	*Harran University, Turkey*	REFLECTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC RELATIONS STUDIES ON TARGET AUDIENCE
Mateso Bashingwa	*Sakarya University, Turkey*	ANALYSIS OF MEDIA VIOLENCE ON CHILD'S MENTAL HEALTH: THE CASE STUDY OF 24 HOURS SERIAL DRAMA CRIME THRILLER MOVIE
Prof. Dr. Hamza ÇAKIR Çağatay Çağan YILMAZ	*Kyrgyzstan-Turkish Manas University, Kyrgyzstan*	THE ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS OF THE OF KYRGYZSTAN-TURKEY MANAS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN A CULTURAL INTERACTION PERSPECTIVE
Kübra ERBAYRAKÇI	*Kyrgyzstan-Turkish Manas University, Kyrgyzstan*	REFLECTION OF THE NAGORNO KARABAKH CONFLICT ON AGENCY NEWS: THE EXAMPLE OF ANADOLU AGENCY AND AZERTAC NEWS AGENCY
Dr. Franck AMOUSSOU Dr. Jean Tata TOSSOU Dr. Nathalie J. A. AGUESSY	*University of Abomey-Calavi, Benin*	WOMEN'S BASHING OF IDEOLOGICAL SOCIAL PRACTICES: A PSYCHO-LINGUISTIC ORIENTED ASSESSMENT OF FEMALES' SELF-ASSERTION TO CULTURAL CHANGE
Kerim PEKMEZCİ Prof. Dr. Orhan KARAMUSTAFAOĞLU	*Amasya University, Turkey*	THE VIEWS OF THE CLASSROOM TEACHERS ON SCIENCE TEACHING WITH EDUCATIONAL GAMES FOR THE EDUCATION OF GIFTED STUDENTS

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Baku Time	Ankara Time	zoom	Delhi Time	Lefkoşa Time
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MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Dilaysu ÇINAR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Research Scholar, Mugaahed Abdu Kaid Saleh Assist. Prof. Dr. Manjunath K. R.	*Kuvempu University, Shimoga, India*	SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN YEMEN: A FINANCIAL ASPECT INVESTIGATION
Adnan Mahmood M.Rashid Assist. Prof. Dr. Shiva Ilkhanizadeh	*Cyprus International University, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus*	THE IMPACT OF SERVANT LEADERSHIP ON SERVICE RECOVERY PERFORMANCE, AND INNOVATIVE WORK BEHAVIOR AMONG BANK EMPLOYEES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa İYİBİLDİREN Assist. Prof. Dr. Tevfik EREN	*Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey*	ACCOUNTING TRAINING PROGRAM CURRICULUM PROPOSAL IN UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING EDUCATION STANDARDS
Assist. Prof. Dr. İbrahim Emre GÖKTÜRK Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa İYİBİLDİREN	*Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey*	REVIEWING OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING APPLICATIONS AND ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT AND ITS EMPLOYEES IN PRODUCTION ENTERPRISES
Lect. Mehmet Fatih KANOĞLU	*Yozgat Bozok University, Turkey*	INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER VIEWS ON ISO 9001:2015 QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: AN EXAMPLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION
Lect. Mehmet Fatih KANOĞLU	*Yozgat Bozok University, Turkey*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF STRUCTURAL PERSONALITY MODEL ON ORGANIZATIONAL DECISION MAKING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Dilaysu ÇINAR	*Beykent University, Turkey*	CONSUMER ATTITUDES TOWARDS ADVERTISEMENTS IN PUBLIC TRANSPORT VEHICLES

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Baku Time	Ankara Time	zoom	Moscow Time	Lagos Time
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MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ferhat KIZILGEÇİ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ferhat KIZILGEÇİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ferhat ÖZTÜRK	*Mardin Artuklu University, Turkey* *Şırnak University, Turkey*	AVALABILITY OF FIELDSCOUT CM 1000 CHLOROPHYLLMETER IN DETERMINING THE GRAIN YIELD AND NITROGEN USE EFFICIENCY IN DURUM WHEAT
Зимина А.А. Zimina A.A. Романенкова О. С. Romanenkova O.S.	*Federal Science Center for Animal Husbandry named after Academy Member L.K., Russia*	ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СКРЫТОГО ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКОГО ГРУЗА СИММЕНТАЛЬСКОЙ И ГОЛШТИНСКОЙ ПОРОД В СЫЧЕВСКОЙ ПОПУЛЯЦИИ КРУПНОГОГ РОГАТОГО СКОТА STUDYING THE PROBLEM OF THE HIDDEN GENETIC LOAD OF THE SIMMENTAL AND HOLSTEIN BREEDS IN THE SYCHEVSKAYA POPULATION OF CATTLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ferhat KIZILGEÇİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ferhat ÖZTÜRK	*Mardin Artuklu University, Turkey* *Şırnak University, Turkey*	GRAIN YIELD AND QUALITY PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF BREAD WHEAT (TRITICUM AESTIVUM L.) IN DIYARBAKIR, SOUTH-EASTERN TURKEY
Babatunde Taiye Oluwssola Babatunde Oluyemisi Omowunmi Tunde Kehindeoluwafemi Oluwalana Toyin Aduloju Ajoke Rashidat Okeleke Sunday Okuse	*Federal College of Forestry, Nigeria*	MARKETING OF TIMBER IN SELECTED SAWMILLS IN IBADAN NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF, OYO STATE NIGERIA
Yunus TANIK Prof. Dr. Kağan KÖKTEN	*Bingöl University, Turkey*	THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT ROW SPACING ON SEED YIELD AND YIELD CHARACTERISTICS IN TEFF (*Eragrostis tef* [Zucc.] Trotter)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seyithan SEYDOŞOĞLU	*Siirt University, Turkey*	CALCEREOUS RANGELANDS AMELIORATION APPLICATIONS FROM THE WORLD
Assist. Prof. Dr. Cenap YILMAZ	*Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Turkey*	EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT APPLICATIONS ON STORAGE OF THE HİCAZNAR POMEGRANATE FRUITS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Cenap YILMAZ	*Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Turkey*	THE EFFECT OF MINERAL CONTENT ON FRUIT CRACKING OF LOQUAT

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Baku Time	Ankara Time	ID: 572 394 7582 Password: 122020	Porto-Novo Time	Sofia Time
$17^{30} : 19^{30}$	$16^{30} : 18^{30}$		$14^{30} : 16^{30}$	$15^{30} : 17^{30}$

MODERATOR: Dr. Ishrat FATMA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Cafer ÇARKIT Abdülhamit KOÇOĞLU	*Gaziantep University, Turkey*	A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON TURKISH COURSE APPLICATIONS DURING COVID 19 PROCESS
Dr. Iyamu I. F Imasuen KENNEDY	*University of Benin, Ngeria*	PERSONALITY TRAITS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL GIRLS ASPIRING TO STUDY SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING AND MATHEMATICS (STEM) IN BENIN METROPOLIS OF EDO STATE, NIGERIA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yusuf UYSAL	*Kütahya Dumlupınar University, Turkey*	READING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF E-GOVERNMENT PRACTICES IN EDUCATION SERVICES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nur DEMİRBAŞ ÇELİK Prof. Dr. Fidan KORKUT OWEN	*Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Turkey* *Bahçeşehir University, Turkey*	THE PREDICTABILITY OF WELLNESS REGARDING THE EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nur DEMİRBAŞ ÇELİK	*Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Turkey*	THE MEANING/PURPOSE IN LIFE AMONG ADULTS AND THEIR COPING SKILLS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuğçe AKYOL	*Afyon Kocatepe University*	PRESCHOOL TEACHER CANDIDATES' OPINIONS AND VISUAL IMAGES ABOUT FAMILY INVOLVEMENT
Dr. Ishrat FATMA	*Maa Bhagwati Educational Institute, India*	EMBRACING TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENTS AS EDUCATIONAL TOOLS IN TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH
Dr. Hristivelina Kostadinova Zhecheva	*"Prof. Dr Assen Zlatarov" University, Bulgaria*	OPPORTUNITIES OF EDUCATIONAL DESIGN TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

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06.12.2020, Sunday

Baku Time	Ankara Time	zoom	Bukharest Time	Canberra Time
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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Francisco Javier JUEZ GÁLVEZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Alan Reed Libert	*University of Newcastle, Australia*	THE TREATMENT OF AZERBAIJAN AND OTHER AZERBAIJANI PLACE NAMES IN ARTIFICIAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGES
Gabriella KOVÁCS	*Sapientia Hungarian University of Transylvania, Romania*	THE CHALLENGES OF TRANSLATING JOKES, WORDPLAY AND IDIOMS
Ассистент. проф. Эмилия Авгинова-Николова Assist. Prof. Dr. Emilia Avginova-Nikolova	*University of St. St. Cyril and Methodius, Bulgaria*	ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ С ОСНОВНЫМ КОМПОНЕНТОМ «ВОДА» В БОЛГАРСКОМ, РУССКОМ И ГРЕЧЕСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE MAIN COMPONENT "WATER" IN BULGARIAN, RUSSIAN AND GREEK LANGUAGES
Prof. Dr. Doina BUTIURCA	*George Emil Palade University of Medicine, Pharmacy, Science and Technology of Târgu-Mureş, Romania*	GRAMMATICALIZATION, DEGRAMMATICALIZATION IN NATURAL LANGUAGES (WITH APPLICATION ON ROMANCE LANGUAGES)
Məstanova Günel Vahid	*Baku Eurasian University, Azerbaijan*	THE PROBLEM OF THE TURKISH LANGUAGE IN KOSOVO LITERATURE
Prof. Dr. Francisco Javier JUEZ GÁLVEZ	*Complutense University of Madrid, Spain*	DEATH IN COLD WAR LONDON: THE GEORGI MARKOV CASE IN SPANISH PRESS
Madame Zerhouni Fatima Zohra née Belkacem Mme DOUAR Aîcha	*University of Tlemcen, Algeria*	TRADUCTION DU TEXTE FRANÇAIS DANS LE MONDE ARABE TRANSLATION OF THE FRENCH TEXT IN THE ARAB WORLD
Dr. Nizami Şamil oğlu Adışirinov	*Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan*	DEER CULT IN TURKISH MYTHOLOJY AND SIGN IN “DEDE KORKUT” EPICS
Adam Warchoł	*Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Poland*	UNIVERSITY IS (NOT) A COMPANY: THE IDEA OF A UNIVERSITY IN THE MODERN ERA

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Ali BILGILI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Ali BILGILI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Başak HANEDAN	*Ankara University, Turkey* *Atatürk University, Turkey*	POISONOUS PLANTS IN LIVESTOCK ANIMALS 1: *Astragalus spp., Oxytropis spp., Hypericum perforatum, Nerium oleander, Pteridium aquilinum, Quercus spp., Senecio spp.*
Dr. Vasil PIRGOZLIEV Dr. Isobel Margaret WHITING Dr. Teodora MIHOVA Dr. Stephen Charles MANSBRIDGE Dr. Stephen Paul ROSE	*Harper Adams University, UK* *Harper Adams University, UK* *Research Institute of Mountain Stockbreeding and Agriculture, Bulgaria* *Harper Adams University, UK* *Harper Adams University, UK*	EFFECT OF DIETARY SEA BUCKTHORN ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE, BLOOD PLASMA HAEMOGLOBIN AND GLUTATHIONE PEROXIDASE IN CHICKS REARED AT TWO DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES
Dr. Onur ERZURUM	*Selcuk University, Turkey*	THE EFFECT OF OUTDOOR ACCESS ON THE BEHAVIOR OF DAIRY COWS
Elena S. Tkacheva Prof. Dr. Ilya N. Medvedev	*Vologda State Dairy Farming Academy named after N.V. Vereshchagin, Russia* *Russian State Social University, Russia*	FUNCTIONAL PARTICIPATION IN HEMOSTASIS OF THE VASCULAR WALL IN PIGLETS DURING THE PHASE OF PLANT NUTRITION IN EARLY ONTOGENESIS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammad TAYYAB	*Osaka University, Japan* *University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pakistan*	MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF RECOMBINANT THERMOSTABLE CELLULASE FROM THERMOTOGA NAPHTHOPHILA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa KÖM	*Firat University, Turkey*	THE USE OF SEPRAFILM BARRIER ON THE PREVENTION OF INTRAABDOMINAL ADHESIONS
Dr. Kubra Yusifova Yusif	*Scientific Research Veterinary Institute, Azerbaijan*	CHARACTERIZATION OF LUMPY SKIN DISEASE (LSD) - AZERBAIJAN
Res. Assist. Dr. Semine DALGA Assist. Prof. Dr. Yalçın AKBULUT Veterinary Derya DELİ	*Kafkas University, Turkey*	A MORPHOMETRIC AND MACROANATOMICAL STUDY ON OS FEMUR IN RED FOXES (VULPES VULPES)
Dr. Izzet Burcin SATICIOGLU	*Erciyes University, Turkey*	GENOME BASED SPECIES DELINEATION OF Pseudomonas sp. Ps-23 ISOLATE RECOVERED FROM FARMED TROUT

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Ramazan BİÇER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Ramazan BİÇER	*Sakarya University, Turkey*	TRANSFORMATION OF SOCIAL RELATIONS OF TURKS WITH BULGARIANS IN BULGARIA AFTER MIGRATION
Dr. Sıddık AĞÇOBAN	*Kırklareli University, Turkey*	A COMPARISON BETWEEN ''SOCIOLOGY OF HAJJ'' AND ''HAJJ FIQH''
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasin ULUTAŞ	*Uşak University, Turkey*	VÂSIL B. ATÂ AND HIS SERMON WITHOUT THE LETTER RA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Fevzi YİĞİT	*Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Turkey*	THE UNITY of RELIGION and POLITICS on AVICENNA: THE CALIPHATE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşegül YILMAZ	*Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey*	AN ALLEGATION ABOUT DISCREPANCY OF HANAFIS: EATING DUE TO FORGETFULNESS WHILE FASTING AND ITS RULE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Halil KAYA	*Hakkari University, Turkey*	A STUDY ON THE RUMORS OF THE PROPHET SOLOMON
Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖNAL Prof. Dr. Emin ÇELEBİ	*İnönü University, Turkey*	PHILOSOPHY OF İBN HALDUN
Prof. Dr. Emin ÇELEBİ Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖNAL	*İnönü University, Turkey*	A PSYCHOPHYSICAL PARALLELISM: CASE OF SPINOZA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. S. Atakan ALTINÖRS	*Galatasaray University, Turkey*	HERDER'S APPROACH TO LANGUAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF HIS PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY
Prof. Dr. Emin ÇELEBİ	*İnönü University, Turkey*	AN ANALYSIS ON THE EPYSTEMOLOGICAL INCOHERENCY IN JOHN LOCKE

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Simona Rodat

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur KAHRİMAN Res. Assist. Bahar ÇOLAK	*Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey*	EVALUATION OF NURSING STUDENTS' ATTITUDES REGARDİNG CHILD RIGHTS
Prof. Dr. Simona Rodat	*Adventus University of Cernica, Romania*	HOW SENIORS IN GERMANY USE THE INTERNET FOR HEALTH-RELATED INFORMATION AND DECISIONS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY
Res. Assist. Bahar ÇOLAK Lect. Berrin GÖGER Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur KAHRİMAN	*Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey* *Gümüşhane University, Turkey* *Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey*	EVALUATION OF THE PRACTICES OF SAFE SLEEP PRINCIPLES OF MOTHERS WITH 0-1 AGE BABIES
Dr. Ramazan KIRAÇ Elem EROĞLU	*Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Turkey* *Kayseri University, Turkey*	CORONAVIRUS (COVIDIEN-19) ACTION DURING VIOLENCE NEWS FACED BY HEALTH WORKERS IN TURKEY (11 MARCH - 30 OCTOBER 2020)
Lect. Başak TÜRKMEN Assist. Prof. Dr. Meftun AKGÜN	*İstanbul Rumeli University, Turkey* *Üsküdar University, Turkey*	DETERMINATION OF PAIN LEVEL AND COPING METHODS IN PATIENTS WITH ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS
Lect. Berrin GÖGER Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur KAHRİMAN Res. Assist. Bahar ÇOLAK	*Gümüşhane University, Turkey* *Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey* *Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey*	MOTHERS' APPROACH TO SUPPLEMENTARY FOODS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan ESKALEN Ali KAYIŞ	*Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University, Turkey*	POLYVINYL ALCOHOL-CARBON DOTS NANOCOMPOSITE FILMS FROM ORGANIC WASTE
Lect. Berrin GÖGER Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur KAHRİMAN Res. Assist. Bahar ÇOLAK	*Gümüşhane University, Turkey* *Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey* *Karadeniz Technical University, Turkey*	FEEDING OF BABIES WITH ONLY BABY'S MILK IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS
Sadiye Kübra BAŞKAYA Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan ESKALEN Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ÇEŞME	*Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University, Turkey*	INVESTIGATION OF SOME OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF CARBON QUANTUM DOTS DEPENDING ON HYDROTHERMAL REACTION TIME

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yeliz ERATLI ŞİRİN Saadet GÖNEN YILDIZ	*Çukurova University, Turkey*	ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY APPLICATIONS IN SPORTS: TURKEY STADYUM EXAMPLE
Lect. Asım TUNÇEL Prof. Dr. Erbil HARBİLİ	*Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Turkey* *Selçuk University, Turkey*	COMPARISON OF PRE-SEASON ENDURANCE AND SPEED PERFORMANCE IN YOUNG SOCCER PLAYERS
Lect. Gülşah TOLLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Emre SERİN	*Mersin University, Turkey*	VITAMIN D SUPPLEMENTATION TO REDUCE AND PREVENT ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME (ARDS) IN COVID-19 PATIENTS
Ünal SAKİ Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA	*Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey*	COMPARISON OF VAR SYSTEM IN TURKEY FOOTBALL SUPER LEAGUE ACCORDING TO SEASONS
Ömer Tarkan TUZCUOĞULLARI	*Gaziantep University, Turkey*	FIVE-YEAR PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF A WOMEN'S ROSE: CASE PRESENTATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Emre SERİN Lect. Gülşah TOLLU	*Mersin University, Turkey*	COVID-19 IMMUNE SYSTEM AND EXERCISE
Lect. Aydan ERMİŞ Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA Seda SABAH	*Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey*	SAMSUN TEKKEKÖY MUNICIPALITY SPORT SERVICES AND PRACTICES
Seda SABAH Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA Lect. Aydan ERMİŞ	*Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey*	LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS SPORT SERVICES AND PRACTICES: CASE OF SAMSUN PROVINCE İLKADIM MUNICIPALITY

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MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sevcan YILDIZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Elif Tuba TAMER	*Kütahya Dumlupınar University, Turkey*	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MANAGEMENT DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND PERCEPTIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE: A STUDY ABOUT HOTEL CHAINS
Azima TUGELBAEVA Assist. Prof. Dr. Güntekin ŞİMŞEK	*Kyrgyzstan-Turkish Manas University, Kyrgyzstan*	ATTITUDE OF A TRADERS' SELLING SOUVENIR IN BISHKEK TO TOURISM AND TOURIST
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mona BOUZARI Assist. Prof. Dr. Homayoun Pasha SAFAVI	*European University of Lefke, Cyprus* *Cyprus International University, Cyprus*	COVID-19, A GAME CHANGER IN TOURISM SECTOR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sevcan YILDIZ Lect. Kürşat KARIŞMAZ	*Akdeniz University, Turkey*	MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES IN THE EMERGENCE OF COMPUTER GAMES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Barış DEMİRCİ Res. Assist. Özel KILIÇ Res. Assist. Yunus ÖZHASAR	*Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Turkey*	NOMOPHOBIA IN HOTEL BUSINESS: SAMPLE OF ESKISEHIR
Dr. ODUM Chigozie Jude	*University of Nigeria, Nigeria*	STAKEHOLDERS' INVOLVEMENT IN TOURISM PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL OF NATIONAL POLICY AND ACT
Dr. ODUM Chigozie Jude	*University of Nigeria, Nigeria*	TOURISM STAKEHOLDERS' INVOLVEMENT IN TOURISM POLICIES AND ACT: THE NIGERIAN CASE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sevcan YILDIZ Seden TURAMBERK ÖZERDEN	*Akdeniz University, Turkey* *Girne American University, Cyprus*	BYZANTION'S HAGIA EIRENE CHURCH
Assist. Prof. Dr. Songül ÖZER	*Van Yüzüncü Yıl University*	CULTURAL TOURISM VALUES AND ART OF NIELLO IN VAN

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MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Samet KILIÇ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Seda BEYAZ Ozlem GOK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullah ASLAN	*Firat University, Turkey*	THE INVESTIGATION OF THE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF CURCUMIN AGAINST OXIDATIVE DAMAGE CAUSED BY HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IN SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Rukiye DEMİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emine DIRAMAN	*Samsun University, Turkey* *Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey*	CHAPERONE PROTEINS AT OVERVIEW
Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Samet KILIÇ	*Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, Turkey*	DIFFUSION COEFFICIENTS OF POLYPYRROLE FILMS ELECTROPOLYMERIZED IN DIFFERENT SOLUTIONS
Ananya JULKA Dr. Priti GUPTA	*Manav Rachna University, India*	WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT AND HEAVY METAL DETOXIFICATION VIA BIOREMEDIATION
Dr. Ukaogo Prince O. Dr. Siddhant Dr. Atem Bethel Ajong Mrs. Ukaogo Chizoba T.	*Abia State University, Nigeria* *Durgesh Nandini Degree College, Nigeria* *University of Dschang, Cameroon* *Abia State University, Nigeria*	ESTIMATION OF RISK CAUSED BY INTAKE OF TRACE METAL THROUGH CONSUMPTION OF WILD EDIBLE MUSHROOMS COLLECTED AROUND AUTOMOBILE VILLAGE IN ABIA STATE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yana Karamalakova Assoc. Prof. Svetlana Momchilova Prof. Dr. Veselina Gadjeva Assoc. Prof. Galina NIKOLOVA	*"Prof. Dr Assen Zlatarov" University, Bulgaria* *Institute of Organic Chemistry with Centre of Phytochemistry, Bulgarian, Bulgaria* *Trakia University, Bulgaria*	EPR SIGNAL INTENSITY INVESTIGATION OF ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIAL IN VITRO OF ROSA CANINA L DRY BERRIES AND ETHANOL EXTRACT AFTER GAMMA RADIATION
Dr. Ese ANIBOR	*Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria*	HYPOSPERMATOGENESIS: DEMONSTRATION WITH HISTOPATHOLOGY OF TESTICULAR BIOPSY IN ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA
Dr. Gabriela Vochita Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lacramioara Oprica Dr. Alexander Molokanov Dr. Shvidkiy Sergey Dr. Daniela Gherghel Prof. Dr. Habil. Dorina-Emilia Creanga	*Institute of Biological Research, Romania* *"Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University, Romania* *Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Russia* *Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Russia* *Institute of Biological Research, Romania* *"Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University, Romania*	SOME PRELIMINARY RESULTS ON WHEAT IRRADIATION WITH PROTON BEAM AT THE BRAGG PEAK
Dr. Mitko MITEV Dr. Radostina MITEV Asst. Prof. Ekaterina GEORGIEVA	*Trakia University, Bulgaria*	APPLICATION OF 3D-CT RECONSTRUCTION OF LUMBAR TRANSVERSE PROCESS STRESS FRACTURES IN FORENSIC MEDICINE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Bayram ÜRKEK	*Gümüşhane University, Turkey*	DETERMINATION OF SOME QUALITY PROPERTIES OF STREET MILK SOLD IN GÜMÜŞHANE

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MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazile Abdullazadeh

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Pərvanə Hüseynova	*Baku Eurasian University, Azerbaijan*	DESCRIPTIVE LINGUISTICS AND LEXICO-GRAMMAR FORMS
Ibrahimova Nabat	*Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan*	LINGUISTIC INDICATORS OF GRAMMATICAL SPACE CATEGORY
Vüsalə Qalib qızı Kərimli	*Baku State University, Azerbaijan*	SYNTACTIC WHOLE AND FORMAL TOOLS OF CONNECTION IN MIR JALAL PASHAYEV'S FICTIONAL PROSE
Prof. Dr. Kazimov Ismail Babash oglu Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mammadova Svetlana Nasib gizi	*Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan* *Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan*	GENDER GRAMMAR
Roxana Maria Crețu	*West University of Timişoara (Romania)*	CHROMATIC SIMILARITIES BETWEEN ROMANTIC POETRY AND PICTURE. EMINESCU AND DELACROIX
Assist. Prof. Dr. Halil İbrahim BALKUL	*Sakarya University, Turkey*	A PROPOSAL FOR ASSESSMENT IN TRANSLATION TECHNOLOGY CLASSES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazile Abdullazadeh	*Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan*	LITERARY SCHOOL OF ALIAGHA VAKHID AND HIS SUCCESSORS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ALPTEKİN	*Kilis 7 Aralık University, Turkey*	TRACES OF THE TURKISH FOLKLOR IN FİELD–MARSHAL HELMUNT von MOLTKE'S TURKEY LETTERS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erdinç DOĞRU	*Gazi University, Turkey*	EVALUATION OF ARABIC IDIOMS and PROVERBS IN THE WORK OF ANTOINE GALLAND'S *DURÛB-I EMSÂL-İ TÜRKÎ*

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MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nilgun ULUTAŞDEMIR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nilgun ULUTAŞDEMIR	*Gümüşhane University, Turkey*	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY SERVICES FOR HEALTH WORKERS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nilgun ULUTAŞDEMIR	*Gümüşhane University, Turkey*	MOST AFFECTED BY COVID-19: HEALTH WORKERS
Özlem MENTEŞ YALÇIN Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yaşar BARUT	*Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey*	EXAMINATION THE MINDFULNESS LEVELS OF JUDO ATHLETES
Assist. Prof. Dr. İbrahim BOZKURT	*Kilis 7 Aralık University, Turkey*	THE EFFECTS OF WORKING CONDITIONS ON THE JOB SATISFACTION AND BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS OF THE FAMILY MEDICINE PRACTICE
Lect. Davut NACAR Prof. Dr. Zülfü DEMİRTAŞ	*Sütçü İmam University, Turkey* *Fırat University, Turkey*	DEVELOPMENT OF A SCALE FOR ORGANISATIONAL DNA CHARACTERISTICS OF SCHOOLS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Halil Erkan SAYAN	*Health Sciences University Bursa Higher Specialization Training And Research Hospital, Turkey*	EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HARRIS-BENEDICT FORMULA AND INDIRECT CALORIMETRY IN CALCULATION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN INTENSIVE CARE PATIENTS WITH MECHANICAL VENTILATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Şerafettin ERTEN	*Uşak University, Turkey*	PUBLIC VALUE FAILURE MODEL AS AN EVALUATION TOOL IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Res. Assist. Birgül ÇİÇEK Prof. Dr. Hande ŞAHİN Prof. Dr. Sibel ERKAL	*Hacettepe University, Turkey* *Kırıkkale University, Turkey* *Hacettepe University, Turkey*	AN INVESTIGATION OF INDIVIDUALS' HEALTHY LIFE STYLE BEHAVIORS IN TERMS OF SOME DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
Dr. Aziz ŞEKER Dr. Emre ÖZCAN	*Amasya University, Turkey* *Başkent University, Turkey*	THINKING ON THE MICRO-POLITICS OF SOCIAL VIOLENCE

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MODERATOR: Dr. Yelda TUTAR SERTER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yaşar BEDİRHAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sefa YILDIRIM	*Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University, Turkey*	GROWING UP DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SELJUK STATE MAJOR SCHOLARS, SCIENTISTS, THEIR WORKS AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES
Lect. Nurullah NEHİR	*Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey*	THE CIVIL SERVICE LIFE OF MEHMED ATA BEY
Mövsümov Şəfa Kamran oğlu Movsumov Shafa Kamran oglu	*National Museum of History of Azerbaijan of ANAS, Azerbaijan*	COINS OF SHIRVANSHAH SHAHRUKH (BASED ON THE TREASURE OF THE GABALA OF THE YEAR 2009)
Ahmadov Maharram	*National Museum of History of Azerbaijan of ANAS, Azerbaijan*	THE ROLE OF DERBENT CITY IN ARAB-KHAZAR RELATIONS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Ali UYSAL	*Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey*	THE IMPRESSIONS OF KONYA GOVERNOR MEHMED FERID PASHA FROM BURDUR-AKŞEHIR-EĞIRDIR
Ayten HUSEYNOVA	*Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan*	TO THE REGION OF GEOPOLITICAL OBJECTS IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS LEVEL OF IMPACT: RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nurhan AYDIN Cansu BARAKÇİN	*Kafkas University, Turkey*	THE FOSTER-LAND AFFAIRUS DURING THE DEMOKRATIC PARTY RULE
Dr. Yelda TUTAR SERTER	*Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey*	ITALIAN PRESIDENT GIOVANNI GRONCHI'S VISIT TO TURKEY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdulhamit KAVAK	*Kilis 7 Aralık University, Turkey*	DEVELOPMENT OF CHARIOTS IN ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIA
Dr. İsmayılzadə Nərmin	*Baku State University, Azerbaijan*	AZERBAIJAN SSR IN THE YEARS AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR (1946-1950)

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MODERATOR: Res. Assist. Dr. Aslı ÇANDARLI ŞAHİN-
Dr. Pərinaz İslam qızı SADIQLI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatma ÜNYAY AÇIKGÖZ	*Kırıkkale University, Turkey*	BEGGAR TYPES IN THE OTTOMAN SOCIETY
Res. Assist. Dr. Aslı ÇANDARLI ŞAHİN	*Mugla Sıtkı Kocman University, Turkey*	CIVILIZATION OF NOMADS AND THE PERCEPTION OF SETTLEDNESS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kazım KARTAL	*Adıyaman University, Turkey*	PRESENTATION OF POPULATION BOOKS FROM MALATYA SANJAK
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kazım KARTAL	*Adıyaman University, Turkey*	ECONOMIC AND EXTERNAL STRUCTURE OF BOSTANCIbDISTRICT IN MALATYA SANJAK (1842-1843)
Oğuz kağan BAYRAKDAR	*Baku State University, Azerbaijan*	ANALYSIS OF RESEARCHES ON CENTRAL ASIA IN AZERBAIJANI HISTORIOGRAPHY FROM THE 20TH CENTURY TO PRESENT
Fatma Betül AYDEMİR	*Baku State University, Azerbaijan*	1986 THE JELTOKS (ALMA-ATA) EVENTS REFLECTION ON AN ASSESSMENT OF TURKEY PRESS
Dr. Pərinaz İslam qızı SADIQLI	*Baku Eurasian University, Azerbaijan*	WOODEN THINGS USING IN THE BREAD BAKING
Aygün Soltanzadə	*Baku State University, Azerbaijan*	THE ROLE OF AHMET YASSAWI UNIVERSITY IN TURKEY-KAZAKHSTAN RELATIONS
Dr. Adıgözəlova Məleykə Zahir qızı	*Baku Eurasian University, Azerbaijan*	THE MAIN STRATEGIES AND SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE US POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST(IN THE SECOND HALF OF XX CENTURY-EARLY XXI CENTURY)
İsmail AK Assist. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin ELİTOK	*Atatürk University, Turkey*	THE ORNAMENTS AND MANUSCRIPT ENDOWMENTS WITH İNVENTORY NUMBER 1420, 1505 AND 1994 BELONGING TO THE 19th CENTURY IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Serap ÜRÜT SAYGIN	*Aksaray University, Turkey*	COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR: EU-TURKEY COMPARISON
Jamilu Abdulkadir	*Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria*	BANK RISK MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS OF A SELECTED COUNTRY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER	*Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University, Turkey*	THE PROBLEM OF QUALITY IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES IN THE EU AND A FUNCTIONAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES
Mr. RAVIRAJAN K	*University of Madras, India*	EVALUATING EFFICIENCY OF INDIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE POST SUB-PRIME CRISIS
Assist. Prof. Dr. İsmail GÜNEŞ Res. Assist. İsminaz ÇINAR	*Çukurova University, Turkey* *Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Turkey*	GENDER BUDGETING APPROACH IN TURKEY
Dr. Darina Stoyanova Prof. Dr. Antoniya Stoyanova	*Trakia University, Bulgaria*	COMPARATIVE TESTING OF COMMON WHEAT VARIETIES
Arzu ÇEVİK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cihan YÜKSEL	*Mersin University, Turkey*	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEMI-PUBLIC GOODS AND ASYMMETRIC INFORMATION: THE CASE OF HEALTH SECTOR
Belainew Belete Surafel Melak	*Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia*	IMPACT OF SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGY ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN AMHARA NATIONAL REGIONAL STATE OF ETHIOPIA
Lect. Robby I. Chandra Lect. V. Christianto	*Cipanas Advanced School of Theolog, Indonesia* *Satyabhakti Advanced School of Theology, Indonesia*	KOINOMICS: APPLICATION OF TRINITARIAN ECONOMICS CONCEPT BASED ON LUKE 16:1-9

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MODERATOR: Dr. Alexandra UNGUREANU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. İsmail BAKAN Y. Sonay YILMAZ	*Sütçü İmam University, Turkey*	THE EFFECT LEVEL OF ETHICAL LEADERSHIP ON INDIVIDUALS PERCEPTION OF ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE
Dr. Alexandra UNGUREANU	*Stefan cel Mare University, Romania*	THE ROLE OF BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE IN THE DIGITAL REVOLUTION OF THE 21st CENTURY
Ph.D Research Scholar, M. K. GANESHAN Dr. C. VETHIRAJAN	*Alagappa University, India*	ROLE OF INTERNET IN ELECTRONIC HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (E-HRM)
Elif BADEM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf Kemal ÖZTÜRK	*Amasya University, Turkey*	INNOVATION PROCESS WHICH IS THE BASIC DYNAMICS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN TURKEY AND ITS THEORETICAL BACKGROUND
Assist. Prof. Rifat Memon	*Poona College of Arts, Science and Commerce, India*	WOMEN EDUCATION AND EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA
Dr. Kâmil Abdullah EŞİDİR Assist. Prof. Dr. Serkan METİN	*Firat Development Agency Elazığ Investment Support Office, Turkey* *Malatya Turgut Özal University, Turkey*	HEN EGG EXPORT FORECAST WITH MLP METHOD: TURKEY'S EGG EXPORT FORECAST SAMPLE
Nur AKMANLAR Prof. Dr. Erkut AKKARTAL	*Yeditepe University, Turkey*	DIGITALIZATION OF EDUCATION WITH COVID-19
Ufedo Monday SHAIBU	*Kogi State University Anyigba, Nigeria*	ASSESSMENT OF FARMERS' WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR HEALTH INSURANCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA
Dr. Chitra Krishnan Dr. Mubashir Majid Baba	*Amity University, India*	DRIVING INNOVATION FOR ORGANISATIONAL SURVIVAL AND EXCELLENCE- PRE AND POST PANDEMIC

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. İbrahimova Gülzar

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. İbrahimova Gülzar	*Baku Eurasian University, Azerbaijan*	SOVIET "LAW EQUALITY"AND CONFLICTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Raluca Irina Clipa Dr. Flavian Clipa	*Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania* *Romanian Court of Accounts, Romania*	TRUST: INFORMAL INSTITUTION IN THE PANDEMIC CONTEXT
Valéry Iragi Ntwali Nantondo	*University of Szeged, Hungary*	LA DELINQUANCE JUVENILE DANS LA VILLE DE BUKAVU : ANALYSE DES CAUSES ET MECANISMES DE PREVENTION JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE CITY OF BUKAVU: ANALYSIS OF CAUSES AND PREVENTION MECHANISMS
Ekaterine Lomia Tariel Lomia	*Caucasus International University, Georgia* *Tbilisi State University, Georgia*	THE UNITED STATES-RUSSIA CLASHES OF INTERESTS IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS (THE CASE OF GEORGIA)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Preeti Tewary	*Shri Guru Ram Rai University, India*	CHALLENGES OF DEMOCRACY IN INDIA
Prof. Ananda Majumdar	*University of Alberta, Canada*	IMPACT OF NEO-LIBERALISM AND GLOBALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF BENGALI RENAISSANCE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mütəllim Rəhimov	*Baku Eurasian University, Azerbaijan*	SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN IN DIFFERENT FAMILY TYPES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Əlövsət Allahverdiyev	*Baku State University, Azerbaijan*	THE ROLE OF THE RWANDAN TRIBUNAL AND THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN PREVENTING WAR CRIMES AND GENOCIDE
Dr. Mesut ŞÖHRET	*Gaziantep University, Turkey*	THE AGE OF POPULAR PROTESTS AROUND WORLD

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Rodica-Mariana Ion

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ersoy YILMAZ	*Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey*	ART HISTORY DISCIPLINE IN THE CONTEXT OF ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE GLOBAL ART ENVIRONMENT, AND THE ART HISTORICAL DISCOURSE IN TURKEY AFTER 1990.
Prof. Dr. Rodica-Mariana Ion	*Valahia University of Târgoviște, Romania*	A MULTI-ANALYTICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE STONE MATERIALS FROM ROMANIAN ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS
Гетманцева Варвара Владимировна Assoc. Prof. Dr. Getmantseva Varvara Vladimirovna Козлова Людмила Олеговна Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kozlova Lyudmila Olegovna Андреева Елена Георгиевна Prof. Dr. Andreeva Elena Georgievna Белгородский Валерий Савельевич Prof. Dr. Belgorodsky Valery Savelievich	*«Российский государственный университет имени А.Н.Косыгина»* *Russian A. N. Kosygin State University, Russia*	КИНЕМАИЧЕСКИЙ СПОСОБ ПАРАМЕТРИЧЕСКОГО ОПИСАНИЯ ПОВЕРХНОСТИ ФИГУРЫ ЧЕЛОВЕКА KINEMATIC METHOD FOR PARAMETRIC DESCRIPTION OF THE SURFACE OF A HUMAN FIGURE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe MANAV	*Toros University, Turkey*	READING THE MERSIN CITY IDENTITY WITH MIND MAP METHOD
Professor Dr. Odette Arhip Assisit. Prof. Dr. Cristian Arhip	*Ecological University of Bucharest, Romania* *University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Grigore T.Popa" Iasi, Romania*	FICTIONAL ASPECTS OF BUCHAREST BUILDINGS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Can Bülent KARAKUŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sayiter YILDIZ	*Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Turkey*	INDEX-BASED APPROACHES TO THE EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Lect. Meriç Begüm BAŞEREN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat ORAL	*Mersin University, Turkey* *Konya Technical University, Turkey*	EVALUATION OF INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN MOSQUE ARCHITECTURE THROUGH COMPETITION PROJECTS
Abdulmuner Malikzada Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Firat PULAT	*Izmir Katip Celebi University, Turkey*	CURING TIME EFFECT ON BEARING CAPACITY OF ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS
Betül TOPÇU Prof. Dr. Pınar DİNÇ KALAYCI	*Gazi University, Turkey*	METRO STATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF ARCHITECTURAL AUTHENTICITY: INVESTIGATION IN THE CONTEXT OF ANKARA

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MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Duygu İNCİ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ventseslav Atanasov Lyudmila Velkova Lubka Tancheva Aleksander Dolashki Reni Kalfin Pavlina Dolashka	*Institute of Organic Chemistry with Centre of Phytochemistry, Bulgaria*	PROTEIN PROFILE OF BRAIN HOMOGENATES FROM HIPPOCAMPUS AND CORTEX OF HEALTHY AND DEMENTIA RATS TREATED WITH SCOPOLAMINE AND SNAIL EXTRACT
Dr. Emine Özge KARACA	*İnönü University, Turkey*	N-ALKYL-5,6-DIMETHYLBENZIMIDAZOLE-RUTHENIUM(II) COMPLEXE CATALYZED N-ALKYLATING REACTION UNDER SOLVENT-FREE MEDIUM
Assist. Prof. Dr. Chandra Mohan Sarla Kumari Kusum Sharma	*K.R. Mangalam University, India* *Samrat Prithviraj Chauhan Government College, India* *Maharaja Agrasen Institute Of Technology, India*	SEMICARBAZIDE BASED METAL COMPLEXES OF Th(IV) & Tl(III) FOR THEIR APPLICATION IN ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODES
Dr. Maxim S. Oshchepkov Dr. Antonida V. Kalistratova Mariya S. Ivanova Prof. Dr. Leonid V. Kovalenko	*D. Mendeleev University of Chemical Technology of Russia, Russia*	NOVEL ARYLUREAS AND ARYLCARBAMATES AS PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Duygu İNCİ	*Kocaeli University, Turkey*	DNA INTERACTIONS and BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF Cu(II) MIXED LIGAND COMPLEX
Lyutfi Lyutfiev Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yana Koleva Prof. Dr. Albena Stoyanova Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aleksandar Dimitrov	*"Prof. Dr Assen Zlatarov" University, Bulgaria* *University of Food Technologies- "Plovdiv, Bulgaria "*	PREDICTING MICROBIAL TRANSFORMATIONS OF A MONOTERPENE IN ESSENTIAL OILS WITH INSECTIDAL ACTIVITY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Şeyda TAŞAR	*Firat University, Turkey*	STRUCTURE OF LIGNOCELLULOSIC BIOMASS RESOURCES, THEIR BASIC COMPONENTS AND PRETREATMENT PROCESSES FOR THE ISOLATION OF THE BASIC COMPONENTS
Dr. Stegarescu Adina Dr. Soran Maria-Loredana Dr. Lung Ildiko Dr. Poran Sebastian Dr. Lazăr Diana Dr. Borodi Gheorghe Dr. Pană Ovidiu	*National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Romania*	CARBON NANOTUBES / METAL OXIDE NANOCOMPOSITES – PREPARATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS IN WATER DECONTAMINATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Şeyda TAŞAR	*Firat University, Turkey*	TURKEY'S WASTE BIOMASS RESERVES AND EVALUATION OF BIOMASS WASTES FOR ENERGY GENERATION

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MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Gülsüm ÖZTÜRK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mete TÜRKOĞLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Əzimov Arif Musa oğlu Dr. Verdiyeva Vəfa Qaçay qızı	*Nature Conservation and National Parks Iğdır Provincial Branch Office, Turkey* *Azerbaijan State Economic University, Azerbaijan* *Azerbaijan State Agricultural University, Azerbaijan*	ECOLOGIC BALANCE OF IĞDIR
Assoc. Prof. Gülsüm ÖZTÜRK	*Ege University, Turkey*	THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT NURTIENT MEDIA IN VITRO MAINTAINCE OF GENETIC STOCKS OF NIF GENOTYPE
Dr. Deghiche-Diab Nacima Deghiche Lahcen Belhamra Youcef Islem	*Université de Biskra, Algeria* *University Mohamed Khider Biskra, Algeria* *Blida University Algeria, Algeria*	ENTOMOFAUNA DIVERSITY UNDER DIFFERENT ECOSYSTEMS OF ZIBAN-ALGERIA
Assoc. Prof. Gülsüm ÖZTÜRK	*Ege University, Turkey*	COMPARISON OF FIELD PERFORMANCE OF DIFFERENT SEEDLINGS IN SWEET POTATO [Ipomea batatas (L.) Lam]
Muhammad Nuraddeen Danjuma Ibrahim Yakubu Sa'adu Abubakar Mafara	*Bayero University Kano, Nigeria* *Abdu Gusau Polytechnic, Nigeria*	THE CHANGING CONDITION OF FOREST RESERVES OF ZAMFARA STATE, NIGERIA
Research Scholar Junaid Nisar Assoc. Prof. Dr. Avneesh Kumar	*Shri Venkateshwara University, India*	AN ANALYSIS ON THE CURRENT SENIOR OF POULTRY INDUSTRY IN INDIA
Dr. Amit Joshi Ms. Preeti Bhaskar	*ICFAI University, Dehradun, India* *University of Technology and Applied Sciences, Oman*	TEACHERS PYRAMID: ATTRIBUTES OF EFFECTIVE TEACHERS
Lic. Laia Bonich-Aranda Dr.Pere M. Parés-Casanova	*University of Lleida, Spain*	EVALUATION OF HOOVES IN THE "PYRENEAN CATALAN HORSE" BY MEANS OF DIGITAL IMAGE
Lic. Sara Vidal-Vrijens Dr.Pere M. Parés-Casanova	*University of Lleida, Spain*	ANTIDEWORMING POTENTIAL OF THE SEAWEED Palmaria palmata (Linnaeus) F.Weber & D.Mohr 1805

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$10^{00} : 12^{00}$

Ankara Time
$09^{00} : 11^{00}$

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MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Özlem KAYA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Fəridə ŞƏMSİ	*National History Museum of Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan*	FROM THE PROMOTION OF ALI BEY HUSEYNZADE'S LIFE AND CREATIVITY IN WORLD MUSEUMS
Lect. Kifayet ÖZKUL Ece ÖZKUL	*İstanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Turkey*	SURREALISM EFFECTS ON TRADITIONAL TURKISH ARTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdulkadir ÖZDEMİR	*Hitit University, Turkey*	THE EFFECT OF RELIGION ON ART AND ARTIST SPIRIT IN THE CONTEXT OF RELIGION – ARTISTS
Müge GÜNEŞ Prof. Dr. Ülkü ÖZGÜR	*Kırıkkale Fine Arts High School, Turkey* *Gazi University, Turkey*	FINE ARTS HIGFH SCHOOL MUSIC DEPARTMENT STUDENTS' THOUGHTS ABOUT VOCATIONAL AND CORE ACADEMIC SUBJECTS' EFFECTS ON ATTENDING A HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION
Emil Raul oğlu Ağayev	*Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan*	PROMOTION OF AZERBAIJANI ART IN ZIYADKHAN ALIYEV'S RESEARCH
Assist. Prof. Dr. Süreyya OSKAY Lect. Kifayet ÖZKUL Hale GÜLOĞLU	*İstanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Turkey* *RUBAKAD, Turkey*	ART AND BALANCE
Assist. Prof.Dr.Hale YILDIZAY Lect. Fikret AYDOĞDU	*Kutahya Dumlupinar University, Turkey*	OBTAINING BLACK PIGMENT FROM LATERITIC NICKEL ORE AND EVALUATION IN TILE GLAZES
Dr. Mazanova Nuranə Niyazi qızı	*Azerbaijan University*	SILK FARMING AND SILK TRADE IN SHAKI CITY
Selin ÖZDEMİR İrem FİNCAN Özgür ÇOPKUR	*Sanem Plastic Design Center, Turkey*	ANTIBACTERIAL EFFECT ON PVC TABLE CLOTHES AND PRODUCTION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Özlem KAYA	*Hitit University, Turkey*	THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS ON TEXTILE AND FASHION SECTOR

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MODERATOR: Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Zeynep GÜMÜŞ DEMİR	*Üsküdar University, Turkey*	ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPECIAL HAPPINESS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH IN ADULT INDIVIDUALS
Dr. Monica GOMOESCU	*Transilvania University of Braşov, Romania*	HOW TO OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES IN TEACHING ROMANIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
Dr. Valbona HABILI (SAUKU) Dr. Silva IBRAHIMI Irena JANKU	*University of Tirana, Albania* *Albanian University, Albania*	EXPLORING THE TENDENCY FOR DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY AS A RESULT OF EXPERIENCING STRESSORS IN ADOLESCENTS
Anna Dąbrowska	*Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Poland*	CAN ANGER INSPIRE ACTION? A COGNITIVE APPROACH TO ANGER METAPHORS
Saleha Bibi Prof. Dr. Aneela Maqsood	*Army Special Education Academy, Pakistan* *Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan*	PARENTAL EXPERINCES OF SPECIAL NEED CHILDREN: AN APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT THEORY
Saleha Bibi Prof. Dr. Aneela Maqsood	*Army Special Education Academy, Pakistan* *Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan*	DIFFERENTIATION, MARITAL SATISFACTION AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS: AN APPLICATION OF BOWEN THEORY
Saleha Bibi Prof. Dr. Aneela Maqsood	*Army Special Education Academy, Pakistan* *Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan*	ASSOCIATION MASS MEDIA, SELF-ESTEEM, BODY IMAGE, AND EATINGDISORDER TENDENCIES: AN APPLICATION OF SOCIAL CAMPARASION THOERY
Btissam TAYBİ Said OUSSOU	*University of Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, Morocco* *University of Moulay Ismail, Morocco*	MOROCCAN EFL STUDENTS PERCEPTIONS OF ONLINE LEARNING DURING THE CONFINEMENT CAUSED BY COVID-19
Aynur Sahib gizi Huseynova	*Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan*	THE IMPACT OF EXAM STRESS ON HORMONAL FUNCTION AND ANXIETY LEVEL IN STUDENTS WITH PHLEGMATIC TEMPERAMENT OF HIGHER NERVE ACTIVITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr Rustamova Tukazban Vagif	*Ganja State University,Azerbaijan*	THE EMOTIONAL TENSION OF EXAMINATION PROCESS EFFECTS OF EEG ON AMPILLI TUE AND SPEED AT TEMPLE SHARE OF THE BRAIN TO I and V -th COURSES, 17 and 21-YEAR-OLD MELANCHOLIC TEMPERAMENT STUDENTS

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MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mütəllim Rəhimov

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Volkan ERTİT	*Aksaray University, Turkey*	AS AN ENLIGHTENMENT THINKER SIGMUND FREUD AND RELIGION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Volkan ERTİT	*Aksaray University, Turkey*	THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE CHANGE IN THE SOCIAL POWER OF RELIGION: EXAMPLES OF INQUISITION AND WITCH HUNT
Dr. Valentina Marinescu	*University of Bucharest, Romania*	INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION FOR SOCIAL INTEGRATION – THE CASE OF ROMANIAN YOUTH
Dr. Rachida Sadouni Dr. Fatoumata Keita	*University of Blida 2, Algeria* *University of Letters and Human Sciences of Bamako, Mali*	REFLECTING ON THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC LEARNING/TEACHING CHALLENGES: PERSPECTIVES AND PROSPECTS FROM ALGERIA AND MALI
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mütəllim Rəhimov	*Baku Eurasian University, Azerbaijan*	SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN IN DIFFERENT FAMILY TYPES

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MODERATOR: Dr. Erdem BAFRA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Farah HASHMI Sidra RAZZAQ	*University of North Texas, USA* *National University of Modern Languages, Pakistan*	INVESTIGATING REVERSE GENDER ROLES IN MONI MOHSIN'S "THE DIARY OF A SOCIAL BUTTERFLY"
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veselina Kanatova-Buchkova	*South-West University "Neofit Rilski", Bulgaria*	THE LIABILITY OF THE STATE FOR DAMAGE CLAIMS RESULT OF VIOLATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION LAW ACCORDING TO THE BULGARIAN LEGAL SYSTEM
Dr. Erdem BAFRA	*Public Procurement Authority of Turkey, Head of Department of Legal Services, Turkey*	"SMART CONTRACTS" WITHIN THE SCOPE OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AS AN ULTIMATE GOAL IN TURKISH PUBLIC PROCUREMENT LAW
Dr. Juanita GOICOVICI	*University Babeş-Bolyai of Cluj-Napoca, Romania*	RECENT TRENDS IN EUROPEAN CONSUMER LAW ON DIGITAL CONTRACTS: ARE THE REMEDIES EFFECTIVE, PROPORTIONATE AND DISSUASIVE?
Dr. SALISU, Shehu Jafaru Dr. IDRIS, musa	*Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria*	EFFECT OF STAFF COMPETENCE AND COORDINATION ON THE MANAGEMENT OF CONTRIBUTORY PENSION SCHEME IN NIGERIA
Assist. Prof. Dr. N.Johnson Research Scholar Mr.R. Jeyalakshmi	*Alagappa University,Karaikudi, India*	INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL MEMES AMONG YOUTHS IN KARAIKUDI REGION
Assist. Prof. Dr. N.Johnson Research Scholar Mr.R. Jeyalakshmi	*Alagappa University,Karaikudi, India*	A STUDY ON APPROPRIATENESS OF BROADCASTING CRIME NEWS IN TAMIL NEWS CHANNELS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

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MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. ANNA NEENA GEORGE

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Jonel Cabunoc Murillo Prof. Dr. Denis Abao Tan	*Central Mindanao University, Philippines*	STUDENTS' MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE AND ENGAGEMENT IN AN INQUIRY-BASED LEARNING APPROACH
Dr. Lateef Ahmad Wani	*Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, India*	ON A SUBCLASS OF ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS RELATED TO CONIC DOMAINS AND HAVING NEGATIVE COEFFICIENTS
Dr. Habib Djourdem	*University of Oran , Algeria*	MIXED MULTI-TERMS INTGRAL AND MULT-IPOINT BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM OF ANONLINEAR BOUNDARY FRACTIONAL RIEMANN- LIOUVILLE DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION
Dr. Beddni Hamid	*University of Mostaganem, Algeria*	UPPER-SOLUTION OR LOWER-SOLUTION METHOD FOR LANGEVIN EQUATIONS WITH N FRACTIONAL ORDER
Ryan Jay Bernales Gumban Denis Abao Tan	*Malinao High School Extension- Gastav Campus, Philippines* *Central Mindanao University, Philippines*	STUDENTS' MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE, ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY COMPETENCIES IN AFLIPPED CLASSROOM ENVIRONMENT
Dr. Naveen Gupta	*Lovely Professional University Phagwara, India*	OPTICAL PHASE CONJUGATION AND ITS APPLICATIONS
Assisit. Prof. Dr. Valdete Loku Prof. Dr. NAim L. Braha	*University of Applied Sciences Ferizaj, Kosova* *University of Prishtina, Kosova*	STATISTICAL KOROVKIN AND VORONOVSKAYA TYPE THEOREM FOR THE CESARO SECOND-ORDER OPERATOR OF FUZZY NUMBERS
Dr. Noureddine Bouteraa	*University of Oran 1, Algeria*	EXISTENCE AND UNIQUNESS OF BURGERS EQUATION WITH CAPUTO-FABRIZIO FRACTIONAL DERIVATIVE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. ANNA NEENA GEORGE	*GVM's Dr. Dada Vaidya College of Education, India*	MATHEMATICS EDUCATION CREATING FEAR AND MISCONCEPTION
Dr. Mohamed GRAZEM	*University of Boumerdes, Algeria*	A CLASS OF KOLMOGOROV SYSTEMS WITH NON-ALGEBRAIC LIMIT CYCLE SURROUNDS A SINGULAR POINT (a,b) IN THE REALISTIC QUADRANT
Dr. FETTOUCH Houari	*University of Mostaganem, Algeria*	GROWTH OF LOCAL SOLUTIONS TO LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AROUND AN ISOLATED ESSENTIAL SINGULARITY

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MODERATOR: Samira ONTUNÇ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Lyubka Tancheva Dr. Maria Lazarova Dr. Lyudmila Velkova Dr. Alexander Dolashki Prof. Dr. Albena Alexandrov Dr. Elina Tzvetanova Prof.Dr. Reni Kalfin Ventzislav Atanasov Prof.Dr. Pavlinka Dolashka	*Institute of Neurobiology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria* *Institute of Organic Chemistry with Center for Phytochemistry, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria*	ANTIOXIDANT MECHANISMS OF IMPROVING MEMORY CAPACITY OF FRESH EXTRACT OF SNAIL (Helix aspersa) ON EXPERIMENTAL DEMENTIA IN RATS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tamer ERYİĞİT Engineer Aysel ARICAN ÖNAL	*Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Turkey*	THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT GIBBERELLIC ACID CONCENTRATIONS AND APPLICATION PERIODS ON GERMİNATİON OF STEVIA PLANT (Stevia rebaudiana Bert.)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yordanka Tasheva Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yana Koleva	*"Prof. Dr Assen Zlatarov" University , Bulgaria*	PROBABLE TOXICOLOGICAL PREDICTION OF 4,6-DIMETHYLDIBENZOTHIOPHENE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yana Koleva	*"Prof. Dr Assen Zlatarov" University , Bulgaria*	IN SILICO PREDICTING HEPATIC METABOLIC ACTIVATION OF AN AZOLE DERIVATIVE
Chemical Engineer Yasemin ACAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emel AKYOL	*Yıldız Technical University, Turkey*	DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSDERMAL FORMULATION FOR DONEPEZİL HYDROCHLORIDE
Dr. Borislav Abrashev MSc. Marin Pandev Dr. Daniela Levi Dr. Katerina Maksimova-Dimitrova MSc. Valentin Terziev	*Acad. Evgeni Budevski Institute of Electrochemistry and Energy Systems, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria* *Joint Innovation Centre of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria*	FUTURE ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGIES BASED ON HYDROGEN APPLICATION
Aycel Mehmed Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yana Koleva Prof. Dr. Albena Stoyanova Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aleksandar Dimitrov	*"Prof. Dr Assen Zlatarov" University, Bulgaria*	TOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF A MONOTERPENE IN ESSENTIAL OILS WITH INSECTIDAL ACTIVITY
Assist. Prof. Sylvia Stamova Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yana Koleva Dr. Nadya Agova Assoc. Prof. Dr. Svetlana Georgieva	*Medical University of Varna, Bulgaria* *"Prof. Dr Assen Zlatarov" University, Bulgaria*	PROBABLE SKIN METABOLISM OF METRONIDAZOLE AND ITS ACID METABOLITE
Dr. Soran Maria-Loredana Dr. Culicov Otilia Dr. Lung Ildiko Dr. Opris Ocsana Dr. Stegarecu Adina	*National Institute for Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Romania*	THE INFLUENCE OF CUO NANOPARTICLES AND COPPER SULFATE AND NITRATE SALT ON COMPOSITION AND ULTRASTRUCTURE OF WHEAT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ergin TAŞKAN	*Firat University, Turkey*	THE RESPONSE OF MICROBIAL FUEL CELL-BASED TOXICITY SENSOR TO ABAMECTIN

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AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Res. Assist. Yonca ÇİÇEK OKUYAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Nursen BOLSOY Assist. Prof. Dr. Aynur ÇETİNKAYA	*Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkey*	BIRTH EXPERIENCES AND MAKING THE BIRTH EXPERIENCES IN MOTHER-FRIENDLY HOSPITAL : A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH BASED ON COMFORT THEORY
Ruchita Tripathi Rajesh Kumar Singh Anil Kumar Singh	*Banaras Hindu University, India*	PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING, HPTLC FINGERPRINTING AND CLINICAL EXAMINE OF PANCHAVALKALA (A POLYHERBAL AYURVEDIC FORMULATION) FOR DIABETES MANAGEMENT
AGBONIFO-CHIJIOKWU Ejime	*Delta State University Abraka, Nigeria*	AMELIORATIVE EFFECT OF KETOCONAZOLE ON MORPHO-FUNCTIONAL ALTERATIONS IN PANCREATIC BETA CELL FUNCTIONS INDUCED BY GLUCOCOTICOID ADMINISTRATION IN WISTAR RATS
Jaiyeoba-Ojigho Jennifer Efe Prof. Dr. Chris-Ozoko Ebele Lilian	*Delta State University, Nigeria*	EVALUATING THE PHILTRUM AS A MENDELIAN INHERITED TRAIT IN DETERMINING PARENTAGE AMONG FAMILIES FROM AN ETHNIC GROUP: A NIGERIAN STUDY
Assoc. Prof. Yanka KARAMALAKOVA Dr. Tzvetelin GEORGIEV Dr. Petya HADJIBOJEVA Asst. Prof. Bilyana TACHEVA Asst. Prof. Ekaterina GEORGIEVA Assoc. Prof. Galina NIKOLOVA	*Trakia University, Bulgaria*	THE BIOCHEMICAL RESPONSES OF LEMNA MINOR L. ON THE LIPID PEROXIDATION MECHANISM IN CHRONIC EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OF BLEOMYCIN-INDUCED PULMONARY FIBROSIS
Assist. Prof. Nadya Agova Stanislava Georgieva Mariya Koleva	*Medical University-Varna, Bulgaria*	MONITORING THE USE OF MACROLIDE ANTIBIOTICS IN THE PHARMACY MARKET IN VARNA - BULGARIA
Dr. Haydar HOŞGÖR Lect. Hacer GÜNGÖRDÜ Lect. Zümra ÜLKER DÖRTTEPE	*Uşak University, Turkey*	COMPARISON OF HOSPITAL WEBSITE PERFORMANCES ACCORDING TO ACCREDITATION STATUS
Prof. Dr. Qalib Shalon Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ismayilov Yusif Bayram Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ismayilova A.T. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Qarayeva S.Q. Biology Iskenderova Z.Sh. Jafarova Q.K. Salimli T.A.	*Azerbaijan Medical University, Azerbaijan*	THE EFFECT OF HEAVY METAL ON THE HORMONE-MEDIATOR STATUS IN FUNCTIONAL DEFICIENCY OF THE THYROID GLAND
Assist. Prof. Dr. Güzide Pelin SEZGİN Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuna KAPLAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Sema SÖNMEZ KAPLAN	*Biruni University, Turkey*	CHARACTERISTICS, CLASSIFICATION AND POSSIBLE CAUSES OF FAILURE IN ENDODONTIC TREATMENT OF C-SHAPED ROOT CANALS

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MODERATOR: Dr. Yurdakul AYGÖRMEZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Yurdakul AYGÖRMEZ	*Yildiz Technical University, Turkey*	INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF BENTONITE AND QUARTZ SAND SUBSTITUTED PORTLAND CEMENT BASED SAMPLES
Waqas Hassan Maria Kanwal Naqeeb Nawaz Hafiz Yasir Ilyas Hammad Haider	*National University of Sciences and Technology, Pakistan Broadway Heights Bahria Orchard, Lahore, Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Taxila, Pakistan*	INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF STEEL AND FIBER REINFORCED RECYCLED COARSE AGGREGATE (RCA) CONCRETE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tacettin GEÇKİL Prof. Dr. Kadir DEMİRELLİ Lect. Alperen ÖBEK	*İnönü University, Turkey Fırat University, Turkey Munzur University, Turkey*	THE EFFECTS OF RECYCLED POLYPROPYLENE ADDITIVE COPOLYMER ON THE PROCESSABILITY CHARACTERISTICS OF PURE BITUMEN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa GÜNAY	*İstanbul Gelişim University, Turkey*	THE FOURTH ESCAPE POINT IN THE PERSPECTIVE
Res. Assist. İnci DEVELİOĞLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Fırat PULAT	*Izmır Katip Celebi University, Turkey*	EVALUATION OF INTERFACE SHEAR BEHAVIOR BETWEEN SOIL AND PVC GEOMEMBRANE WITH LARGE SCALE DIRECT SHEAR TESTS
Lect. Bekir TAŞTAN Prof. Dr. Arif Çağdaş AYDINOĞLU	*Kastamonu University, Turkey Gebze Technical University, Turkey*	NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF DISASTER RISK AND MULTI-RISK STUDIES
Lect. Bekir TAŞTAN Prof. Dr. Arif Çağdaş AYDINOĞLU	*Kastamonu University, Turkey Gebze Technical University, Turkey*	THE ASSESSMENT OF FLOOD HAZARD USING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FUZZY LOGIC TECHNIQUES IN FINDIKLI DISTRICT OF RIZE PROVINCE IN TURKEY
Dr. Muhammad ZAHEER Prof. Dr. Ghulam Mujtaba SHAH	*Hazara University, Pakistan*	TRACER TRANSPORT SYSTEM AND DARCIAN VELOCITIES BEHAVIOR IN LOW-PERMEABILITY SOIL MEDIA
Faig Abdurahmanov	*Baku State University, Azerbaijan*	ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN OCCURING VARIOUS KINDS OF DISEASES

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MODERATOR: Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan D. YILDIZAY Ahmet EŞİYOK	*Kütahya Dumlupınar University, Turkey*	COMPARISON OF USING PELLET AND COAL FUELS IN RESIDENTIAL-TYPE STOVES IN TERMS OF THERMAL PERFORMANCE AND EMISSIONS
CHAHBOUB YASSINE	*University of Miskolc, Hungary*	THE INVESTIGATION REGARDING THE USAGE OF SUB SIZED SPECIMEN TO DETERMINE THE FRACTURE TOUGHNESS OF MATERIALS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayhan MENTES Chief Eng. Ertugrul MOLLAAHMETOGLU Technical Manager Seref KARA	*Istanbul Technical University, Turkey* *MODEC Brasil Ltda. , Turkey* *Has Gıda Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. , Turkey*	IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT FOR TURKISH FLOATING STORAGE REGASIFICATION UNITS (FSRU)
Tahir Zareef Kayani	*National University of Sciences & Technology Central Library, Pakistan*	LIBRARY WEB SITES IN PAKISTAN: CONTENT ANALYSIS OF UNIVERSITY WEBSITES BETWEEN (2009 – 2020)
Nurlan ABBASLI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayhan MENTES	*Istanbul Technical University, Turkey* *Istanbul Technical University, Turkey*	A RISK ANALYSIS APPROACH FOR OFFSHORE WIND TURBINES
Prof. Dr. Ramazan ERTURGUT Res. Assist. Hayrullah ALTINOK	*Akdeniz University, Turkey* *Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Turkey*	EVALUATION OF TRANSPORT MODES IN DOMESTIC FREIGHT TRANSPORT IN TERMS OF HUMAN SAFETY
Prof. Dr. Ramazan ERTURGUT Res. Assist. Hayrullah ALTINOK	*Akdeniz University, Turkey* *Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Turkey*	COMPARISON OF THE LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDEXES OF THE COUNTRIES IN THE ONE BELT, ONE ROAD PROJECT
Res. Assist. İrem MERTYÜZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Beyda TAŞAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oğuz YAKUT	*Fırat University, Turkey*	LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN HYBRID MOBILE ROBOT LOCOMOTION MECHANISMS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aylin YILDIZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Derman VATANSEVER BAYRAMOL	*Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Turkey* *Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Turkey*	A STUDY ON THE REDUCTION OF WATER CONSUMPTION IN A TEXTILE DYEHOUSE

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AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan KURNAZ	*Gaziantep University, Turkey*	IN TERMS OF CRITICAL THINKING SKILL TEXTS IN TURKISH COURSE BOOKS
Assist. Prof. Sanjayan T.S. Research Scholar Mandeep Kaur Assist. Prof. Ambili O.S.	*Goa University, India* *Maharishi Markandeshwar Deemed to be University, India* *Kannur University, India*	FIXING MOTHER TONGUE BASED EDUCATION IN EARLY CHILD HOOD EDUCATION: INSIGHTS FROM INDIA
Recep KILIÇ	*Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey*	BRAIN BASED APPROACH TO GRAMMAR TEACHING
Assist. Prof. Monalisa Pattanayak Assist. Prof. Snjayan T.S	*Majhighariani Institute of Technology and Science, India* *Goa University, India*	TECHNIQUES FOR DEVELOPING STUDENTS SKILLS IN HIGHER EDUCATION
Resarch Scholar Towseef Mohi Ud Din Resarch Scholar Shazia Qadir Wani Arjumand Afzal	*Vikram University, India* *Glocal University India* *Govt. Women College Anantnag India*	CURRICULUM OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL MAIN REASON FOR RUIN OF CREATIVE MINDS: STUDY IN KASHMIR VALLEY
Tuğba ULUSOY Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selda BAKIR	*Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey*	SCIENCE TEACHERS' VIEWS ON FOLLOWING SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES: A CASE STUDY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selda BAKIR	*Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey*	EVALUATION OF PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS'CONCEPT MAPS ABOUT PRESSURE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selda BAKIR	*Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey*	PRACTICE TEACHERS THROUGH THE EYES OF PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selda BAKIR	*Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey*	THE PREDICTION LEVEL OF PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' LEARNING RESPONSIBILITIES AND 21ST CENTURY LEARNING SKILLS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE TEACHING PROFESSION

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AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mikail ASLAN	*Gaziantep University, Turkey*	THE OPTICAL, ELECTRONICS, MECHANICAL and THERMAL PROPERTIES OF ERB6 and CE DOPED ERB6 CRYSTAL STRUCTURES: A COMPUTATIONAL MATERIAL STUDY
Nergiz ÜLKER Prof. Dr. Hüsamettin BULUT Res. Assist. Gökhan DEMİRCAN Res. Assist. Yunus DEMİRTAŞ	*Harran University, Turkey*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF PRECIPITATION ON ENERGY STORAGE OF NANOPARTICLE-DOPED PARAFFIN
Ayşe Seda İZİN Prof. Dr. Murat YÜCEL	*Gazi University, Turkey*	COMPARISON OF RZ AND NRZ MODULATION FORMATS IN WDM OPTIC NETWORKS FOR 40 Gb/s SYSTEMS
Res. Assist. Cenk YANEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat Yavuz SOLMAZ Dr. Ercan AYDOĞMUŞ	*Firat University, Turkey*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF NANOPARTICLE REINFORCEMENT IN SHEAR THICKENING FLUIDS ON INTER-YARN FRICTION PROPERTIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mumin TUTAR	*Turkish National Defence University, Turkey*	MECHANICAL PROPERTIES UNDER COMPRESSIVE LOAD OF CROSS PATTERNED PLA FILAMENT WITH DIFFERENT INFILL DENSITIES
Ms. Preeti Bhaskar Dr. Muddu Vinay	*ICFAI University, India*	DRIVERS AND BARRIERS TO E-GOVERNMENT ADOPTION: AN EMPLOYEE PERSPECTIVES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ömer AKGÜN	*Marmara University, Turkey*	TIME, AMPLITUDE SPECTRUM AND PHASE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS OF EPILEPTIC EEG SIGNALS
Prof. Saada Hamouda	*University of Mostaganem, Algeria*	TYPE OF GROWTH OF SOLUTIONS TO LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS WITH ENTIRE FUNCTIONS
Mr. Mohammed Tihtih Mr. Jamal F. M. Ibrahim Mme. Emese Kurovics Prof. Dr. László A. Gömze	*University of Miskolc, Hungary*	THE STRUCTURE, MORPHOLOGY AND MECHANICAL BEHAVIORS OF SRTIO3/BA0.7Y30TIO3 NANOCOMPOSITE POWDERS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nihat TELLİ Lect. Yasin AKKEMİK	*Konya Technical University, Turkey* *Selcuk University, Turkey*	3-MONOCHLOROPROPANE-1,2-DIOL (3-MCPD) IN FOODS

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MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ülfet ERBAŞ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Res. Assist. Dr. Yasemin ARI Lect. Asım TUNÇEL	*Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Turkey*	COMPARISON OF REPETITIVE SPRINT SKILL PERFORMANCE OF FOOTBALL AND HANDBALL PLAYERS
Yücel İNAÇ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tülin ATAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Şaban ÜNVER	*Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey*	THE EFFECT OF REST TIME AFTER WARM UP ON SWIMMING PERFORMANCE
Dr. Mehmet Ali CEYHAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat KUL Dr. Ahmet Naci DİLEK	*Bayburt University, Turkey* *Bayburt University, Turkey* *Bartın University, Turkey*	DEVELOPMENT AND RENEWAL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEMANDS OF THE ERA
Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA Lect. Kazım BIYIK Res. Assist. Hacı Ali ÇAKICI İrem MUTLU	*Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey*	ANALYSIS OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AND SPORT ENGAGEMENT OF ATHLETES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ülfet ERBAŞ	*Şırnak University, Turkey*	THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVEL AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AREA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Meliha UZUN Dr. Bilal OKUDAN Dr. Hüseyin ASLAN	*Şırnak University, Turkey* *Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Turkey* *Selçuk University, Turkey*	EXAMINING THE REASONS MOTIVATING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STUDYING AT THE SPORTS FACULTY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sevda KOÇ AKRAN	*Siirt University, Turkey*	THE PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES ABOUT THE "INTERACTIVE BOARD" CONCEPT: METAPHORE ANALYSIS STUDY

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MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammed DUMAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Ismet Kalkanov Prof. Ivan Dinev Dr. Katerina Todorova	*Trakia University, Bulgaria* *Trakia University, Bulgaria* *Bulgarian Academy of Science, Bulgaria*	ULTRASTRUCTURAL AND PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF CASES CORONAVIRUS AND ROTAVIRUS GASTROENTERITIS IN GOAT KIDS AND LAMBS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap KILIÇ ALTUN Res. Assist. Mehmet Emin AYDEMİR	*Harran University, Turkey*	PHENOLIC CHARACTERIZATION OF ANATOLIAN PROPOLIS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap KILIÇ ALTUN Res. Assist. Mehmet Emin AYDEMİR	*Harran University, Turkey*	SOME ELEMENT AND HEAVY METAL LEVELS IN SHEEP MILK AND ITS DAIRY PRODUCTS
Konul Magsud gizi Guliyeva	*Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Azerbaijan*	DAY FASTING ON SOME INDICATORS OF LEUKOCYTE FORMULA OF BLOOD IN 1-YEAR OLD RABBITS
Milena Bozhilova-Sakova Ivona Dimitrova	*Institute of Animal Science – Kostinbrod, Bulgaria* *University of Forestry, Sofiq, Bulgaria*	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CAST GENE IN TWO POPULATIONS IL DE FRANCE SHEEP BREED
Гетманцева Любовь Владимировна Getmantseva Lyubov Vladimirovna Бакоев Некруз Фарходович Bakoev Nekruz Farkhodovich	*Federal State Budgetary Scientific Institution "Federal Livestock Research Center, Russia*	ОБЩИЕ ГАПЛОТИПЫ МТДНК У СВИНЕЙ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ПОРОД COMMON HAPLOTYPES MTDNK IN PIGS OF DIFFERENT BREEDS
Dr. Bayram SÜZER	*Uludağ University, Turkey*	THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT HOUSING SYSTEMS ON SOME BONE MECHANICAL AND MATERIAL PROPERTIES IN LAYING HENS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Emin BOZKURT	*Çankırı Karatekin University, Turkey*	DETERMINATION OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE DISTRIBUTION OF Lacerta pamphylica SCHMIDTLER, 1975 (SAURIA; LACERTIDAE) BY ECOLOGICAL NICHE MODELING METHOD
Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammed DUMAN	*Bursa Uludag University, Turkey*	DETERMINATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY of SUBGROUP Pseudomonas fluorescens ISOLATED FROM CULTURED FISH SPECIES BY VITEK II GN AST CARD

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Murat ÖNDER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Ritu Talwar	*New Delhi Institute of Management, India*	CULTURE STUDY IN INDIAN MARKETING
Dr. Emrah AYHAN Prof. Dr. Murat ÖNDER	*Bingöl University, Turkey* *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Turkey*	THE RELATION BETWEEN HUMAN RESOURCES ON ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE OF CSOS: THE CASE OF YOUTH CSOS IN TURKEY
Dr. Emrah AYHAN Prof. Dr. Murat ÖNDER	*Bingöl University, Turkey* *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Turkey*	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ARTICLES IN TURKEY
Assist. Prof. Dr. C.Vijai Assist. Prof. Mrs. S. M. Suryalakshmi	*St.Peter's Institute of Higher Education and Research, India*	IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HIGHER EDUCATION: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT
Lawal Amiru Balarabe Jamilu Abdulkadir Zainab Onozare Maiyaki	*Federal University, Gusau, Nigeria* *Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria* *Federal University, Gusau, Nigeria*	EFFECTS OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF LISTED CONSTRUCTION FIRMS IN NIGERIA
Dr. Chitra Krishnan Dr. Mubashir Majid Baba	*Amity University, India*	IMPACT OF WORKPLACE EMPOWERMENT ON ORGANIZATION CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOUR IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING IN INDIA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa UYSAL	*Artvin Çoruh University, Turkey*	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARTICIPATION-30 ISLAMIC STOCK MARKET AND FINANCIAL SERVICES CONFIDENCE INDEX: AN ANALYSIS ON TURKEY
Dr. Somieari Jariel Ikiroma-Owiye	*University of Portharcourt, Nigeria*	RE-CENTRING CREATIVE FESTIVAL PLAY PERFORMANCE AS A SURE MEANS OF SOCIAL COHESION, SUSTAINABILITY OF AILING ECONOMIES IN AFRICA
Qaribu Yahaya Nasidi Muhamad Fazil Bin Ahmad Isyaku Hassan	*University Sultan Zainal Abidin (UnisZa), Malaysia* *University Sultan Zainal Abidin (UnisZa) , Malaysia* *Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria*	MEDIATING EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADVERTISING, ONLINE PAYMENT, RELIABILITY, PERCEIVED USEFULNESS ON ONLINE SHOPPING BEHAVIOUR IN NIGERIA: A PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

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MODERATOR: Dr. Radka Vlaeva

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Sena Gashe	*Bale Mountains National Park, Ethiopia*	CONSEQUENCES OF DEFORESTATION ON BIRD DIVERSITY IN THE HAMUMA FOREST, SOUTHWESTERN ETHIOPIA
Dr. Radka Vlaeva	*Trakia University, Bulgaria*	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN BODY MEASUREMANTS OF MALE AND FEMALE DONKEYS IN BULGARIA
IBRAHIM-OLESIN Sikiru	*Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike, Nigeria*	ENHANCING AN INFLUENCING EXPERIENCE FOR STUDENTS OF AGRICULTURE IN NIGERIA UNIVERSITIES; A KEY THAT UNLOCKS
Subandi M. Alfi Muntafi Budy Frasetya TQ Sarbini Aep Kusnawan	*State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia*	THE EFFECT OF VARIOUS NUTRIENT HYDROPONIC FORMULATION ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF THREE VARIETIES OF COMMON BEAN (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) ON HYDROPONIC DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEM
Shanu KHANDELVAL	*Shankersinh Vaghela Bapu Institute Of Science, India*	PLANT GROWTH PROMOTING RHIZOBACTERIA(PGPR): AN AGRICULTURE EVOLUTION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kurtuluş MERDAN	*Gümüşhane University, Turkey*	A LITERATURE REVIEW ON FACTORS AFFECTING ORGANIC PRODUCT CONSUMPTION PREFERENCES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kurtuluş MERDAN	*Gümüşhane University, Turkey*	ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PRODUCER COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD
Uzma AYAZ	*The University of Poonch Rawalakot, Pakistan*	GENETIC VARIABILITY, ASSOCIATION AND DIVERSITY STUDY AMONG THE SUNFLOWER GENOTYPES AT SEEDLING STAGE BASED ON DIFFERENT MORPHO-PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS UNDER POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL INDUCED STRESS
Etiowo Ukpong Etido Isonguyo	*Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic, Nigeria*	COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE MINERAL ELEMENTS OF TWO VARIETIES OF NUTS (TIGERNUT AND GROUNDNUT)

Hall-1, Session-1
09.12.2020, Wednesday

Baku Time	Ankara Time	zoom	Lagos Time	Delhi Time
15^{30} : 17^{30}	14^{30} : 16^{30}	ID: 572 394 7582 Password: 122020	12^{30} : 14^{30}	17^{00} : 19^{00}

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Feride Allahverdiyeva	*Baku State University, Azerbaijan*	THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN THE BEGINNING OF THE ARAB SPRING
Prof. Dr. Ramazan ŞENGÜL Pınar KILIÇ	*Kocaeli University, Turkey*	IMPACT OF TRANSPARENCY CONCEPT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Gulsura Dadash Abdulrasulova	*Baku Eurasia University, Azerbaijan*	US NUCLEAR POLICY IN SOUTH ASIA IN THE 21ST CENTURY – DIFFERENT APPROACHES BY BUSH, OBAMA AND D.TRAMP ADMINISTRATIONS
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Nazim BAYRAMLI	*Baku Eurasia University, Azerbaijan*	PROBLEMS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Deepanjali Mishra	*KIIT University, India*	REDUCED INEQUALITIES IN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES: A CASE ANALYSIS OF KIIT UNIVERSITY
Usman Muideen	*Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria*	EFFECTS OF SECURITY MANAGEMENT ON THE INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS) IN NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bisserka Veleva Assoc. Prof. Dr. Valentin Petroussenko	*Sofia University / Baku Slavic University, Azerbaijan , Bulgaria* *Plovdiv University, Bulgaria*	EASTERN PARTNERSHIP POLICIES: REGIONAL CHALLENGES FOR THE 2021
Aytan Gurbanova	*Baku State University, Azerbaijan*	DIFFERENT STANDPOINTS ABOUT CONFLICT AND CLASSICAL REALISM

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09.12.2020, Wednesday

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Özcan KARAHAN

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Assist. Prof. Dr. Burak SERTKAYA Res. Assist. Dr. Seher BAŞ	*Hitit University, Turkey*	IMPORTANCE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS FOR TURKEY AND AZERBAIJAN'S FOREIGN TRADE STRUCTURE
İlham Hüseynli	*Azerbaijan State Economic University, Azerbaijan*	INNOVATIVE POTENTIAL FACTOR IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX ENTERPRISES
Dr. İlknur ÇEVİK TEKİN	*Selçuk University, Turkey*	STUDY ON MEASURING CORONAVIRUS ANXIETY IN BUSINESS LIFE
Prof. Dr. Özcan KARAHAN	*Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Turkey*	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INFLATION AND MONEY SUPPLY IN TURKEY
Res. Assist. Vikram Singh Dr. Ragif Huseynov Assoc. Prof. Dr.Smiti Jhajj	*Kurukshetra University, India* *Tomori Pal College, Hungary* *Institute of Technology and Future Trends Education Group, India*	CUSTOMER LOYALTY TOWARDS ONLINE SHOPPING: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS AND PERSPECTIVES
доцент Фарит Латыпов Assoc. Prof. Farit Latypov	*Уфимский государственный авиационный технический университет* *Ufa State Aviation Technical University, Russia*	ДЕШИФРОВКА ИБЕРИЙСКОЙ НАДПИСИ НА НАДМОГИЛЬНОЙ СТЕЛЕ ИЗ СИНАРКАСА (SINARCAS I) DECIPHERING THE IBERIAN INSCRIPTION ON A GRAVESTONE STELE FROM SINARCAS (SINARCAS I)
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Atiya Thabet Abuharris	*School of Managerial and Financial Sciences* *The Libyan Academy, Libya*	THE ROLE OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: THE CASE STUDY OF LIBYA

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MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. SEVDA RZAYEVA

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Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Akif BALKAYA	*Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey*	INDUSTRIALIZATION, EDUCATION AND UNIONS AS REPRESENTED IN CHARLES DICKENS' HARD TIMES
Dr. Gizem KOSKER	*Anadolu University, Turkey*	USING AUTHENTIC MATERIALS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING: A SONG ANALYSE FOR DEVELOPING INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION SKILL
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Assist. Prof. Dr. GONCA SUBAŞI	*Anadolu University, Turkey*	DO TURKISH PRESERVICE EFL TEACHERS' MOTIVATIONS TO TEACH CHANGE OVER TIME?
Dr. Tuba KAPLAN	*Gaziantep University, Turkey*	ANALYSIS OF THE WRITTEN EXPRESSIONS OF BASIC SYRIAN STUDENTS WHO LEARN TURKISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN TERMS OF AUDIO INFORMATION
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Dr. Mehmet Akif YALÇINKAYA	*Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Turkey*	THE MUNSHEAT OF CELÂLZÂDE SALİH ÇELEBİ ONE OF THE 16th CENTURY POETS
Ferdinand OKOKO-o-ALI	*Université Pédagogique de Kananga, Congo* *Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium*	LA RHETORIQUE ET L'ARGUMENTATION EN LITTÉRATURE AFRICAINE D'EXPRESSION FRANCAISE. UNE LECTURE DE L'ŒUVRE ROMANESQUE D'EMILE GANKAMA RHETORIC AND ARGUMENTS IN AFRICAN LITERATURE OF FRENCH EXPRESSION. A READING OF ROMANESQUE WORKS BY EMILE GANKAMA
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ÇOCUKLARDA İDRAR YOLU ENFEKSİYONLARI VE EŞLİK EDEN DURUMLAR

URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS AND ACCOMPANYING SITUATIONS IN CHILDREN

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Özet

Amaç İdrar yolu enfeksiyonları (İYE), yenidoğan döneminden başlayarak tüm çocukluk çağında sık görülen enfeksiyonlardır ve önemli derecede mortalite ve morbidite ile ilişkilidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, açıklayabilecek başka hastalıklar olsa bile, idrar yolu enfeksiyonlarının önemini vurgulamaktır.

Mevcut şikayet ve bulgular.

Yöntem: Çalışma 100 hasta (ortalama yaş = 54.73 ay, SS = 48.47) ile gerçekleştirildi.

Mayıs 2003 ve Mayıs 2005 arasında hastanede yatarak tedavi gören hastalar çalışmaya dahil edildi. Ayrıntılı fizik muayene, gaita mikroskopisi ve gaita kültürleri, ön arka göğüs röntgeni, antropometrik ölçümler, CRP, serum lökosit seviyeleri, ultrasonografi, sintigrafi ve işeme sistoüretrografisi (VCUG) eşlik eden hastalıkları araştırmak için yapıldı.

Bulgular: Vakaların % 29'unda idrar yolu enfeksiyonu şikayetleri görülürken, %15 hastada idrar yolları ile ilişkisi olmayan şikayetler saptandı. Hastaların % 50'sinde her iki şikayet tipi de görülmüştür. İncelediğimizde idrar yolu sistemi semptomları, olarak vakaların% 32'sinde dizüri,% 19'un da poliüri,% 63'ün de karın ağrısı ve% 13 ünde polaküri saptandı.

İdrar yolu dışındaki sistemlere ait semptomlar ise ishal (% 10), öksürük (% 24), hipertansiyon (% 10), kardiyovasküler hastalık semptomları (CVD) (% 27) ve ateş (% 53) oranında tespit edildi.

Ek olarak vakaların% 14'ün de protein enerjisi yetersizliği % 19'un da akut gastroenterit, % 22 sin de alt solunum yolu enfeksiyonu ve % 13 ün de merkezi sinir sistemi (CNS) anomalisi tespit edildi.Biz ne zaman 90 hastanın ultrasonografi sonuçlarında; % 53,3'ü normal olarak değerlendirildi; % 16,7'sinde Grade 1-2 pelvikaliektazi , % 18,9'unda ise derece 3-4 pelvikaliektazi vardı. VCUG yapılan 51 vakanın sonuçları şu şekildeydi: % 60,8 normal,% 17,6 Evre 1.-3. (düşük derece),% 17,6 Evre 4-5 (yüksek derece) vezikoüreteral refl ü (VUR) tespit edildi. Sintigrafik incelemede % 40 normal,% 22,5 skar ve% 47,5 aktivite kaybı olarak sonuçlandı.

Sonuçlar: İYE, çocukluk çağındaki kronik hastalıkların başlıca nedenlerinden biridir ve hastanın tespit edilmiş başka bir hastalığı olsa da eşlik eden idrar yolu enfeksiyonu da olabileceği göz ardı edilmemelidir. İleri inceleme bazı hastalar için hayat kurtarıcı olabilir.

Anahtar Kelime: Üriner Sistem Enfeksiyonları, Çocuklar, Komorbidite

Abstract

Goal: Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are common infections in all childhood including the newborn period, and they are related with considerable mortality and morbidity. In this study our aim is to emphasize the importance of UTIs that even if there are other diseases that may explain the present complaints and findings.

Methods: The study was carried out with 100 patients (mean age=54.73 month, SD=48.47) who were hospitalized between May 2003 and May 2005. A detailed physical examination, gaita microscopy and gaita cultures, anterior posterior chest X-Ray, anthropometric measurements, CRP test, serum leukocyte levels, ultrasound (US), scintigraphy and voiding cystourethrography (VCUG) were performed in order to investigate the accompanying diseases.

Results: While urinary tract system complaints are seen in 29% of the cases, non-urinary tract symptoms are seen in 15% and 50% of the patients had both complaint types. When we examine the urinary tract system symptoms, 32% of the cases complaint with disuria, 19% polyuria, 63% abdominal pain and 13% pollacuria. On the other hand non-urinary symptoms were diarrhea (10%), cough (24%), hypertension (10%), cardiovascular disease symptoms (CVD) (27%) and fever (53%).

In addition 14% of the cases suffering from protein energy malnutrition, 19% acute gastroenteritis, 22% lower respiratory tract infection and 13% central nervous system (CNS) anomaly. When we examine the US results of 90 patients; 53.3% were evaluated as normal; 16,7% had Grade 1-2 pelvicaliectasis and 18,9% had grade 3-4 pelvicaliectasis. The VCUG results of 51 cases were as follows; 60,8% normal, 17,6% grade 1-3 (low grade), 17,6% grade 4-5 (high-grade) vesicoureteral reflux(VUR) was detected. Scintigraphic examination revealed 40% normal, 22,5% scar and 47.5% loss of activity.

Conclusions: UTI is one of the major cause for chronic disease in childhood and related with serious complications. This study shows that even if the patient has a disease that will explain the complaints, the UTI may also be accompanied. Therefore by the appropriate treatment of the associated UTI with the further examination might be life saving for the patient.

Keyword: Urinary Tract Infections, Children, Comorbidity

ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF SELECTED BIO-ANTIOXIDANTS AND THEIR SYNTHETIC ANALOGUES DURING BULK PHASE LIPID AUTOXIDATION

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Abstract

34 natural bio-antioxidants and their synthetic analogues mainly of curcumin and its degradation products have been selected for this study. Comparative kinetic study was made on the basis the main kinetic parameters of bulk phase lipid autoxidation in absence and in presence of antioxidants: protection factor, PF (means how many times the oxidation stability of lipid substrate increases in presence of an antioxidant) and inhibition degree, ID (means how many times the chain length of lipid oxidation was shorten in presence of an antioxidant). Kinetically pure triacylglycerols of sunflower oil (TGSO) were used as a model of the lipid substrate being oxidized. The TGSO autoxidation was carried out with atmospheric oxygen, temperature 80±0.2 ^{o}C in a dark thermostatic bath. Kinetics of lipid autoxidation was monitored by the accumulation of primary products of oxidation, lipid hydroperoxides, LOOH, determined by iodometric method. The effects of the side chain, concentration, substitution in benzoic ring and hydroxylated biphenyl unit were studied and analyzed. New results obtained demonstrated that: a) the 10 fold concentration grow (0.1mM и 1.0mM) leads to the strongest effect if (10 > PF, ID > 4.0); b) hydroxylated biphenyl unit demonstrated the most significant effect on the antioxidant activities; c) catecholic unit leads to the stronger effect than that of guaiacyl unit in all tested bio-antioxidants; d) small changes in the end of the side chains are not effect on the antioxidant activities.

These results are of significance for the practice to choice the antioxidants for optimal and effective stabilization of various lipid products.

Keywords: antioxidant activity, bio-antioxidants, kinetics, bulk lipid oxidation

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EFFECTS OF PROOXIDANTS AND ANTIOXIDANTS ON CLASTOGENIC ACTIVITY OF TOBACCO SMOKE

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Abstract

Tobacco smoke (TS) is the most potent known environmental carcinogenic risk factor for human beings. Exposure to TS is thought to be linked to more than 30% of human neoplasms, and up to 90% of lung tumors. However, despite the abundance of epidemiological and experimental data there is no precise information concerning mechanisms of TS-induced carcinogenesis and the role of TS-contained carcinogenic components responsible for its mutagenicity and carcinogenicity. TS contains a variety of potent chemical carcinogens and free radical products the latter being able to produce a substantial oxidative stress thus contributing to TS genotoxicity. We tested the hypothesis that oxidative stress might play a role in TS-induced mutagenicity by assessing the combined clastogenic effects of TS and other agents able to provoke an oxidative stress like iron as well as the possible protective effects of some antioxidants in mice treated with TS. In the first series of experiments male mice (10 mice per group) of BDF1 (C57BlxDBA2) strain were treated with TS (90 min/day) or/and iron (p/o, 50 or 100 mg/kg) for 5 consecutive days when animals were sacrificed and bone marrow smears were prepared for analysis of frequency of micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes (MN PCE). Data obtained indicated that iron alone had no effect on the level of MN PCE. TS produced a clear clastogenic effect by enhancing the number of MN PCE. However, this effect was significantly better expressed in mice treated simultaneously with iron and TS. In the second series of experiments female BDF1 (C57BlxDBA2) strain mice (10 mice in each group) were either untreated or treated with: (a) lycopene (10 mg/kg, daily by gavage dissolved in 0.2 ml olive oil); (b) TS (60 min/day) for 35 consecutive days; (c) TS plus lycopene dissolved in 0.2 ml olive oil; (d) TS and a mixture of carotenoids dissolved in 0.2 ml olive oil, and, (e) TS plus 0.2 ml olive oil. Treatments of mice with lycopene or carotinoids and/or olive oil lasted 40 days starting 3 days before the first exposure of mice to TS. On days 1, 9, 20, 29, and 35 of the experiment blood samples from the tail vein of mice were smeared and analyzed for the mean levels of micronucleated normochromatic erythrocytes (MN NCE). In addition, after sacrificing the mice bone marrow smears were also prepared, and examined for the frequency of MN PCE. Exposure of mice to TS significantly enhanced the levels of MN PCE in mouse bone marrow, and that of MN NCE in their peripheral blood. Simultaneous treatment of mice with TS and lycopene or carotenoids dissolved in olive oil as well as with olive oil alone resulted in a similar significant inhibition of TS clastogenicity. Thus, the data obtained indicate that iron potentiate the clastogenic effects of TS in mice bone marrow while lycopene, the mixure of carotenoids and olive oil produced a significant potective effects towards chromosome-damaging activity of TS. These data indirectly confirmed that oxidative stress produced by redox cycling of iron and production of reactive oxygen species and free radicals might potentiate and contribute to the mutagenicity of TS.

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TORAKOLOMBER OSTEOPOROTİK KIRIK SONRASI KİFOPLASTİ UYGULANAN HASTALARIN KLİNİK SONUÇLARI

CLINICAL RESULTS OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING KYPHOPLASTY AFTER THORACOLUMBAR OSTEOPOROTIC FRACTURE

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Özet

Osteoporotik kırıklar genellikle 65 yaş üzeri hastaları etkilemektedir ve sıklıkla torakolomber bileşkede ve daha alt seviyelerde görülmektedir. Tedavisinde hedef anatomik redüksiyon sağlamak, spinal deformiteyi önlemek, ağrıyı azaltmak, vertebra yüksekliğini yeniden oluşturmak ve erken mobilizasyon ile hastanın günlük aktivitelerine erkenden geri dönmesini sağlamaktır. Bu çalışma ile osteoporoza bağlı olarak vertebra korpus fraktürü gelişmiş hastalara uygulanan perkütan vertebroplasti (PVP) veya perkütan balon kifoplastinin (PBKP) klinik sonuçlarını değerlendirmeyi amaçladık.

Bu çalışmaya 2015-2020 tarihleri arasında torakolomber osteoporotik kırık nedeniyle kifoplasti uygulanan 25 hasta dahil edildi. Olgular radyolojik olarak Magnetik Rezonans Görüntüleme, Bilgisayarlı Tomografi ve X-ray radyografi ile değerlendirildi. Ayrıca tüm hastaların istirahat ağrıları visual analog skala (VAS) kullanılarak; günlük yaşam aktiviteleri ise Oswestry Disabilite İndeksi (ODİ) kullanılarak tedavi öncesi ve tedavi sonrası karşılaştırıldı.

Torakolomber vertebra korpus fraktürü olan 25 olguya, (19'u kadın %76, 6'sı erkek %24), PVP ve PBKP işlemi uygulandı. Olguların ortalama yaşı 69,9 (60-84) yıldı. Olguların başlıca semptomu "ağrı" olup, tedavi öncesi VAS skoru 8,6±1,6 ve ODİ skoru 43,8±7,3 olup, kifoplasti sonrası 1. ayda VAS skoru 2,4±1,2 ve ODİ skorları 14,4±3,5 düzeyindeydi ($p<0,05$). Vertebra korpus açısındaki ortalama düzelme 2,2 derece olarak ölçüldü. Ön, orta ve arka vertebra korpus yüksekliklerinde anlamlı derecede artış olduğu görüldü ($p<0,05$). Komplikasyon olarak dört hastada nörolojik defisit içermeyen sement kaçağı görüldü.

Osteoporotik vertebra korpus frakturlerinde uygulanan PVP veya PBKP operasyonu ağrının azaltılmasında, vertebra korpus yüksekliğinin arttırılmasında güvenilir ve etkili bir tedavi şeklidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Osteoporotik kırık, Torakolomber bileşke, Vertebroplasti, Balon kifoplasti, Polimetilmetakrilat

Abstract

Osteoporotic fractures usually affect patients over 65 years of age and are often seen at the thoracolumbar junction and lower levels. The goal of treatment is to provide anatomical reduction, prevent spinal deformity, reduce pain, restore vertebral height, and enable the patient to return to daily activities early with early mobilization. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the clinical results of percutaneous vertebroplasty (PVP) or percutaneous balloon kyphoplasty (PBKP) applied to patients with vertebral corpus fractures due to osteoporosis.

Twenty-five patients who underwent kyphoplasty for thoracolumbar osteoporotic fracture between 2015-2020 were included in this study. The cases were evaluated radiologically by Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Computed Tomography and X-ray radiography. In addition, the resting pain of all patients was measured using the visual analog scale (VAS); activities of daily living were compared before and after treatment using the Oswestry Disability Index (ODI).

PVP and PBKP were applied to 25 cases (19 women 76%, 6 men 24%) with thoracolumbar vertebra corpus fractures. The mean age of the patients was 69.9 (60-84) years. The main symptom of the patients was "pain", the pre-treatment VAS score was 8.6 ± 1.6 and the ODI score was 43.8 ± 7.3, and the first month after kyphoplasty, the VAS score was 2.4 ± 1.2 and the ODI scores were 14, It was 4 ± 3.5 ($p < 0.05$). The average improvement in vertebral corpus angle was measured as 2.2 degrees. A significant increase was observed in the anterior, middle and posterior vertebral corpus heights ($p < 0.05$). As a complication, cement leakage without neurological deficits was observed in four patients.

PVP or PBKP operation performed in osteoporotic vertebral corpus fractures is a safe and effective treatment method in reducing pain and increasing the height of the vertebral corpus.

Keywords: Osteoporotic fracture, Thoracolumbar junction, Vertebroplasty, Balloon kyphoplasty, Polymethylmethacrylate

SYNGERISITC EFFECT OF CHITOSAN-SILVER NANOCOMPOSITE IS THE POTENTIAL METHOD OF FOOD PRESERVATION IN CANNING

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Abstract

Canning is the general term applied to the process of packaging a food in a container and subjecting it to a thermal process for the purpose of extending its useful life. An optimal thermal process will destroy pathogenic (disease-causing) bacteria, kill or control spoilage organisms present, and have minimal impact on the nutritional and physical qualities of the food. Although we think of canning in terms of steel or possibly aluminium cans, the principles apply equally well to a variety of food containers such as glass jars, plastic and foil-laminated pouches, semi rigid plastic trays or bowls, as well as metal cans of any one of several shapes, including cylindrical, oval, oblong, or rectangular. Therefore in our present study we have provided the optimum preparation parameters of chitosan-silver nanoparticles composite (CSNC) with promising antibacterial activity. CSNC was synthesised by simple green chemical reduction method with different preparation factors. Chitosan was used to reduce silver nitrate and stabilise silver nanoparticles in the medium. Hence canning with coated chitosan silver nanoparticle can be used as a best method for preservation of several food items.

Keywords: Chitosan silver nanoparticles composite, Chitosan, Preservation method, container, canning.

INVESTIGATION OF EPIGENETIC DIFFERENCES IN PATIENTS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS AND COMPARISON WITH CLINICAL PARAMETERS

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Abstract

Substance use disorder (SUD) is one of the most important public health problems facing all countries, including our country. The formation and course of SUD depends on different molecular and cellular mechanisms and environmental factors. Genetic and epigenetic studies have shown that some genes are associated with SUD. Genes that play a role especially in dopaminergic pathways have been the focus of the study of SUD.

In our study, it was aimed to compare the demographic and clinical parameters with the Val158Met functional variant of the COMT gene, which is effective in the dopaminergic system, with the membrane-bound (MB-COMT) form, the DRD2 gene, which is the dopamine receptor gene, the -141C Ins/Del functional variant and the DRD2 methylation analysis.

As control group, 102 individuals and 218 individuals diagnosed with SUD were included in the study. Restriction fragment length polymorphism(PCR-RFLP) method was used for analysis of gene variants and Methylation-specific PCR(MSP) method was used for methylation analysis. The results were statistically analyzed using Pearson chi-square test and Fisher Exact test, and $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

When comparing the SUD group and the control group, no statistically significant difference was observed in the genotype and allele frequencies of the COMT Val158Met and DRD2 -141C variants ($p > 0.05$). However, Val158Met variant Val/Met genotype was found statistically significantly higher in individuals diagnosed with psychotic symptoms ($p < 0.001$). Multiple substance use is also significantly higher in Val allele carriers ($p < 0.05$). -141C variant Ins allele was significantly higher in individuals with a family psychiatric disorder ($p < 0.05$). According to MB-COMT methylation analysis, while MKB individuals were found to have lower methylation frequency compared to the control group ($p < 0.001$), there was no statistically significant difference compared to DRD2 methylation analysis ($p > 0.05$).

In conclusion, it was observed in this study that COMT and DRD2 functional gene variants have significant relationships with various clinical parameters and that hypomethylation of MB-COMT may be an important factor for SUD.

Keywords: SUD, COMT, DRD2, SNP, Methylation

Funding:

This study was supported by Istanbul University BAP-TYL (TYL-2019-34316) programme.

INVESTIGATION OF GLOBAL METHYLATION, METHYLATION OF NR3C1 GENE PROMOTOR AND Bcl1 VARIANT IN PATIENTS WITH CANNABINOID OR SYNTHETIC CANNABINOID USE DISORDER

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Abstract

Substance use disorder is a complex disorder characterized by compulsive drug-seeking and risky use, even adverse outcomes like social impairment and pharmacological reactions. It can be regulated by both genetic and environmental factors like other neuropsychiatric complex disorders

To investigate the relationship between cannabinoid use disorder (CUD) or synthetic cannabinoid use disorder (SCUD) and the global methylation, methylation of NR3C1 gene promotor, and NR3C1 Bcl1 variant considering clinical parameters.

Based on the DSM-5 criteria, 172 patients with SCUD, 44 patients with CUD confirmed with a positive urine test, and 88 healthy volunteers were included in the study. Global DNA methylation was measured by using a 5mC DNA ELISA Kit. Methylation-specific PCR was used to identify the methylation of the NR3C1 gene. The analysis of the variant (Bcl1) of the NR3C1 gene was evaluated by using the PCR-RFLP.

The mean of 5-mC percentages of SCUD were found to be significantly different from the control group. When comparing of NR3C1 gene methylation and clinical parameters due to NR3C1 genotype distribution in patients, the genotype distribution was significantly

different between the groups due to the former polysubstance abuse. Again, there was a significantly positive correlation between the 5-mC percentages of SCUD patients and duration of the disorder.

As a conclusion, in our study, while the global DNA methylation may be associated with the SCUD, the methylation of NR3C1 gene promotor, and NR3C1 Bcl1 polymorphism were not found to be related to CUD or SCUD. Confirmation of these findings with other epigenetic mechanisms and different ethnicities will provide a better evaluating of the relationship between these epigenetic alterations and CUD or SCUD.

Keywords: Cannabinoid use disorder; global methylation; NR3C1gene methylation; SNP.

**This study was supported by Istanbul University BAP-YOP (TYO-2019-32579) programme.*

INVESTIGATION OF MBL2 AND NOS3 FUNCTIONAL GENE VARIANTS IN SUSPECTED COVID-19 PCR (-) PATIENTS

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Abstract

In this study, functional gene variants (rs1800450, rs1799984 and NOS3 intron 4 VNTR) belonging to the Mannose Binding Lectin (MBL2), which has an important role in acute response and Endothelial Nitric Oxide Synthetase (NOS3) genes, which play an important role in the detoxification of free radicals was studied in patients who were thought to have Covid19 but whose Covid19-PCR result was "negative" and it was investigated whether the results were

different from our patients whose Covid19-PCR results were "positive" which were previously studied and sent for publication.

Seventy-nine patients who were thought to have Covid19 but whose Covid-PCR result was "negative" and 100 healthy individuals were included in the study. DNA isolation was made from blood leukocytes taken into EDTA tube and analysis of functional gene variants (rs1800450, rs1799984 and NOS3-intron 4 VNTR) belonging to MBL2 and NOS3 genes was performed by PCR and/or PCR-RFLP method.

It was found that there was a significant relationship in terms of both genotype and allele frequency in the MBL2-rs1800450 functional gene variant in the patient and control groups. This significant relationship was also detected in Covid19-PCR positive patients we worked with previously. In the comparison of functional variants of the NOS3 gene (rs1799984 and NOS3-intron 4 VNTR), no significant relationship was found in both genotype and allele frequency, while a significant relationship was found in terms of both genotype and allele frequency in the rs1799984 variant in Covid19-PCR positive patients we studied previously.

As a conclusion, the functional gene variant of the Mannose Binding Lectin2 gene (rs1800450), which has an important role in the acute response, has shown a statistically significant increase in the BB genotype in both positive and negative patients with the routine Covid19-PCR test in patients diagnosed with Covid. When we did text mining, significant enrichment was detected between MBL2 and complement and coagulation proteins in terms of experiments, databases and co-expression. Path analysis showed that the MBL2 protein was involved in at least three pathways: phagosome, complement and coagulation pathway, and staphilococcusaureus infection. This missense (glycine) mutation eliminates this important function, and according to protection scores, this mutation is likely to damage the protein. Protein presence was not detected in the BB genotype by Elisa. It is thought that these genotypes may be associated with susceptibility to the disease in patients with Covid19, and analyzing the whole gene at the same time in more patients may create results that can help treatment.

Keywords: Covid19, MBL2, NOS3, functional gene variants, DNA, PCR.

COVID19 ŞÜPHESİ OLAN (PCR-) HASTALARDA MBL2 VE NOS3 FONKSİYONEL GEN VARYANTLARININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

Özet

Bu çalışmada; Covid19 düşünülen ancak Covid19-PCR sonucu “negative” olan hastalarda akut cevapta önemli rolu olan Mannoz Bağlayan Lektin (MBL2) ile serbest radikallerin detoksifikasyonunda rol ü olan Endotelyal Nitrik Oksit Sentetaz (NOS3) genlerine ait fonksiyonel gen varyantlarının (rs1800450, rs1799984 ve NOS3-intron 4 VNTR) önceden çalışılan ve yayına gönderilen Covid19-PCR sonucu “pozitif” olan hastalarımızdan farklı olup-olmadığı araştırılmıştır.

Çalışmaya Covid düşünülen ancak Covid19-PCR sonucu “negative” olan 79 hasta ve 100 sağlıklı birey dahil edilmiştir. EDTA’lı tüpe alınan kan lökositlerinden DNA izolasyonu yapılmış ve MBL2 ile NOS3 genlerine ait fonksiyonel gen varyantlarının (rs1800450, rs1799984 ve NOS3-intron 4 VNTR) analizi PCR ve/veya PCR-RFLP y öntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Hasta ve control gruplarında MBL2-rs1800450 fonksiyonel gen varyantında hem genotip hem de allel sıklığı açısından anlamlı bir ilişkinin olduğu saptanmıştır. Bu anlamlı ilişki önceden çalıştığımız Covid19-PCR pozitif hastalardada saptanmıştı. NOS3 geni fonksiyonel varyantlarının (rs1799984 ve NOS3-intron 4 VNTR) karşılaştırmasında ise hem genotip hem de allel sıklığında anlamlı bir ilişki saptanmazken, önceden çalıştığımız Covid19-PCR pozitif hastalarda rs1799984 varyantında hem genotip hem de allel sıklığı açısından anlamlı bir ilişki saptanmıştı.

Sonuç olarak akut cevapta önemli rolu olan Mannoz Bağlayan Lektin 2 genine ait fonksiyonel gen variantı (rs1800450) Covid19 tanılı hastalarda rutin yapılan Covid19-PCR testi hem pozitif hem de negative hastalarda BB genotipi açısından istatiksel açıdan anlamlı bir artış göstermiştir. Metin madenciliği yaptığımızda, deneyler, veritabanları ve birlikte ifade açısından MBL2 ile tamamlayıcı ve pıhtılaşma proteinleri arasında önemli zenginleşme tespit edildi. Yol analizine göre, MBL2 proteinin fagozom, kompleman ve pıhtılaşma yolu ve staphilococcus aureus enfeksiyonu olmak üzere en az üç yolda rol aldığı görüldü. Bu missense (glisin) mutasyonu bu önemli işlevi ortadan kaldırmakta ve koruma puanlarına göre bu mutasyon muhtemelen proteine zarar vermektedir. Elisa ile de BB genotipinde protein varlığı saptanmamıştır. Covid19 hastalarında bu genotiplerin hastalığa yatkınlıkla ilişkili olabileceği ve daha fazla sayıda hastada aynı zamanda tüm genin analiz edilmesinin tedaviye de yardımcı olabilecek sonuçlar oluşturabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler; Covid, MBL2, NOS3, fonksiyonel gen varyantları, DNA, PCR.

GÖÇ VE BÜYÜME DEĞİŞKENLERİ ARASINDA EŞBÜTÜNLEŞME İLİŞKİSİNİN AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ VE TÜRKİYE AÇISINDAN TEST EDİLMESİ

TESTING THE COINTEGRATION RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MIGRATION AND GROWTH VARIABLES IN TERMS OF EUROPEAN UNION AND TURKEY

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Özet

Yoksulluktan kurtulma çabası bireylerin sadece kendileri değil gelecek nesiller için de sonuç doğuran göç hareketlerine neden olmaktadır. Göç hareketleri, beşeri sermaye, talep, arz, ödemeler dengesi gelir dağılımı, ücret seviyesi, milli gelir gibi pek çok ekonomik değişkeni etkilemektedir.

Bu çalışma ile göçün ekonomik büyüme ile olan ilişkisine odaklanılmaktadır. Bu kapsamda ekonomik büyüklük açısından birbirine benzer 15 Avrupa Birliği Ülkesi ve Türkiye için 1972-2018 yılları arasında gerçekleşen göç hareketleri ile ekonomik büyüme oranları arasındaki ilişki panel veri analizi kullanılarak test edilmiştir. Test sonuçlarının literatürle uyumlu bir şekilde göçün olumlu etkilerini açıkladığı görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekonomik Büyüme, Göç, Eşbütünleşme, Avrupa Birliği

Abstract

Efforts to get rid of poverty cause migration movements that have consequences not only for themselves but also for future generations. Migration movements affect many economic variables such as human capital, demand, supply, balance of payments, income distribution, wage level and national income..

This study focuses on the relationship of migration with economic growth. In this concept, it was tested actual relations between migration and the economic growth rate in terms of economic size using similar 15 European Union countries and Turkey for period 1972-2018 with panel data analysis. It is seen that the test results explain the positive effects of migration in accordance with the literature.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Immigration, Cointegration, European Union

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF LATE MARRİAGES İN DİSTRİCT FAİSALABAD, PAKİSTAN

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Abstract

Marriage is basic institution and foundation of family. Marriage plays vital role in the life of human beings because the survival of human is difficult without partner. Marriage has its various patterns according to specific culture but it considered remain important in all over the world. Late marriage is growing trend in all over the world. The purpose of this research to identify the reasons behind the late marriage. There are many factors which is cause of the late marriages like ideal life partner, cast system, higher education, professional life, dowry and also the social status of family. The objective of this study to investigate the impact of late marriage on female social life. This Study was conducted in tehsil samundri of district Faisalabad. Data was collected through questionnaire. 120 respondents were selected through simple random technique. In first step two union councils were selected randomly no. 109 and 117 then one, one villages were selected from both union council no.109(217), 117 (468GB). Data was analysis through statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). Simple percentage was used to investigate the causes and consequences of late marriage. The analysis portrays that majority of respondent were age group of 31-35. The majority of respondent had degree of master and above. The majority of respondent were belonged to Arian. The majority of respondent were middle class. The majority of respondent were lived in nuclear family. The majority of respondent were student. The majority of respondent had above 5 member's family size. The majority of the respondent had owned residence. The majority of respondent's family head was their father. The majority of respondent had monthly income of household from 40-60k. Late marriages are the major problem of Pakistan. It should be discuss on the all social forums.

A CRITICAL STUDY OF 'LINK-UP' AND ITS CONTRIBUTION IN REUNITING THE STOLEN GENERATIONS

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Abstract

The removal of Aboriginal children from their parents has been a policy in all states at different times. In Australia, the argument of the Aborigines Protection Board rested on the supposed 'idleness and immorality' of the Aborigines from which the children should be 'protected'. The official government figure says over 100,000 children were forcibly removed, often kidnapped without their parents' knowledge. Recently Australian government is making an attempt to reunite these children, often called Stolen Generation, to their families. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders themselves have established an organization, 'Link-Up', to reunite the separated families. *The Lost Children* is a collection of the interviews of thirteen such persons who were removed from their families in childhood and later were reunited with the help of 'Link-Up'. Some of these children were adopted or fostered by white families and some had to grow up at Homes. The focus of my paper is upon the problems these people faced in coping up with a family or a culture newly introduced to them. My paper will further try to find out if there is any difference in the attitude of the children who were adopted by any white family and those who were not in the reconciliation process, and how this adoption process helped them or barred them to face such a situation in their future lives.

Keywords: Stolen generations, Australian Aborigines, Link-Up

SAVUNMA SANAYİ SEKTÖRÜNÜN İHRACAT REKABET GÜCÜNÜN BELİRLENMESİ: TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ

DETERMINATION OF THE EXPORT COMPETITIVENESS OF THE DEFENSE INDUSTRY SECTOR: THE EXAMPLE OF TURKEY

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Özet

Savunma sanayi sektörü, bir ülkenin güvenliği için gerekli olan her türlü savaş araç ve gereçlerinin üretimiyle uğraşan sanayi kolu olarak tanımlanabilir. Soğuk savaş sonrasında dünya genelinde savunma harcamalarının azalacağı ön görülmesine rağmen, güçlenen terörizm ve ülkeler arasında yaşanan mücadeleler nedeniyle tam tersine artışlar görülmüştür. Bu artışlar nedeniyle savunma sanayinin önemi daha da artmıştır.

Osmanlı Devleti'nin son dönemlerinde ve Cumhuriyetin ilk yıllarında Türkiye, yerli ve milli savunma sanayini oluşturma yönünde adımlar atmıştır. 1952'de Türkiye'nin NATO üyesi olması ile beraber yerli ve milli savunma sanayi görüşünden uzaklaşılmış ve tedarik büyük oranda dış kaynaklardan sağlanmıştır. Türkiye 1974 Kıbrıs Barış Harekâtından sonra, NATO müttefiki olan Amerika Birleşik Devletleri tarafından silah ambargosuna tabi tutulmuştur. Bunun üzerine Türkiye tekrardan savunma sanayinde yerli ve milli kaynaklara yönelmeye başlamıştır.

Çalışmanın amacı; Türk savunma sanayi ihracatının rekabet gücünü analiz etmektir. Analizde, 2000-2019 yılları arasında SITC Rev 3 4digit verileri kullanılmıştır. Analizde; 8911(Harp silahları, tanklar, revolver, tabanca, kesici, dürtücü silahlar), 8912(Bombalar, torpil, mayın, mermi vb harp mühimmatı, aksamı, parçası), 8913(Askeri olmayan silahlar), 8919(Ateşli silahların aksam-parçaları, teferruatı kodlu ürün ve ürün grupları kullanılmıştır. Bu ürün ve ürün grupları ile Açıklanmış Karşılaştırmalı Üstünlük Endeksleri(Balassa Endeksleri) Açıklanmış Rekabet Üstünlüğü Endeksleri(Vollrath Endeksleri) ve İhracatta Uzmanlaşma Endeksi(ES) hesaplanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Savunma sanayi, dış ticaret, rekabet gücü

Abstract

The defense industry sector can be defined as the industrial branch engaged in the production of all kinds of combat tools and equipment necessary for the security of a country. Although it was predicted that defense spending would decrease worldwide after the Cold War, on the contrary, increases were observed due to growing terrorism and the struggles between countries. Because of these increases, the importance of the defense industry has increased further.

In the last periods of the Ottoman Empire and in the first years of the Republic, Turkey took steps towards creating a domestic and national defense industry. In 1952, with Turkey becoming a member of NATO, domestic and national defense were removed from the industrial view and supplies were largely provided from external sources. After the 1974

Cyprus Peace Operation, Turkey was subjected to an arms embargo by the United States, a NATO ally. After that, Turkey again began to turn to domestic and national resources in the defense industry.

The aim of the study is to analyze the competitiveness of Turkish defense industry exports. The analysis used SITC Rev 3 4digit data from 2000-2019. In the analysis; 8911(Military weapons, tanks, revolvers, pistols, cutter, pokey guns), 8912(Bombs, torpedoes, mines, bullets, etc military munitions, night, part), 8913(non-military weapons), 8919(parts of firearms, redundant coded products and product groups were used. Comparative advantage indices(Balassa Indices) explained competitive advantage indices(Vollrath Indices) and export specialization Index(ES) were calculated with these products and product groups.

Keywords: Defense industry, foreign trade, competitiveness

KONSTRÜKTİVİZM YAKLAŞIMI ACISINDAN İRAN VE PAKİSTAN İLİŞKİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİREME

EVALUATION OF IRAN AND PAKISTAN RELATIONS IN TERMS OF CONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH

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Özet

Dış politika analizi alanı, çeşitli metodolojilere dayanarak hükümetlerin davranışlarını açıklamak için tartışılan uluslararası çalışmalarda en önemli araştırma alanlarından biridir. Uluslararası ve dış politika alanında bir tartışma yöntemi olarak Konstrüktivizm, sosyal bilimler alanındaki felsefi tartışmalara dayanan genç bir modeldir. Konstrüktivizm hızla uluslararası ilişkilerin en önemli teorilerinden biri haline gelen yeni teorilerden biri olarak uluslararası ilişkilerde ılımlı bir yaklaşımdır. Aynı zamanda bu yaklaşım için uluslararası oyun ortamı hem maddi hem de sosyaldir.

Pakistan 1947 yılında Muhammed Ali Cinnah önderliğinde İngilizlerin himayesindeki Hindistan'dan ayrılarak bağımsızlığın ilan etmiştir. İki yüz milyona yaklaşan nüfusu ve stratejik coğrafyasıyla İslam Dünyasında önemli ülkelerinden birisidir. 1979 devriminden sonra İran'ın "İslâm Cumhuriyeti" olarak ortaya çıkışı, bölgesel ve küresel anlamda çeşitli etkiler doğurmuştur. Ayrıca İran, Ortadoğu bölgesinde önemli bir bölgesel aktördür. İran devriminden sonra bu iki ülkenin sıcak bir ilişkiye sahip olmaları beklenirken, ancak iki ülke İslam Dünyasında etkili olmalarına rağmen dış politikalarında çok farklı bir politika izlemeye başladılar. Pakistan bağımsız olduktan sonra İslam dinini üst kimlik seçerek Sünni mezhebi benimsemiştir. İran da 1979 devriminde sonra İslam Şii mezhebini üst kimlik kabul ederek, İslam dünyasında iki rakip olarak karşı karşıya geldiler. İki ülkenin dini, etnik ve politik yapılarının farklılıklarından dolayı birbirine karşı ulusal çıkarlarına tehdit oluşturuyorlar ve bu tavır iki ülke ilişkisinin soğuk olmasına neden oluyor. Bu makalenin temel amacı Konstrüktivizm yaklaşımı acısından İran ve Pakistan İslam Dünyasında önemli yere sahip olmalarına değinerek, iki ülkenin nasıl farklı kimlik benimseyerek soğuk ilişkiler yaşadıklarını inceleyecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler*:* Dış Politika, Konstrüktivizm, Kimlik, İran, Pakistan

Abstract

The field of foreign policy analysis is one of the most important research areas in international studies that are discussed to explain the behavior of governments based on various methodologies. Constructivism as a discussion method in the field of international and foreign

policy is a young model based on philosophical debates in the social sciences. Constructivism is a moderate approach in international relations as one of the new theories that have quickly become one of the most important theories of international relations. At the same time, the international arena for this approach which is both material and social.

Pakistan in 1947, under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, declared its independency from India. Pakistan is one of the important countries for being in the Islamic World with its population of nearly two hundred million and its strategic geography. The emergence of Iran as the "Islamic Republic" after the 1979 revolution has created various regional and global effects. In addition, Iran is an important regional actor in the Middle East region. While these two countries were expected to have a warm relationship after the Iranian revolution, however, the two countries were effective in the Islamic world, they started to follow a very different policy in their foreign policy. After Pakistan became independent, it adopted the Sunni sect by choosing Islam as the upper identity. After the 1979 revolution, Iran accepted the Islamic Shiite sect as the supreme identity and faced two rivals in the Islamic world. Due to the differences in the religious, ethnic, and political structures of the two countries, they pose a threat to each other's national interests and this attitude causes the relations between the two countries to be cold. The main purpose of this article will be to examine how the two countries adopt different identities and have cold relations by referring to Iran and Pakistan having an important place in the Islamic World in terms of the Constructivism approach.

Keywords: Foreign Policy, Constructivism, Identity, Iran, Pakistan.

QARABAĞ-KƏŞMİR: MÜNAQİŞƏNİN OXŞAR VƏ FƏRLİ CƏHƏTLƏRİ

KARABAKH-KASHMİR: SİMİLARİTİES AND DİFFERENCES İN THE CONFLİCT

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Özət

Qarabağ problemi müasir dövrün ən aktual problemlərindən biridir. Bu problemin həll olunması üçün zaman-zaman müxtəlif yollar axtarılmışdır. Eynilə Kəşmir məsələsinin həll olunması da çətin və aktual problemlərdən biridir. Hindistan və Pakistan arasında daim bu məsələ ilə bağlı toqquşmalar olmuşdur. Bildiyimiz kimi, Dağlıq Qarabağ probleminin həll olunması üçün çoxlu sayda qətnamələr qəbul olunmuşdur. Lakin indiyənə kimi bu qətnamələrin heç birinə əməl olunmamışdır.

Açar sözlər: Qarabağ, Münaqişə, Kəşmir, Problem

Abstract

The Karabakh problem is one of the most pressing problems of our time. From time to time, various ways have been sought to solve this problem. Similarly, resolving the Kashmir issue is one of the most difficult and urgent problems. There have always been clashes between India and Pakistan over this issue. As we know, many resolutions have been adopted to resolve the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. However, none of these resolutions has been implemented so far.

Keywords: Karabakh, Conflict, Kashmir, Problem

I WAS SET FREE! I DISSOLVED IN THE SEA, BECAME WHITE SAILS AND FLYING SPRAY, BECAME BEAUTY AND RHYTHM:' THE POETICS OF FEMALE RESISTANCE IN EUGENE O'NEILL'S *LONG DAY'S JOURNEY INTO NIGHT*

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"The body is a self-reflexive text preoccupied with language" (Harris 129).

Abstract

The present paper is an attempt to study the female quest for freedom in Eugene O'Neill's *Long Day's Journey into Night* from a French feminist perspective. Indeed, Mary Tyrone resorts to body language as a form of resistance against gender and cultural confinement. From a French feminist perspective, "if [women] don't invent a language, if [they] don't find [their] body's language it will have too few gestures to accompany [their] story" (Irigaray, 1985, p. 214). It is the case of Mary who is irritated because of the male gaze and she uses madness as a silent language of resistance against female and ethnic stereotypes. Mary's female madness will be compared to Shakespeare's Ophelia who resorts to the same survival strategy; both employ body language as a subversive way of resistance.

The aim is to study the non- verbal communication, the behavioural, kinetic, gestural and psychological profile of Mary. The paper will also focus on the hardships Mary faces and the ways she reconstructs female identity.

Keywords: French feminism, silence, male gaze, symbolic order, non-verbal dialogue, madness, stage directions, gesture, gender identity.

TÜRKİYE'NİN SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR STRATEJİK ENERJİ POLİTİKALARININ OLUŞTURULMASI İÇİN OPTİMİZASYON MODELLERİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

DEVELOPING ENERGY OPTIMIZATION MODELS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TURKEY'S SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIC ENERGY POLICIES

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Özet

Enerji ve enerji politikaları ülkelerin refah seviyesini, sürdürülebilir kalkınmasını ve ülkelerin gelişmişlik seviyelerini belirleyen en temel unsurlardır. Türkiye'nin enerji arz ve talep gerçekleri ile Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bakanlığı (ETKB)' nın "Elektrik Piyasası ve Arz Güvenliği Strateji Belgesinde" yer alan 2023 yılı hedefleri, özel sektör hedefleri ve ülkemizin uluslararası doğal gaz sözleşmeleri ile ülkemizin Birleşmiş Milletler İklim Değişikliği Çerçeve Sözleşmesi (BMİDÇS) sorumlulukları çerçevesinde; sera gazı emisyonlarının azaltılması, ekosistem, çevre ve iklim değişikliği nedenleri üzerinde önemli etkileri olan fosil yakıt kullanan santrallerin kullanımının en aza indirilmesi hedefleri dikkate alınmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında; elektrik üretim maliyetinin minimizasyonu, ithal edilen enerjinin minimizasyonu, ülkemizin BMİDÇS sorumlulukları çerçevesinde sera gazları emisyonlarının azaltılması, ekosistem, çevre ve iklim değişikliğinde önemli etkileri olan fosil yakıtlı santrallerin kullanımının azaltılması, enerji iletim hattı kayıplarının minimizasyonu, sosyal kabulün maksimizasyonu ile elektrik santrallerinin verimliliğinin maksimizasyonu amaçlarını; çeşitli senaryolar altında çok amaçlı karışık tamsayılı doğrusal programlama modeli ile aynı anda optimize eden yeni bir matematiksel enerji modeli geliştirilmiş, ülkemizde 2016-2030 yıllarında oluşacak talebi karşılamak için 15 yıllık bir elektrik üretim planı ile santral bazlı yatırım bütçesi elde edilmiştir. Son olarak Türkiye' nin 2030 yılında enerji sektörünün durumunu incelemek için duyarlılık analizi yapılmıştır. Önerilen enerji optimizasyon modelinin ve senaryolarının ışığında ülkemizin sürdürülebilir ve stratejik enerji politikaları irdelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enerji Politikası, Enerji Modeli, Enerji Yatırım Planlaması, Enerji Santrali, Sera Gazları Emisyonları, İklim Değişikliği, Çevre, Maliyet Minimizasyonu, Türkiye.

Abstract

Energy and energy policies are the main factors to determine the welfare, sustainable development and development levels of the countries. Turkey's year 2030 energy need in power sector is solved by using Multi-Objective Mixed Integer Linear Programming (MOMILP) energy model which covers the Turkey's supply and demand energy realities under the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR)'s objectives/goals stated in "Security of Energy Market and Supply Strategy" document document, the private sector goals and MENR's international natural gas agreements and within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) responsibilities of Turkey reduction on emissions of greenhouse gases, minimization of the use of power plants that use fossil fuels that has significant impacts on ecosystem, environment and causes of climate change are considered.

In the study the new multi objective mathematical energy model is proposed that optimizes simultaneously the objectives of electricity production cost minimization, imported energy minimization, reduction on emissions of greenhouse gases under UNFCCC responsibilities of Turkey, minimization of energy transmission line losses, maximization of social acceptance, maximization of efficiency of power plants and minimization of the use of power plants that use fossil fuels that has significant impacts on ecosystem, environment and causes of climate change. By solving the multi objective optimization problem under various scenarios with GAMS program, Turkey's 15-years electricity generation plan between 2016 and 2030, and power plant-based investment budget is obtained. Finally, a sensitivity analysis considering Turkey's energy resources was performed to evaluate the behavior of Turkey's energy sector in 2030. Under the light of proposed new energy optimization models and scenarios Turkey's sustainable and strategic energy policies are discussed.

Keywords: Energy Policy, Energy Model, Energy Investment Planning, Power Plant, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Climate Change, Environment, Cost Minimization, Turkey.

SHAPE MEMORY BEHAVIOUR OF ZINC OXIDE (ZnO) AND GRAPHENE OXIDE (GO) REINFORCED POLYMERIC NANOCOMPOSITES

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Abstract

In recent years, due to the complex chemical structures of shape memory polymers (SMPs), which return to their original shape when stimulated with a stimulus (such as temperature, pH, moisture) after being deformed, the focus has been on composite/nanocomposite materials. Nanofillers such as carbon nanotube, graphene, glass particles, and cellulose nanocrystallites added to the polymer matrix provide an increase in material strength properties as well as the high-performance shape memory effect. In this study, polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) was used as matrix, graphene oxide (GO) produced by the Hummers method, and zinc oxide (ZnO) produced by the hydrothermal method were used as fillers and a new type of shape memory nanocomposite materials were obtained. Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), thermogravimetric/differential thermal analysis (TG/DTA) devices were used for thermal characterization of materials, and the X-ray diffraction (XRD) method for structural characterization. Spectral analysis of each material by Fourier transform infrared spectrometer (FT-IR) device was performed. The chemical characterization of the materials was examined using energy dispersive X-ray analysis (EDX) and surface morphologies using scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Besides, shape memory performances were determined by applying the bending test to the materials.

Keywords: Shape memory nanocomposite, ZnO, PVA.

AZADİRACHTA İNDİCA LEAVES ASSİSTED GREEN SYNTHESİS OF AG-NİO PHOTOCATALYST FOR THE DEGRADATİON OF RHODAMİNE B DYE İN THE AQUEOUS MEDİUM

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Abstract

The plants assisted green synthesis of nanoparticles have drawn a momentous importance worldwide. NiO is one the metal oxides researched comprehensively for decades and still has dominance in the field of photo-catalysis. In present study NiO and Ag–NiO were successfully prepared by a simple and environmentally friendly method using nickel nitrate, silver nitrate and leaves extract of ***Azadirachta indica*** L. plant as precursor materials. The prepared materials were characterized by XRD, SEM and TGA. Then the photo-catalytic efficiency of NiO and Ag–NiO were evaluated by aqueous phase photo-degradation of rhodamine B as a model pollutant under ultraviolet irradiations. About 40% and 96% of 200 mg/L (50 mL) degraded in 120 min at 40 ℃ over NiO and Ag–NiO as photo-catalyst respectively. The apparent rate constants were determined as 0.0109, 0.0165, 0.0175 and 0.0190 per min at 30, 40, 50 and 60 ℃ respectively. 14.6 kJ/mol was calculated as activation energy of reaction.

Keywords: Ag–NiO; Azadirachta indica L.; Elay–Rideal mechanism; kinetics analysis; NiO; rhodamine B

GREEN SYNTHESIS OF ZnO AND Ag-ZnO, THEIR CHARACTERIZATION AND EVALUATION OF PHOTOCATALYTIC ACTIVITIES TOWARDS THE DEGRADTION OF RHODAMINE B DYE IN THE AQUEOUS MEDIA

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Abstract

The semiconductor metal oxides-based photocatalysis is one of the efficient techniques used for the eradication of pollutants from wastewater. The plants mediated biosynthesis of metal oxides nanoparticles have got much interest due to environmentally friendly and cost-effective nature. This article reports the *Calotropis gigantea* mediated biosynthesis of ZnO and Ag-ZnO as effective catalysts for the degradation of rhodamine B dye. After characterization with advanced techniques, the biosynthesized ZnO and Ag@ZnO were tested as photocatalysts on the degradation of rhodamine B dye under irradiation. Results showed that 50% and 90% of a solution of rhodamine B (100 mg/L) dye degraded over ZnO and Ag@ZnO as photocatalysts in 120 minutes respectively. The biosynthesized Ag@ZnO was a stable and re-usable catalyst in degradation experiments. It was found that degradation kinetics correspond to the pseudo-first-order kinetic model in terms of the Elay-Rideal mechanism.

Keywords: ZnO, Ag@ZnO, Rhodamine B, *Calotropis gigantea*, Kinetics analysis, Elay-Rideal mechanism

SIMULATION OF GRADED INDEX MATERIALS AND NANOPARTICLES FOR SOLAR CELLS STRUCTURE

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Abstract

We propose solar cell structure model based on Graded Index Materials and Nanoparticles m**a**terials to enhance the light efficiency in solar cells. The proposed structure contains four layers including Graded index materials and Nanoparticles medium. The simulation of the proposed model has been done utilizing the Transfer Matrix Method (TMM). In order to decrease the reflection, increase the transmission through the solar cells thin film and to increase the efficiency of the solar cell to reach to the optimal parameters of the thin film structure, the graded index profiles have been implemented as active layer in Triple Layer Antireflection Coating (TLARC). This paper is intended mainly to study the reflectance and the transmittance of the graded index materials and Nanoparticles in case of both TE and TM polarizations by using the software Maple 18. High transmission and low reflection have been obtained. Solar cells based on both two materials show promising future and could successfully be used to design highly efficient solar cells.

Keywords: Simulation, Thin film, Reflectance (**R**), Transmittance (**T**), Antireflection coating (**ARC**)

SIZE-DEPENDENT AGGREGATION OF NANOPARTICLES

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Abstract

Due to commercial interest in zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZnO NPs) there is a great interest in the interactions between NPs and amino acids (as a residue of proteins) over a range of different pH conditions in terms of their ecological risk and environmental fate. In our project, we evaluate particle size distribution, aggregation degree, and ξ-potential of engineered ZnO NPs with average sizes of 30, 135, and 210 nm in 1 M glycine solution at pH=4...10. The aggregative state and colloidal stability of NPs were examined based on the measurement of particle size distribution and ξ-potential value in the suspension.

According to our study, the aggregation degree of 30 nm ZnO NPs in glycine is higher than in water, whereas aggregates of bigger NPs disintegrate in glycine. In addition, the aggregation of ZnO NPs in glycine is weakened by the pH growth from 4 to 8. For example, the average size of ZnO-30...ZnO-210...ZnO-135 is 1445...711...345 nm and 155...123...83 nm, respectively at the pH of 4 and 8. Inversely, in basic solutions the aggregation properties of all the particles are insensitive to pH change. The aggregation of NPs weakens for higher pH, and this effect lessens in the order ZnO-30 > ZnO-135 > ZnO-210.

In acidified water bare NPs are positively charged (+25...+39 mV), and upon increasing the pH ξ-potential decreases, and the surface reaches an isoelectric state (zero ξ-potential, pH_{IEP}) at the pH of 9.6...8.7...8.8, respectively for ZnO-30...ZnO-135...ZnO-210. The surface of Gly-adsorbed NPs is negatively charged for all pH values tested. Upon increasing the pH from 4 to 8 the ζ-potential drops down, although it goes up at higher pH.

The comparison of differently-sized nanoparticles has demonstrated that smaller particles experience stronger pH-dependent aggregation, whereas the bigger particles are less sensitive to pH variation. Moreover, the size effect is higher in aggressive medium: alkaline medium – in water and acidic one – in glycine.

Our observations confirm that when the natural molecules as glycine attach to the nanoparticle surface, the physiochemical properties change, in particular, the aggregation degree and colloidal stability. The interaction of particles with molecules and pH-effect on aggregation state and stability may be applied for the prediction measure of nanotoxicity.

Keywords: nanoparticles, aggregation, amino acid

TWO SERIAL SIDE BRANCHES ARRAY WITH GEOMETRICAL DEFECTS

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Abstract

We theoretically present an original study of the acoustic band structure of a new one dimensional structure composed of two different side branches grafted in series along a rectangular duct. The infinite periodic structure presents large acoustic bandgaps, these bandgaps are originated both from the closed and the open side resonators. The proposed structure can be used as an acoustical filter. This theoretical study reveals that, in a periodic structure formed by a high-pass filter and a low-pass filter, the combination of the two resonators can function effectively as a high-frequency wave reflector which can be used to effectively attenuate the generation of sound. The operation of introducing a defect inside the structure can be achieve by removing one branched segment and replacing it with another one has different geometrical parameters. Localized modes can be appear in the presence of a defective closed/open side resonator of a defective cell localized in the middle of the periodic structure. These localized modes are very sensitive to the variation of the length of the defect. The defective structure can behave as a selective filter.

Keywords: Side Branches, Defects, Bandgaps, Localized Modes

INVESTIGATION OF HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER PROCESSES AT HIGH-TEMPERATURE MEDIA

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Abstract

Solid fuel combustion is a complex physical and chemical phenomenon, which occurs at high temperatures with rapid and complete oxidation of combustible matter (carbon) by atmospheric oxygen and accompanied by a large amount of heat release. Due to the low quality of main Kazakh coal deposits their exploitation at industry has increased scientific and applied relevance. Conducting of deep research on coal combustion in the real conditions can ensure the efficient technological process at all. Heightened interest observed in particular to the study of heat and mass transfer processes at combustion of pulverized Kazakh coal with high ash content. As it known combustion processes take place under conditions of strong turbulence and non-isothermal flow, multiphase medium with a significant impact of nonlinear effects of thermal radiation, interfacial interaction and multistage proceeding with chemical reactions. Such phenomena have an important role in studying of the natural phenomenon of low-grade coal combustion. So investigations of turbulent chemically reacting media are extremely important to deepen knowledge of physical and chemical properties, for application possibilities.

The paper will devoted to the complex research processes of heat and mass transfer occurring in the real conditions of solid fuel (coal) combustion. Development of technological processes with economic and ecological advantages are the main purpose for many researches in thermal physics and technical physics. The complex processes of heat and mass transfer in the presence of combustion are non-stationary, strongly non-isothermal with a constant change in the physical and chemical state of the environment. It greatly complicates their experimental study. In this case, studying of heat and mass transfer in high-reacting media with simulation of physical and chemical processes occur during combustion of pulverized coal is important for the solution of modern power engineering industry and ecology problems. In this regard, a comprehensive study of heat and mass transfer processes at high-temperature media observed. Investigations based on the achievements of modern physics by using numerical methods for 3D modeling. Numerical experiments are conducted to describe and study aerodynamic characteristics, heat and mass transfer processes during the burning of pulverized Kazakhstan low-grade coal.

Keywords: Aerodynamic, Combustion, Heat Exchange, Chemical Reaction, Numerical Experiment

INVESTIGATION ON POLLUTION OF AGRICULTURAL SOIL ALONG ROAD PROXIMITY USING MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY AND MORPHOLOGICAL MEASUREMENTS IN BUNZA AREA KEBBI STATE NW, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Excessive accumulation of heavy metals in agricultural soils may not only result in environmental contamination, but elevated heavy metal understanding by crops may also affect food quality and safety. This study was carried out along two agricultural topsoil parcels according to the road emission proximity Maidahini (A-B) and Bunza (C-D). Magnetic susceptibility distribution is highly recorded in Maidahini parcel (A-B) near the road compared to the values recorded in Bunza parcel (C-D) far away from road exhausts. Heavy metals show high values in parcel 1 near the road and are correlated positively with the magnetic susceptibility. The enrichment of Fe, Mn, Cu, Ni, and Cr content were 1977, 107.3, 72.8, 53.6 and 6.5 mg/kg respectively in parcel (A-B) soils was strongly influenced by anthropogenic activities, and Pb accumulated in fine particles was mainly derived from past vehicular emissions. According to the Photon fluometry analysis values, studied areas do not shows highly pollution factors for Cd, Cu, Zn and Cr. But the high apparent mineralization value was observed on each sample, the results were therefore is due to the proper calibration of the equivalent used for the analysis of lead in both parcels is signifying high pollution degree.

Keywords: Magnetic susceptibility, Heavy Metal, Agricultural Soils, Maidahini and Bunza Parcels Road.

TRIGONOMETRIC MODEL FOR AEROSOL OPTICAL DEPTH AT ILORIN, NIGERIA USING AERONET DATA

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Abstract

In this work Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD) at 340 nm data for 13years (2002-2015) based on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Aerosol Robotic Network (AERONET) measurements for Ilorin, Nigeria (8^0 32'N, 4^0 34'E) were analyzed to study the behavioural pattern. The trigonometric fitting to the observed pattern shows that sine cosine model best described the AOD. The model developed showed excellent prediction when compared with the measured data based on the statistical indicators like R^2,R, RMSE, MBE. The present result is useful for filling the gaps at times spanning many days and months occurs in the AOD data series in the sub-sahel West Africa, especially Ilorin station as a result of maintenance or servicing cost of equipment.

Keywords: Aerosol Optical Depth, NASA, AERONET

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE PRACTICE AND DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: QUR'AN AND BIBLE

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Abstract

Traditional medicine has evolved from indigenous knowledge, and it's practice proceeded allopathic or modern medicine throughout the world. Stimulated by instinct, taste and experience, early men and women treated illness by using plants, animals parts and minerals. In the developing countries like Nigeria, studies have shown that over 70% of the populace still depends on traditional medicine in one form or the other. Despite the long and chequered history, the lack proper organization has deprived it of a lot of the credibility, acceptability and respect it deserves. In the past few years, however, there has been a resurgence of interest in traditional medicine resulting from the acceptance of healing methods that are natural, safe and even enjoyable and the preference of customers for products from natural origin. In recognition and the role of traditional medicine and its practitioners in achieving health for all, government has proposed policies and legislation legislations to optimize its use in the country. The cooperation of all stakeholders is therefore important for the much-needed improved organization of traditional medicine in Nigeria.

Keywords: Traditional medicine; Qur'an; Bible.

DEVELOPİNG TEACHER EFFECTİVENESS İN TVET CARPENTRY PRACTİCES: A CASE STUDY İN FİJİ

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was to investigate and recommend ways to develop teacher effectiveness in Technical Vocational Educational Training (TVET) for Carpentry Practices in Fiji and to rebuild the effectiveness of trainers and teachers who are at the TVET centres. A mixed-method approach was used to meet the objectives of the research. Data was collected from teachers, administrators, Industry Trainers and the students. The sample population was taken from one TVET centre in the western division in Fiji. The result of the study showed that reforms had a drastic impact on teachers in Carpentry Practices and Carpentry TVET training programs where instructors needed to meet the demands of the labour market. There is a mismatch between the needs of the industry and the practices which are conducted for the students at the Technical institutions. The research highlighted the need for the professional development of trainers to keep in par with the reforms and meet the demands of the industry.

Moreover, the result of the study proposed that Carpentry Practices for TVET teachers and students need to reflect the National Policy and framework for technical vocational education and training to improve teacher effectiveness of the overall TVET Teacher in Carpentry Practices. Teachers need technical support and guidance to achieve tremendous success. As the reform takes place, teachers should have professional development on the subject to transfer the same knowledge to the students.

Keywords: Technical Vocational Educational Training, teacher effectiveness, reforms, mismatch

OCCURRENCE OF BIOFILM FORMING FUNGAL SPECIES AND IN-VITRO EVALAUTION OF ANTIBIOFILM ACTIVITY OF DISINFECTANTS USED IN DRINKING WATER

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Abstract

The occurrence of fungi in drinking water has captured a high level of attention because of detrimental impacts of different pathogenic fungal species on human and animal health. There are diverse kinds of fungal contaminants which are found in the water distribution/supply chain and some species are found to be having biofilm formation potential and this biofilm is the major reason for the number of fungal infections especially in immunocompromised individuals. There are several opportunistic and pathogenic fungi that cause allergic reactions and intoxications in persons due to regular exposure via drinking and showering. To assess the microbiological safety of drinking water, monitoring of mycobiota is also very much important. The current study was conducted to collect the water samples from different locations such as canteens, water chillers, hostels, laboratories and animal sheds. After the sterile collection of water samples common fungal species was isolated on fungal selective media. Isolated fungal species were identified on basis of macroscopic and microscopic features. Subsequently, comparative occurrence of various biofilm forming fungal species was determined. In-vitro biofilm formation potential of isolated species mainly *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus fumigatus* was examined by using 96-wells microtiteration plate method followed by Crystal violet assay to quantify the developed biofilm. In addition, antibiofilm efficacy of three selected disinfectants namely chlorine, hydrogen peroxide and ozone was evaluated by using the manufacturers recommended concentrations of each disinfectant in microtiter plates. *Aspergillus fumigatus* and *Aspergillus flavus* were observed as major species which have biofilm formation capacity in drinking water distribution systems. It was concluded that ozone has better antibiofilm activity against biofilm forming fungal contaminants of drinking water as compared to hydrogen peroxide and chlorine.

Keywords: Mycobiota, Drinking water, Filamentous fungi

POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY AND MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING FOR VISUALIZATION OF FUNCTIONAL CHANGES IN THE ADDICTED HUMAN BRAIN

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Abstract

Imaging is a method that allows measuring the neurochemical and metabolic processes of drug addicts and visualizing functional changes in the brain. Positron emission tomography (PET) and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) are suitable techniques for imaging the effects of drug use on the brain. The use of diagnostic imaging allows a realistic assessment of these effects and how they relate to post-addictive behavior.

Stimulants such as cocaine and amphetamines mediate their behavioral effects by stimulating dopaminergic signaling in the brain. Imaging in the study of drug abusers shows an increased concentration of DA in the striatum (where NAc is located) and the stream, which is associated with their enhancing effects. Several neurotransmitter receptors (dopamine receptors, specific types of glutamate, acetylcholine, and GABA receptors), which are membrane-bound G-proteins, are involved in drug abuse. Activation of G-protein-coupled receptors causes conformational changes and activation of adenylyl cyclase (Gs-bound), phospholipase C (PLC) (Gq-bound). On the one hand, these increases in dopamine NAc lead to the activation of low-affinity D1 dopamine receptors in NAc. In imaging studies of dependence, the changes observed in D2 receptor binding and dopamine release are neurobiological markers of impulsivity. For example, cocaine abuse has seen a marked decrease in D2 receptors and the release of dopamine in the striatum. Human imaging studies have shown high levels of extracellular dopamine and cocaine-related signals, as well as increased activity of basal lateral amygdala c-fos. Functional imaging studies show that brain dopamine function is significantly reduced after cessation of chronic drug abuse, and these reductions are associated with dysfunction of the prefrontal areas. These changes are also observed during the withdrawal phase. One of the most significant findings in the imaging of drug addicts are abnormalities in the prefrontal cortex, which lead to violations of the processes of self-control and decision-making. In this context, positron emission tomography (PET) and functional magnetic resonance imaging represent a new aspect in the study of drug dependence, could provide an incredible opportunity in determining the negative effects and severity of drug addiction, as well as the ability to visualize and monitor subsequent drug treatment for chronic drug use.

Keywords: Functional imaging, Dopamine receptors, Brain imaging, Prefrontal cortex Diagnostic of drug addiction

ROTECTIVE EFFECT OF THE *AZADİRACHTA İNDİCA A*. OİL AGAİNST OCHRATOXİN A-İNDUCED TOXICITY

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Abstract

Ochratoxin A (OTA) is a mycotoxin produced by two genera of fungi: *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium*. The mycotoxin -Ochratoxin A produces various secondary metabolites, with toxic effects on animals and humans. The presence of mycotoxins in food products leads to a reduction in the quality and quantity of food used by humans and, consequently, to damage to health. In recent years, research has increased on the effect of natural radical scavengers - extracts, fractions, and oils in order to reduce the processes of oxidative toxic effects, as well as the overall normalization of oxidative metabolism in order to prevent acute and chronic mycotoxicosis.

Azadirachta indica A. oil is a plant antioxidant with protective properties, with antioxidant action, and is able to inhibit the overproduction of mycotoxins. The oil is extracted from ripe seeds, leaves, or fruits of Neem trees in India and is characterized by> 300 active ingredients such as azadirachtin, 6-diacetyl-nimbin, azadiradione, nimbin, salanim, and epoxyazadiradiol. The chemical fractions of the antifungal oil are mixtures of triterpenoidal and tetranortriterpenoid compounds. The chemical ingredients in *A. Indica* extracts and oils potentially inhibit the production of aflatoxin by Aspergillus parasiticus and slow down the growth of fungal agents. *In vitro* studies are not sufficient, they register inhibition of polyketide-derived mycotoxins: patulin, citrinin, and OTA and regulation of oxidative changes.

The aim of this 28th day-long study was to investigate the *in vivo* protective effect of the *Azadirachta indica A*. oil against *OTA*-induced nephrotoxic and lipid-oxidative damages leading to chronic mycotoxicity. In the experiment were used 30 male irc/ni mice. The mice were oral treatment and divided into four groups: the first: basal diet with no supplementation of *OTA* and *A. Indica* oil; the second: basal diet with 100mg/kg *A. Indica* oil; the third: basal diet with 1.6 mg/kg *OTA*; the fourth: basal diet with 1.6 mg/kg *OTA* + 100mg/kg *A. Indica*. The mice were sacrificed on the 28th day and the kidney tissue was investigated for the lipid-oxidation levels by different methods. The lipid biochemical study in the kidney cells was spectrophotometrically determined.

It was found a significant increase in the malondialdehyde ($p<0.00$) and lipid oxidation ($p<0.05$) levels in the 3rd group compared to groups 2 and 4. Based on the results, we concluded that co-administration of *A. Indica* partially improved OTA-induced kidney damage, and the antioxidant reduced oxidative changes in kidney cells.

Keywords: oil, lipid oxidation, chronic mycotoxicity,

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SENSORY EVALUATION OF ACATINA ACATINA SNAIL MEAT FED IXORA COCCINEA

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Abstract

In an experiment to study the Sensory evaluation of Acatina acatina snail meat fed Ixora coccinea extract, one hundred and fifty (150) Snails ranging from 60-70g in weight were randomly allotted to five treatments with three (3) replicates each per treatments and ten (10) snail per treatments in a completely randomized design experiment, the treatments are 1ml,2ml,3ml,4ml and 0ml which is the control and this is administered per liter of drinking water for period of ten (10) weeks, the extract is administered three (3) times a week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) while the snail in the control takes wide range of antibiotics 1g/liter of water. One snail is sacrifice per treatment for sensory evaluation. Data collected include feed intake, weight gain, feed to gain weight and sensory evaluation parameters and these data were subjected to analysis of variance at 5% and means was separated with Duncan multiple range test. There was a significant difference ($P<0.05$) in with 2ml been the highest weight gain (19.94) and in feed intake (15.90) while the lowest are (801.3) and (59) respectively while the 4ml inclusion level has the best feed to gain ratio (0.51)

Keywords: Ixora coccinea, plant extract, growth performance, Achatina achatina

PHYSİCO-CHEMİCAL AND PHTYOCHEMİCAL SCREENİNG, HPTLC FİNGERPRİNTİNG AND CLİNİCAL EXAMİNE OF PANCHAVALKALA (A POLYHERBAL AYURVEDİC FORMULATİON) FOR DİABETES MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

Background: Ayurveda holistic approach for the treatment of disease and based on the property of drugs i.e. rasa, guna, virya, vipaka, and doshkarma. *Panchavalkala* was one of the Ayurvedic formulation which is a combination of five astringent drugs named: *Nyagrodha* (*Ficus bengalenesis* Linn.*)*, *Udumbara (Ficus glomerata* Roxb.), *Ashvatha (Ficus religiosa* Linn.), *Parisha (Thespesia populanea Soland ex correa)* and *Plaksha (Ficus lacor* Buch-Ham.) and evaluated clinically for diabetes. Panchvalkala had properties like anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, antidiabetic, antioxidant, immune-modulatory, antibacterial, antimicrobial wound healing and astringent properties. Most of the drugs panchvalkwath are kashay in rasa,ruksha in guna,sita in virya and katu in vipaka and have kaphapitta samaka property.All the drug of panchvalkal have mutrasangrahana property which helps in the reduction of symptom prabhutamootrata which is considered as the cardinal feature of the disease madhumeha . The present study aims to examine the phytochemical and HPTLC profiling for standardization and also examine the glucose lowering efficacy of this antidiabetic polyherbal Ayurvedic formulation i.e. Panchavalkala

Methods: The kwath of the formulation (Panchvalkala) was prepared as per standard protocol described in Ayurvedic Pharmacopoiea of India and followed by preliminary physico chemical, phytochemical screening and HPTLC studies using CAMAG HPTLC system equipped with Linomat V applicator, TLC scanner and WIN CATS-4 software.

In clinical examination 90 patients were examined according to signs and symptoms of type 2 Diabetes mellitus. The blood glucose levels were estimated by reported methods initially and then after 15 days on OPD basis upto 90 days.

Results: The physicochemical evaluations of panchavalkala kwath showed 5% foreign matter, 11.32% moisture content,14.93 % total ash value, 2.31% acid insoluble materials and 6.67 pH. The phytochemical screening of the Panchvalkala kwath showed the presence of phenol, triterpenoid, flavonoids, tannins, saponins, and carbohydrate.The HPTLC fingerprinting analysis revealed distinct band pattern which will help in proper identification and standardization of the formulation. Tha clinical examination of Panchavalkala has shown marked glucose lowering effect.

Conclusion: The results scientifically validate the use of Panchvalkala kwath for diabetes management in the traditional medicine and its HPTLC fingerprinting along with physic chemical and phytochemical profiling can be used for its identification and standardization. The result reveals that Panchavalkala can be a safe, acceptable and effective alternative or adjuvant to the conventional oral hypoglycaemic.

Keywords: Panchavalkala; Antidiabetic; Polyherbal Ayurvedic formulation; HPTLC fingerprinting; Clinical evaluation

REACTIVITY OF NORMAL V-79 AND NEOPLASTIC MCF-7 CELLS TO THE ACTION OF COBALT FERRITE MAGNETIC NANOPARTICLES

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Abstract

Magnetic nanoparticles (MNP) are those compounds with mainly iron oxides as basic constituents, known for their superparamagnetic properties, ultra-small size, and easy synthesis, good biocompatibility, essential attributes for applications in nanomedicine. The most known application is the improvement of contrast in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). In drug administration to the target organs, MNP properties allow transmission of these nanoparticles through the body with external magnetic field. In tumor localized treatment, cobalt ferrite magnetic nanoparticles are most recently proved to trigger the local hyperthermia, as response to external alternating electromagnetic fields. A very useful application for magnetic nanoparticles is in teranostics, a combination of MRI diagnostics and chemotherapy.

The uncoated MNP are rapidly removed from the body by phagocytes, while for coated MNP the organic and/or inorganic surface increases their lifetime, delaying the clearance, thus also the MNP surface hydrophobicity, surface charge and pH could be changed. There is the possible to attach antibodies pharmaceutics, or other biomolecules to the MNP surface which can result in specific binding to the target tissue.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the *in vitro* biocompatibility of cobalt ferrite nanoparticles, containing citric acid as capping agent, and physical diameter of 12 to 15 nm (as shown through Transmission Electron Microscopy) in normal V-79 and tumor A-375 cell lines, determining cell viability by MTT assay. The Chinese hamster lung fibroblasts V-79 and human breast carcinoma MCF-7 line cells were exposed for 24 and 48 hours to cobalt ferrite magnetic nanoparticles at different doses (1, 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15 μg/mL). Citric acid treatment was also applied, at the same doses and time intervals. Both after 24 and 48 h exposure to magnetic nanoparticles, it was observed that they did not affect the cells viability that remained very close to those of the untreated control. Our *in vitro* studies have demonstrated that these nanoparticles are nontoxic to normal and tumor cells, therefore with a good biocompatibility for the above mentioned concentration range.

Keywords: cobalt ferrite nanoparticles, V-79 and MCF-7 cells, cell viability, biocompatibility

SYNTHESIS AND ANTICANCER EVALUATION OF NEW CYANO SUBSTITUTED PYRROLO(ISO) QUINOLINE DERIVATIVES

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Abstract

Quinoline and isoquinoline are considered privileged heterocyclic compounds, due to the importance of their derivatives in diverse applications, especially in medicinal chemistry and pharmaceutical and material science. Compounds containing iso(quinoline) units exhibited various biological activities, such as: antimalarial, antiviral, antibacterial, antifungal, antiprozoal, anthelmintic, local anesthetic, antiasthmatic, anticancer, antipsychotic, antiglaucoma and cardiotonic. Therefore, these important frameworks have become targets of interest in the organic synthetic community.

On the other hand the substituent group of a certain core is very important for the final properties of the compounds, including biological activity. In this context, cyano group is recognized as one of the fundamental functional groups and is often found in various bioactive molecules and functionalized materials.

Over the past decades, various synthetic methods for the construction of pyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinoline or pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]quinoline unit have been developed, including the [3+2] cycloaddition of the corresponding cycloimmonium ylides to activated alkynes or alkenes, 1,5-electrocyclization, and several transition metal catalyzed C–N bond formation reactions.

Considering all these above data, we describe here the synthesis of new pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]quinoline and pyrrolo[2.1-*a*]isoquinoline derivatives, bearing two or three cyano groups. The synthesis was achieved by [3+2] cycloaddition of *in situ* generated (iso)quinolinium ylides to fumaronitrile. The anticancer activity of the synthesized compounds was also evaluated by screening against 60 human tumor cell lines panel, and the results are presented herein.

Keywords: pyrrolo[1,2-a]quinoline, pyrrolo[2.1-a]isoquinoline, anticancer

Acknowledgements.

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SOME CHARACTERISTIC PROPERTIES OF BEE BREAD (PERGA) FROM TURKEY

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Abstract

Bee bread is a fermented product of bee pollen, obtained by collecting it from hives one by one. Bee bread is formed by the fermentation of honey, pollen and propolis mixture, contains proteins, sugars, fatty acids, minerals, vitamins and many valuable secondary metabolites. The balanced food used all nutritional needs of colonies .

Some characteristics of bee breads collected from different regions of Anatolia from Turkey were investigated in this study. Total protein and total lipids of the samples were measured. Total phenolic content, total flavonoid content, total antioxidant capacity and phenolic compositions of ten bee bread samples were studied. Total protein and lipid contents of the samples were ranged from 18% to 24% and 4% and 6%, respectively. Total phenolic content, total flavanoid content of the samples were ranged from 300 to 760 mg GAE/100 g and 42 to 230 mg QUE/100 g respectively. Phenolic composition of the samples were varied from sample to sample, but ferulic acid, cinnamic acid, luteolin, hesperetin and resveratrol were determined mostly by HPLC-UV. It was determined that the phenolic compositions The results of the study show that bee bread is a functional food with high phenolic composition and antioxidant capacity and high apitherapeutic value.

Keywords: Propolis, oak, antioxidant, phenolic

COMPARISON OF MEDICINALLY IMPORTANT NATURAL PRODUCTS VERSUS SYNTHETIC, DRUGS-A SHORT COMMENTARY

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Abstract

Nature as inspired human beings since time immemorial and every member of human race, irrespective of origin and religion, keeps nature at an esteemed place. It is a common belief that everything that occurs in nature has beneficial effects as compared to products of anthropogenic origin. The medical profession is as old as the human history and so is the history of medicines. In current era, with advancement in medical science, the intensity of diseases has also increased. New medicines are being developed for the treatment of complicated diseases but these medicines are themselves associated with a number of side effects that range from minor to sever intensity.

The medicines from nature on the other hand appear to be more effective than the synthetic counter-part. This short commentary deals with comparison of synthetic drugs and the drugs from nature with special emphasis on extent of side effects associated with both categories.

Keywords: Natural drugs, synthetic drugs, side effects

HUMIDITY RESPONSIVE POLYMER/GOLD NANOPARTICLES BASED HYBRID AEROGEL FOR REAL TIME MONITORING OF HUMAN BREATH

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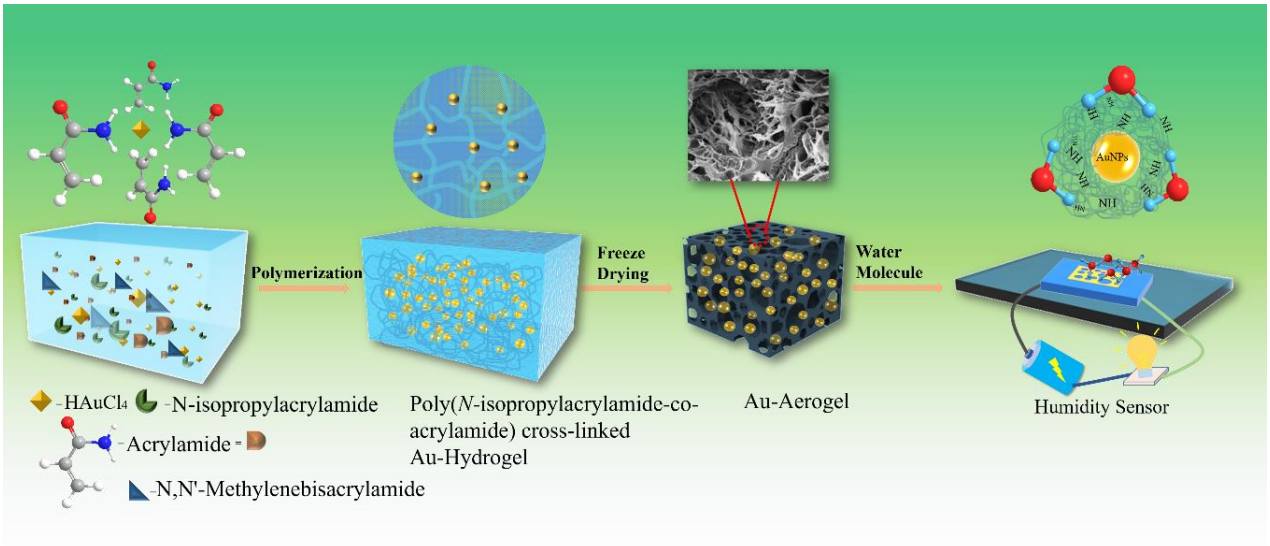
Abstract

Humidity sensor has received considerable attention in recent years because of its significance for air monitoring in agriculture, industries, goods stores and medical detections. Herein, we developed a simple, low cost and scalable fabrication strategy to construct a highly sensitive humidity sensor based on gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) and polymer system, by taking the advantage of conductivity and high surface area of gold aerogel. Such aerogel was fabricated by simple freeze drying method and showed conductivity, highly porous and low density structure. The combined gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) and Poly-N-isopropylacrylamide aerogel shown high sensitivity to water molecules due to the presence of amide group in PNIPAm. Interestingly, this report presents that the facile design of gold aerogel humidity sensor can be used to detect human breath under different health states such as sickness, high breath diseases, lungs problem and respiratory system problems, which is promising in practical flexible wearable devices for human health monitoring. In addition, the promising advantage of gold aerogel allow us in whistle tune recognition application.



Keywords: Gold nanoparticles, Polymer, Hybrid Aerogel, Breath Monitoring.

METOT KARŞILAŞTIRMA ÇALIŞMALARINDA BLAND-ALTMAN ANALİZİ

THE BLAND-ALTMAN ANALYSIS IN METHOD COMPARISON STUDIES

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Özet

Günümüz klinik laboratuvar pratiğinde metot karşılaştırma çalışmaları önemli bir yere sahiptir. Aynı analitin ölçümünü yapan farklı metot ve markaların olması ya da aynı markanın farklı metotlarının bulunması metotlar arası harmonizasyon ve karşılaştırma gerekliliğini ortaya çıkarır. Bu amaçla kullanılan korelasyon ve regresyon analizleri akla ilk gelen istatistiksel yöntemlerdir. Korelasyon çalışmaları değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiyi incelediği ama değişkenler arasındaki farkları ortaya koymadığı için metot karşılaştırma çalışmalarında hatalı değerlendirmelere neden olabilmektedir.

Bland ve Altman tarafından 1983 yılında metot karşılaştırma çalışmalarında kullanılabilecek kendi isimleriyle anılan bir analiz yöntemi geliştirilmiştir. Bu yöntemle karşılaştırma yapılırken iki metottan elde edilen ölçümlerin ortalamaları ve farkları kullanılarak saçılım grafiği oluşturulur. Eğer metotlardan biri gerçek değeri temsil ediyor ve altın standart olarak kabul ediliyorsa ölçümlerin ortalamaları yerine bu metottan elde edilen ölçüm kullanılabilir. Ayrıca Bland-Altman analizi yapabilmek için ölçümlerin farklarının normal dağılıma uyması ve farklar ve ortalamalar arasında bir ilişki olmaması gerekir. Eğer bu varsayımlar karşılanmıyorsa logaritmik dönüşüm yapılacabileceği ya da ölçümlerin farkları yerine ölçümlerin birbirine oranlarının kullanılabileceği belirtilmektedir. Bland-Altman analizinden ölçümler arasındaki bias ve uyum sınırları kolayca belirlenebilir. Ancak bu analizle uyum sınırlarının kabul edilebilir düzeyde olup olmadığına karar verilemez. Kabul edilebilir sınırlar çalışmadan önce klinik öneme, biyolojik varyasyona ya da analitik hedeflere göre belirlenmelidir. Kabul edilebilir ölçüm farklılıklarının çalışmadan önce tanımlanmış olmasının bir diğer önemi de uygun örnek sayısını belirlemektir. Uygun olmayan örnek sayıları bias ve uyum sınırlarını etkileyebilmektedir.

Sonuç olarak metot karşılaştırma çalışmalarında korelasyon testlerinin kullanılması tartışmalı ve yanlış sonuçlara sebep olabilmektedir. İki metot arasındaki uyumluluğu görsel bir şekilde göstermesiyle ve uyum sınırlarını belirleyebilmesiyle Bland-Altman analizi metot karşılaştırma çalışmalarında kullanılabilecek güvenli ve pratik bir seçenektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Metot Karşılaştırma, Bland-Altman analizi, Korelasyon

Abstract

Method comparison studies have an important place in today's clinical laboratory practice. The existence of different methods and brands that measure the same analyte or the existence of different methods of the same brand reveals the need for harmonization and comparison between methods. Correlation and regression analyzes used for this purpose are the first statistical methods that come to mind. Since correlation studies examine the relationship

between variables but do not reveal the differences between variables, method comparison studies may cause erroneous evaluations.

An analysis method was developed by Bland and Altman in 1983, which can be used in method comparison studies. When making a comparison with this method, a scatter plot is created by using the averages and differences of the measurements obtained from the two methods. If one of the methods represents the true or target value and is considered as the gold standard, the measurement obtained from this method can be used instead of the averages of the measurements. In addition, in order to make a Bland-Altman analysis, the differences of the measurements must distribute normally and there must be no relationship between the differences and averages. If these assumptions are not occured, it is stated that logarithmic transformations can be made or the ratios of measurements can be used instead of differences. From the Bland-Altman analysis, the bias and limits of agreement between measurements can be easily determined. However, with this analysis, it cannot be decided whether the limits of agreement are an acceptable or not. Acceptable limits should be established based on clinical significance, biological variation or analytical goals prior to the study. Another important factor in identifying acceptable differences before the study is to determine the appropriate sample size. Inappropriate sample numbers can affect bias and limits of agreement.

As a result, using correlation tests in method comparison studies may cause controversial and false results. The Bland-Altman analysis is a safe and practical option that can be used in method comparison studies by visually showing the compatibility between the two methods and determining the limits of agreement.

Keywords: Method Comparison, Bland-Altman analysis, Correlation

YENİLEBİLİR *HEBELOMA SUBTORTUM* MANTARININ ANTİOKSİDAN AKTİVİTELERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF RENEWABLE *HEBELOMA SUBTORTUM* FUNGI

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Özet

Mantarlar, çok eski zamanlardan beri gıda maddesi olarak tüketilmektedir. Beslenme açısından; düşük kalori içermesinin yanı sıra, esansiyel aminoasitler, karbonhidratlar, lifler, önemli vitaminler ve mineraller bakımından zengin bir içeriğe sahiptir. Mantarlar aynı zamanda doğu ülkelerinde yüzyıllardır tıbbi amaçlı kullanılmaktadır. Günümüzde de birçok mantar türü antibiyotik, antikanser, bağışıklık düzenleyici, kardiyovasküler ve antitümör özellikleri nedeniyle tıbbi amaçlı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Ülkemiz mantarların yetişmesi için uygun iklim özelliklerine sahip olup zengin bir biyoçeşitliliğe sahiptir. Bu nedenle çeşitli mantar türleri ülkemiz coğrafyasında da yetişebilmektedir. Çalışma da kullanılan *Hebeloma* mantarının bazı türlerin çevredeki ağır metalleri(Cu) tutarak ve bu mantarların tüketilmeleri halinde risk oluşturmaktadırlar. *Hebeloma* cinsi üzerinde yapılan araştırmalarda tümör hücrelerinin büyümelerini inhibe eden sitotoksik bileşikleri ihtiva ettikleri bildirilmiştir.

Yapılan biyokimyasal testler ve analizlerden sonra çalışılan *H.subtortum* mantarının su ekstrelerinin antioksidan aktiviteleri; toplam fenol, toplam flavonoid, metal şelatlama ve DPPH metotları ile ölçülmüştür. Bu çalışmada yapılan analizler ile kullanılan ekstrelerde bazı bileşiklerin olduğu saptanmış mantarın antioksidan özelliklerinin olduğu görülmüştür. Çalışmanın sonunda *H.subtortum* mantarının içerdiği toplam fenol miktarı 36.34 mg GAE/g bulunmuştur. Kuersetin miktarı 70 mg QE/g bulunmuş olup toplam flavonoid özelliğinin olduğu bulunmuştur. Metal şelatlama aktivitesi ise ± 10.75 olduğu saptanmıştır. Mantarın içeriğinde mevcut olan ve tespit edilen bileşiklerden yararlanılarak yeni ürünlerin oluşturulması ya da içerisinde bulunan aktivitesi yüksek enzimlerin izole edilerek in vitro ortamda daha kullanışlı hale getirilmeleri tıbbi açıdan önemli bir katkı olacaktır. Ayrıca sitotoksik özelliğinin belirlenmesi, farmasötik ve tıbbi alanda yeni çalışmaların yapılmasına zemin hazırlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antioksidan aktivite, *Hebeloma subtortum*, Tıbbi mantar

ABSTRACT

Mushrooms have been consumed as a food item since ancient times. Nutritional deficiency; In addition to containing low calories, it contains a rich content of essential amino acids, carbohydrates, fiber, important vitamins and minerals. Mushrooms have also been used for medicinal purposes in eastern countries for centuries. Currently, many types of fungi are used for medical purposes for antibiotics, anticancer, cardiovascular and anti-science species. Our country is acclimatized to grow mushrooms and has a rich biodiversity. This type of plant can be grown in various types of our geography. Some species of *Hebeloma* mushrooms used in the study are at risk by keeping heavy metals (Cu) in the environment and consuming these mushrooms. In studies conducted on the genus *Hebeloma*, it was reported that they learned cytotoxic compounds in their cells that inhibit their growth.

Antioxidant activities of water extracts of *H.subtortum* mushrooms were obtained according to Total phenolics, total flavonoids, metal chelation and DPPH methods. It was observed that some compounds were found in the extracts used by the analyzes performed in this study and the mushroom had antioxidant properties. At the end of the study, the total amount of phenol contained in *H.subtortum* mushroom was found to be 36.34 mg GAE / g. The amount of quercetin was found to be 70 mg QE / g and it was found to have total flavonoid properties. Metal chelating activity was found to be ± 10.75. Creating new products by using the compounds present and detected in the fungus or isolating the enzymes with high activity in them and making them more useful in vitro will be an important medical contribution. In addition, determination of its cytotoxic feature will pave the way for new studies in pharmaceutical and medical fields.

Keywords: Antioxidant activity, *Hebeloma subtortum*, Medicinal mushroom

BIOFUEL AS ENERGY RESOURSE WITH REDUCTION OF GLOBAL WARMING

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Abstract

The exponential increase in the global atmospheric temperature, global warming is mainly expedited by human interventions like deforestation and fossil fuel burning, pose threats to many natural resources, which in turn contribute for the deterioration of human health. Alternative fuel is currently an important issue all over the world due to the efforts on reducing global warming which is contributed by the combustion of petroleum or petrol diesel. Therefore, concerns for sustainment of life have led to growing worldwide interest in search for possible alternate ways for reducing the global warming.

Biodiesel is non-toxic, biodegradable, produced from renewable sources and contributes a minimal amount of net green house gases, such as CO_2, SO_2 and NO emissions to the atmosphere. Biofuel productions have been considered as an alternate green solution for the replacement of fossil fuels. The present review is aimed to improve the focus towards the decrement of global warming as well as elucidating the methods and advantages of biofuel produced from various sources. And also, by which the technical barrier for efficient biofuel production could be overcome to mitigate

Keywords: Biofuel, Global warming; Greenhouse; Fluorinated gases, Agricultural residues, Organic wastes.

KOBALT(II) 2-KLOROBENZOATIN NİKOTİNAMİD / N,N'-DİETİLNIKOTİNAMİD KOMPLEKSLERİNİN SİTOTOKSİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF CYTOTOXIC PROPERTIES OF COBALT(II) 2-CHLOROBENZOATE WITH NICOTINAMIDE / N,N'-DIETHYLNICOTINAMIDE COMPLEXES

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Özet

Çeşitli koordinasyon modları sergileyen karboksilat grupları, ilginç yapılara ve topolojilere sahip karışık ligand metal kompleksleri tasarlamak için kullanılmaktadır. Karboksilat ligandı içeren metal kompleksleri malzeme kimyası, tıp ve biyoloji gibi çeşitli alanlarda kullanmaktadır. Ayrıca, karboksilat ligandı içeren koordinasyon bileşikleri, antitümöral, antifungal, antimikrobiyal ve antioksidan ajan olarak farklı birçok biyolojik aktivite sergiledikleri için, supramoleküler kimya ve kristal mühendisliği alanlarında zengin biyokimyaları nedeniyle ilgi görmektedir. Bu özellikleri nedeniyle alternatif ilaç özellikli malzemeler olarak kullanım önerilerinde bulunulmasına rağmen bu bileşiklerin toksisite karakteristiklerinin belirlenmesine ilişkin az sayıda çalışma bulunmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, bu çalışmada kristal yapıları daha önce belirlenmiş olan diakuabis(2-klorobenzoato-κO)bis(nikotinamid-κN^1)kobalt(II) (Kompleks 1) ve diakuabis(2-klorobenzoato-κO)bis(N,N'-dietilnikotinamid-κN^1)kobalt(II) (Kompleks 2) komplekslerinin sitotoksik özellikleri incelendi. Bileşiklerin sitotoksik etkisi hem kendi aralarında hem de başlangıç bileşikleri olan 2-klorobenzoik asit, nikotinamid ve N,N'-dietilnikotinamid ile kıyaslandı ve sonuçlar istatistiki olarak değerlendirildi. Komplekslerin ve başlangıç bileşiklerin 62,5; 125; 250 ve 500 ppm konsantrasyonda insan periferal lenfosit hücrelerinde sitotoksitesi, kolorimetrik bir yöntem olan 3-(4,5-dimetiltiyazol-2-il)-2,5-difeniltetrazolyum bromür (MTT) testi ile belirlendi. Çözücü olarak kullanılan dimetilsülfoksitin de (DMSO) sitotoksik özellikleri incelendi ve sitotoksiteye neden olmadığı belirlendi. Komplekslerin sitotoksiteleri kıyaslandığında Kompleks 1'in Kompleks 2'den daha toksik olduğu bulunmuştur. Artan konsantrasyona bağlı olarak sitotoksisitenin arttığı tespit edilmiştir. Primer ligand olan 2-klorobenzoik asit 62,5; 125;250 ve 500 ppm konsantrasyonlarda yaklaşık % 30 hücre ölümüne neden olmuş ve değişen konsantrasyona bağlı olarak istatistiki anlamda bir fark bulunmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Benzer bir durum ortalama % 24 hücre ölümüne neden olan yardımcı ligand nikotinamid için de söz konudur. Diğer yardımcı ligand olan N,N'-dietilnikotinamidin tüm konsantrasyonlarda

sitotoksik olduğu tespit edilmiştir ve ortalama % 12,50 hücre ölümüne neden olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sitotoksisite, MTT Testi, Kobalt(II) kompleksleri, 2-klorobenzoik asit, Nikotinamid, N,N'-Dietilnikotinamid

Abstract

Carboxylate groups exhibiting various coordination modes are used to design mixed ligand metal complexes with interesting structures and architecture. Metal complexes containing carboxylate ligands are used in various fields such as materials chemistry, medicine and biology. In addition, coordination compounds containing carboxylate ligand have attracted attention due to their rich biochemistry in supramolecular chemistry and crystal engineering, as they exhibit many different biological activities as antitumoral, antifungal, antimicrobial and antioxidant agents. Because of these properties, although recommendations for use as alternative drugs for these compounds have been made, there are few studies on the determination of toxicity characteristics of these compounds, In this context, in this study, the cytotoxic properties of diaquabis(2-chlorobenzoato-κO)bis(nicotinamide-κN^1)cobalt(II) (Complex 1) and diaquabis(2-chlorobenzoato-κO)bis(N,N'-diethylnicotinamide-κN^1)cobalt(II) (Complex 2) complexes whose crystal structures were previously determined were investigated. The cytotoxic effect of the compounds were compared with each other and with the starting compounds 2-chlorobenzoic acid, nicotinamide and N, N'-diethylnicotinamide and the results were statistically evaluated. Cytotoxicity of the complexes and starting compounds in human peripheral lymphocyte cells at 62.5 125, 250 and 500 ppm concentration was determined by the 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay, a colorimetric method. The cytotoxic properties of dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) used as a solvent were also examined and it was determined that it did not cause cytotoxicity. When the cytotoxicity of the complexes was compared, it was found that Complex 1 was more toxic than Complex 2. It was determined that the cytotoxicity increased due to the increasing concentration. The primary ligand, 2-chlorobenzoic acid, caused approximately 30% cell death at 500, 250, 125 and 625 ppm concentrations, and it was found that there was no statistically significant difference due to the varying concentration. A similar situation is the case for the co-ligand nicotinamide, which causes an average of 24% cell death. The other co-ligand N, N'-diethylnicotinamide was found to be cytotoxic at all concentrations and caused an average of 12.50% cell death.

Keywords: Cytotoxicity, MTT Test, Cobalt (II) complexes, 2-chlorobenzoic acid, Nicotinamide, N, N'-Diethylnicotinamide

CARBAMYLATION OF LDL – A POSSIBLE MISSING LINK BETWEEN DIABETES MELLITUS AND CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE?

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Abstract

Many lines of evidence have delineated the role of posttranslationally modified low-density lipoprotein (LDL) in the association between type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and increased cardiovascular burden. Carbamylated LDL (cLDL) has been shown to possess all the major pro-atherogenic properties including binding to macrophage scavenger receptors, promoting cholesterol accumulation and foam cell formation, enhancing the expression of cell adhesion molecules and stimulating the proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells. A novel uraemia-independent myeloperoxidase-mediated mechanism of carbamylation of LDL has recently been reported. Although T2DM is characterized by chronic low grade inflammation and increased levels of myeloperoxidase, the clinical data on cLDL in diabetic patients in the absence of renal impairment are scarce.

Therefore, the present pilot study aimed to investigate the serum levels of cLDL in patients with T2DM (aged under 65 years). The association between serum cLDL concentration and the presence of coronary artery disease (CAD) was also assessed.

Patients with T2DM (n = 38) had significantly higher serum levels of cLDL than the healthy controls (n = 31), but lower in comparison to T2DM + CAD (n = 22) subjects ($p < 0.001$). A positive significant correlation between cLDL and urea was established only in the control group but not in the two T2DM cohorts. However, cLDL correlated positively with classic cardiovascular risk factors such as systolic and diastolic blood pressure as well as serum triglycerides in T2DM + CAD subgroup. Furthermore, elevated serum levels of cLDL were associated with a higher risk of CAD among T2DM subjects (OR 3.31; 95% CI: 1.91–8.53, $p = 0.002$).

Urea-independent augmented carbamylation of LDL might be one of the missing pathophysiological links between T2DM and increased CAD morbidity.

Keywords: carbamylated LDL; type 2 diabetes mellitus; coronary artery disease; lipoprotein modifications

OPTIMIZED ZINC ELECTRODE FOR RECHARGEABLE ZINC-AIR BATTERIES

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Abstract

Rechargeable Zn-air batteries have gained considerable attention in recent years as a promising technology for both electromobility and economically suitable storage of energy from RES, i.e. it is accepted as an alternative to lithium batteries. The zinc electrode is cheaper and non-toxic, it operates in humid environment and water electrolytes, and has low self-discharge. It can be recharged via ZnO, the cell construction is simple, the system has a long calendar life and a “flat“ discharge curve. The main barrier towards commercialization of zinc-air batteries is the lifetime (number of discharge/charge cycles), which is related to the degradation of the electrodes during cycling and leads to a rapid decrease of their capacity.

This work presents an optimization of Zn electrode towards reducing of the formation of dendrites, which is the main reason for degradation in Zn-Air battery configuration. A Zn-paste prepared as a mixture of Zn and ZnO was pasted on both sides of copper foam (current collector). It was found that the addition of a small quantity of PTFE to the classical gelling agent carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC) and keeping the amount of Zn/ZnO (30 wt.%/70 wt.%) is the optimal composition for the preparation of Zn electrode. An activation procedure for

reducing the swelling of the Zinc electrode is also introduced. The highest value of the discharge capacity was observed at the first discharge cycle (which was about 380 mAh). Then it gradually decreased and remained stable for about 10 cycles until the end of life of the electrode due to dissolution of the Zn after 300 hours of operating.

Keywords: Zn paste anode, charge/discharge tests, discharge capacity, Zn-air battery

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FACTORS AFFECTING THE COST OF MICROBIAL FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract

It has been known for many years that it is possible to directly generate electricity using organic substrates and bacteria. The recent energy crisis has revived interest among academic researchers in microbial fuel cells (MFCs) that have the potential to generate electrical energy or hydrogen from biomass without carbon emissions into the ecosystem. MFCs are a bioreactor that converts the chemical energy in the chemical bonds of organic compounds into electrical energy through the catalytic reactions of microorganisms under anaerobic conditions. MFCs can be used in wastewater treatment plants to break down organic matter. It has also been studied as a biosensor to monitor biological oxygen demand. Currently, real-world applications of MFCs are limited due to low power density levels of several thousand mW/m^2. Studies are carried out to improve the performance of MFCs and to reduce installation-operating costs. Generally, the cost can be divided into two parts, including investment costs and operating costs. Many researchers continue to study the MFCs that do not have feasibility for real-scale applications, due to high investment and operating costs; however, the operating cost is known to be more important than the investment cost. While the investment costs could be recovered during the long operation and electricity generation period, the operating costs are directly associated with the daily expenses of the MFC, increasing collectively with the increase of the operation period. High-cost power generation is one of the biggest obstacles to using MFC systems in real-scale applications. In order for this technology to be used in practical applications, it must produce high power at a low cost. This paper provides a critical review of the factors affecting MFC cost.

Keywords: Microbial fuel cell (MFC), electricity generation, investment cost, operating cost

PREGNANCY-RELATED CHANGES OF THE BLOOD BIOCHEMICAL PROFILE IN OULED DJELLAL EWE'S BREED UNDER SEMI-ARID CONDITIONS (ALGERIA)

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Abstract

In mammals, the pregnant female carries many physiological and anatomical changes. Biochemical profiles are very important tools for monitoring gestation progress. This study was designed to investigate pregnancy relate changes of blood metabolites, Ouled Djellal ewes under semi-arid conditions. Blood samples were collected from ten non pregnant multiparous ewes 4 weeks before conception and 4, 12, 18 weeks of pregnancy age. Pattern of changes of some biochemical parameters was studied. Cholesterol level showed no significant changes during pregnancy, while triglyceride, AST and Ca decrease up to 12th week of pregnancy, whereas total protein, albumin, and creatinine increase towards 12th week of pregnancy. Urea reached maximum levels at the end of the pregnancy contrary to ALT that was significantly decreased. Glucose concentration shows continual decrease varying form 2.08±0.78g/l at the first month of pregnancy to 0.35±0.36g/l at 18th week of pregnancy. In other hand, pregnancy establishment increases significantly glucose, triglyceride, albumin, and urea but it decreases significantly cholesterol and creatinine levels. No differences are observed between pregnant and non-pregnant ewe for the rest of parameters. These results demonstrate a clear evidence of pregnancy related distribution of blood biochemical indices of Ouled Djellal ewe under semi-arid conditions. Some substrates and enzymes are mainly higher during the first half of pregnancy (Triglyceride, AST and Ca), some other increased form the mild pregnancy period (Total protein, Albumin and Creatinine), while Urea and ALT mainly changes are observed at late pregnancy. Energetic demand increases with advancing pregnancy.

Keywords: Blood biochemical parameters, Ewe, Pregnancy, Prior to mating, Semi-arid area.

PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF FALSE YAM (ICACINA OLIVIFORMIS) EXTRACTS ON MICROBES

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Abstract

A promising way to reduce mortality caused by infectious diseases is to develop new antimicrobial agents which include plant-derived antimicrobial agents. This study compares the phytochemicals and antimicrobial activity of *Icacina oliviformis* tuber and seed extracts on *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli* and *Candida albicans*.

False yam tubers were washed and peeled and the mesocarp removed to obtain the seeds. Methanol was used to obtain tuber and seed extracts of the false yam, after they were pulverized. Phytochemical screening showed the presence of tannins, saponins, alkaloids and glycosides in both extracts but the proportion of tannins and alkaloids were relatively higher in false yam seed extract than tuber extract. Antimicrobial assay showed that both extracts had antimicrobial activity justifying its use in the treatment of diseases in Northern Ghana. False yam seed extract had a relatively higher antimicrobial activity than tuber extract. The least minimum inhibition concentration recorded was 1.56 mg/ ml for false yam seed on Gram-positive bacteria and *Candida albicans*.

False yam seed extract exhibited a higher antimicrobial activity against the microorganisms than the tuber extract, this provides a cheaper source of antimicrobial agent to treat infectious diseases.

Keywords: False yam tuber, False yam seed, Icacina oliviformis, Phytochemical screening, Minimum Inhibition Concentration (MIC), Microorganisms

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY, ANTIDIABETIC AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF THE BUTANOLIC EXTRACT FROM THE STEM OF EPHEDRA ALTISSIMA

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Abstract

Ephedra, a medicinal plant belonging to the Ephedraceae family, is a genus of non-flowering seed plants belonging to the Gnetales, the closest living relative of the Angiosperms. This genus consists of about 40 species growing in open and arid or semiarid habitats like deserts and rocky slopes in Asia, Europe, N-Africa, western N-America and S-America. Ephedra altissima Desf. is a species of Ephedra that is described as a green, dioecious shrub. It is used in folk medicine in the treatment of asthma and other related respiratory issue. The objective of the present work is to evaluate in vitro the antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant activities and the estimation of total phenolic and flavonoid contents of the n-butanolic extract obtained from the stem of Ephedra altissima plant.

The antidiabetic activity was evaluated by the test of the inhibition of α-amylase and the anti-inflammatory activity by the method of inhibition of protein denaturation. The antioxidant activities were evaluated using six different techniques of antioxidant capacity measurements namely: scavenging of the free radical DPPH, ABTS, FRAP, ferric thiocyanate, phosphomolybdate, and H_2O_2 scavenging activity. Quantitative determination of total phenolic and flavonoid contents was carried out using spectrophotometric methods.

The *n*-buOH extract displayed antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory activities with values of IC50 at 14.69 ± 0.003 and 237.62 ± 4.29 µg/mL, respectively. The results of the antioxidant activity showed that the tested extract has moderate potency in most tested assays, and a strong H_2O_2 scavenging activity with percentage of inhibition 52.24 ± 0.67 which is very close to the ascorbic acid as reference. The total phenolic and flavonoid contents showed values of 125.62 ± 1.51 µg EAG/mg and 16.45 ± 0.87 µg QE/ mg of plant extract, respectively.

The n-butanolic extract of Ephedra altissima can be an important source of natural bioactive compounds with anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic and antioxidant properties.

Keywords: *Ephedra altissima*, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antioxidant.

ISIL İŞLEMİN JELATİNİN BAZI YAPISAL ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF HEAT TREATMENT ON SOME STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF BEEF GELATIN

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Özet

Jelatinin kullanımı ve üretimi çok eski çağlara dayanmaktadır. Jelatin çoğu ülkede gıda katkı maddesinin yanında doğal gıda olarak kabul edildiğinden kullanım sınırı bulunmamaktadır. Dünyada jelatin üretimi ortalama 360 bin ton civarlarında ve bu üretimin %65 lik kısmını Avrupa ülkeleri oluşturmaktadır. Jelatin hayvansal kaynaklardan (domuz, sığır, bazı balık türleri, deve, küçük ve büyük baş hayvanlar) elde edilen bir hayvansal proteindir. Jelâtin, hayvansal kaynaklı bir gıda katkı maddesidir. Ayrıca çözünmeyen kolajen içeren çözünür bir polipeptit matrisidir. Jelatin, küçük ve büyük hayvanların kıkırdak ve kemik dokularından elde edilen birçok sektörde, özellikle gıda katkı maddelerinde kullanılan kolajen kaynaklı bir stabilizatördür. Jelâtinin son zamanlarda jelibon, puding gibi hazır gıda ve şekerlemelerde kullanımı ülkemizde jelâtin tüketimini gün geçtikçe arttırmaktadır. Jelatinin fonksiyonel özelliklerini geliştirmek için birçok çalışma yapılmıştır. Yapılan bu çalışmada kuru sıcak havanın jelatinin yapısal özelliklerine etkisi incelenmiştir. Jelatinin kolajen oluşturma seviyesi, yapısal çeşitleri ve fonksiyonel özellikleri, uygulama sıcaklığına ve süresine ve çevresel koşullara bağlıdır. Ayrıca jelatinin kullanılmadan önce ön aktifleştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu amaçla jelatinin kullanılmadan önce sıcak suda çözdürülmesi, karıştırılması ve soğutulmasına ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu çalışmada ısıl işlem uygulanmış jelatin ve kontrol örneklerinin yapısal özellikleri enstrümantal metotlarla belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre ısıl işlem uygulaması jelatinin ısı iletkenliğini düşürmektedir. Böylece jelatinin ısı değişimlerine karşı daha stabil olacağının sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Jelatin, Isıl İşlem, Yapısal Özellikler

Abstract

Using and production of gelatin dates back to ancient times. Since gelatin is considered a natural food in addition to a food additive in most countries, there is no usage limit. Gelatine production in the world is around 360 thousand tons and 65% of this production is made up by European countries. Gelatin is an animal protein obtained from animal sources (pig, cattle, some fish species, camels, small and bovine animals). It is also a soluble polypeptide matrix containing insoluble collagen. Gelatin is a collagen-derived stabilizer used in many sectors, especially in food additives, obtained from the cartilage and bone tissues of small and large animals. Gelatin is an animal protein obtained from animal sources. Besides, it is a food additive of animal origin. Recently, the use of gelatin in ready-made foods and confectionery such as jelly beans and puddings increase the consumption of gelatin in our country day by day. Many studies have been done to improve the functional properties of gelatin. In this study, the

effect of dry hot air on the structural properties of gelatin was investigated. Collagen formation level, structural types, and functional properties of gelatin depend on application temperature and time, and environmental conditions. Also, gelatin needs to be pre-activated before it can be used. For this purpose, gelatin needs to be dissolved in hot water, mixed and cooled before using. In this study, the structural properties of heat-treated gelatin and control samples were determined by instrumental methods. According to the results, the application of heat treatment reduces the thermal conductivity of gelatin. Thus, it was concluded that gelatin would be more stable against heat changes.

Keywords: Gelatin, Heat Treatment, Structural Properties

TYPOLOGY OF CAMEL FARMING SYSTEM IN THE SOUTH EAST ALGERIA

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Abstract

A survey on camel livestock diversity was carried out in 36 herds at the south eastern Algeria in order to implement description of camel herd's farming system. Data collection on the status of the owner, socio-economic importance of the camel breeding, herd composition, farming practices and herd dynamics was processed using SVMSDS (Single-Visit Multiple-Subject Diagnostic Survey) method. Descriptive statistics were executed to represent herd's diversity, then multivariate analysis (Multiple Correspondence Analysis MCA and Agglomerative Hierarchical Clustering AHC) were used to analyze relationships between observed factors and establish the farm typology. We identified three main types of production systems: (1) small sedentary fattening farms; (2) small to medium size semi-extensive pastoral farms, and (3) large size transhumant breeding farms. This typology represents the heterogeneity of camel farming in the south eastern Algeria. The explaining factors allowed distinguishing, in one hand, pastoral-linked camel herds highly or partially mobile with particular income profiles of multiplier breeding farms and milk selling, and in other hand, sedentary fattening farms. Further surveys are recommended to identify constraints and requirements of the camel farmers and to promote production improvement strategies in adequacy with camel herd types.

Keywords: Camel herd; Farming systems; Herd production, Herd management.

EKMEK YAPIM AŞAMALARINDA ISIL İŞLEM GÖRMÜŞ JELATİNİN EKMEK HAMURU VE BAZI EKMEK ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF HEAT-TREATED GELATINE ON BREAD DOUGH AND SOME BREAD CHARACTERISTICS IN BREAD MAKING STAGES

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Özet

Ekmek temel gıda maddelerinden biridir. Jelatin ise hayvansal kaynaklardan elde edilen bir hayvansal proteindir. Jelatinin kullanımı ve üretimi çok eski çağlara dayanmaktadır. Jelatin çoğu ülkede gıda katkı maddesinin yanında doğal gıda olarak kabul edildiğinden kullanım sınırı bulunmamaktadır. Dünyada jelatin üretimi ortalama 360 bin ton civarlarında ve bu üretimin %65 lik kısmını Avrupa ülkeleri oluşturmaktadır. Jelatin hayvansal kaynaklardan (domuz, sığır, bazı balık türleri, deve, küçük ve büyük baş hayvanlar) elde edilen bir hayvansal proteindir. Jelâtin, hayvansal kaynaklı bir gıda katkı maddesidir. Ayrıca çözünmeyen kolajen içeren çözünür bir polipeptit matrisidir. Jelatin, küçük ve büyük hayvanların kıkırdak ve kemik dokularından elde edilen birçok sektörde, özellikle gıda katkı maddelerinde kullanılan kolajen kaynaklı bir stabilizatördür. Jelâtinin son zamanlarda jelibon, puding gibi hazır gıda ve şekerlemelerde kullanımı ülkemizde jelâtin tüketimini gün geçtikçe arttırmaktadır. Jelatinin farklı kullanılmasıyla ilgili birçok araştırma yapılmıştır. Yapılan bu çalışmada da ekmek yapımında %0.5 ve 1 oranlarında jelatin katkısının ekmek özellikleri üzerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Jelatinin kullanılmadan önce ısıl işleme tabi tutulmuş ve ekmekte kullanılacak suda çözdürülerek ekmek hamuru yapım aşamasında ilave edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre jelatin katkısı hamurdaki fermantasyon süreci üzerinde olumlu etki yapmıştır. Dahası, depolanan ekmeklerde nişastanın kristalizasyonunu da geciktirip bayatlama üzerinde olumlu etkisi olmuştur. Tüm bu nedenlerden dolayı jelatinin ekmekte katkı maddesi olarak kullanılabileceği ve konuyla ilgili daha fazla araştırılma yapılmasına ihtiyaç olduğunun sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Katkı Maddesi, Jelatin, Isıl İşlem, Ekmek Özellikleri

Abstract

Bread is one of the basic foodstuffs. Gelatin, on the other hand, is an animal protein obtained from animal sources. Since gelatin is considered a natural food in addition to a food additive in most countries, there is no usage limit. Gelatine production in the world is around 360 thousand tons and 65% of this production is made up by European countries. Gelatin is an animal protein obtained from animal sources (pig, cattle, some fish species, camels, small and bovine animals). Gelatin is a food additive of animal origin. Gelatin is a collagen-derived stabilizer used in many sectors, especially in food additives, obtained from the cartilage and bone tissues of small and large animals. Recently, the use of gelatin in ready-made foods and confectionery such as jelly beans and puddings increase the consumption of gelatin in our country day by day. A lot of research has been done on the different use of gelatin. In this study, the effect of 0.5% and 1% gelatin additives on bread characteristics were investigated. Before

gelatin was used, it was subjected to heat treatment and be dissolved in water to be used in bread and added during the making of bread dough. According to the results obtained, the gelatin addition had a positive effect on the fermentation process in the bread-dough. Moreover, it had a positive effect on staling by delaying the crystallization of starch in stored bread. For all these reasons, it was concluded that gelatin can be used as an additive in bread and more research is needed on the subject.

Keywords: Additive, Gelatin, Heat Treatment, Bread Properties

PRODUCTION OF POLYHYDROXY BUTYRATE BY AGRICULTURE WASTE USING SOLID STATE FERMENTATION

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Abstract

Polyhydroxybutyrate (PHB), a bioplastic, has attracted the attention in the recent years due to its ability to replace the polyethylene, a non-biodegradable plastic. The aim of the present research work was to evaluate the potential of different agricultural wastes like wheat bran, rice polishings and corn cob for the synthesis of PHB by *Bacillus thuringiensis* FCBP-SB-0002 using solid state fermentation. Optimization of different components of basal media and various physical parameters was also performed. Maximum PHB yield (420 mg/100g) was achieved on fermentation of rice polishing at substrate water ratio of 10:36 at 72 hours of incubation time, pH 7, temperature of 30^0C by addition of 1 mL inoculum. Addition of different optimum levels of ionic salts (1.5% of $KH_2PO_4.2H_2O$, 2% $MgSO_4$ and 2% NaCl) and nitrogen sources (0.75% urea and 1% corn steep liquor) increased the PHB production to 680 mg/100g respectively. Identification of PHB was done by FTIR analysis and was found to be 98% pure in comparison to standard by spectrophotometric method. The outcomes of the present study indicated that agricultural wastes can be used for the cheap production of bioplastic. This strategy will also help to reduce environmental pollution caused due to disposal of this waste material.

Keywords: Polyhydroxybutyrate, Agricultural waste, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, optimization, solid state fermentation

RELATIONSHIP OF SOME BLOOD METABOLITES WITH REPRODUCTIVE PARAMETERS ACCORDING TO SEASON OF CALVING OF DAIRY CATTLE IN SEMI-ARID REGION OF ALGERIA

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of the season on some blood metabolites and Body condition Score (BCS) in dairy cows during postpartum period. Blood samples were collected from 74 clinically healthy dairy cows of 10 semi-intensive Algerian dairy herds during a whole year and allotted to three different seasons i.e. the winter, the spring and the summer. Albumin, urea, glucose, total cholesterol, calcium, phosphorus and magnesium were analysed.

One-way repeated measures analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed a significant effect of the season ($P<0.05$, $P<0.01$ and at $P<0.001$) on all studied parameters, except to the BCS. Apparently, the plasmatic concentrations Urea nitrogen, Albumin, Total Cholesterol, Phosphorus was us most increased during the summer. However, calcium has decreased during this period.

A significant negative correlation was found between the diverse reproduction parameters with blood glucose, total cholesterol and phosphorus during winter calving, urea nitrogen at spring calving and magnesium and calcium at summer calving.

These results indicated the influence of the season on blood metabolites in dairy cows during postpartum period, and reduced fertility are the main signs of nutrient deficiency in nutritional components from season to the other.

Keywords: Biochemical Profile, Body Condition Score, Season, Semi-Arid, postpartum.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE MECHANISMS WHICH ENSURES RECURRENCE OF COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

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Abstract

The Colorado potato beetle (CPB) has been considered as a model for pest mismanagement, because until now there is no durable method to control this pest. CPB is the most devastating defoliator of cultivated potato, also causing significant damages to tomatoes and eggplants. Besides the impressive feeding rates, the CPB is also characterized by high fecundity, female beetles being capable of laying up to 800 eggs in their lives. CPB is very successful in colonizing potato plants due to its diverse dispersal strategies. Due to its feeding and mating habits and also its great adaptability, CPB is today a 'superpower' pest.

Management of CPB has been mainly based on chemical control for over 125 years. In Europe, potato is treated by insecticides against CPB three to four times per year in order to reach the expected yield. In the last decades the control of CPB became difficult, due to the rapid evolution of its resistance to most insecticides with common reports of both cross-resistance and multiple resistance to different compounds. Development of resistance to insecticides significantly increases the potato production costs, affects the environment, human health and disturbs the equilibrium of agro-ecosystems. The main mechanisms of CPB resistance to insecticides include mutations in the genes encoding target receptors (kdr mutation) and enhanced detoxification metabolism. The kdr mutation has been identified as the main mechanism of resistance against pyrethroids. In Europe, pyrethroid resistance due to kdr was detected in CPB field populations in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Serbia and in a preliminary molecular analysis also in Romania. The other known mechanisms of CPB resistance to insecticides include enhanced metabolism involving oxidases, esterases and glutathione transferases. Resistant beetles detoxify the toxin (insecticide) faster than susceptible ones, or quickly clean their bodies of the toxic molecules. The increased number of resistant CPB populations, given by kdr mutation and/or enhanced metabolism, has a huge impact on potato culture undermining the effective production of this crop.

Keywords: Colorado Potato Beetle, insecticide resistance, kdr mutation, detoxifying enzymes

ALGAL BİYOTEKNOLOJİ

ALGAL BIOTECHNOLOGY

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Özet

Algler sucul ekosistemlerde yaşayayan fotosentetik organizmalardır. Farklı sıcaklık, tuzluluk, ışık şiddeti ve pH değerine tolerans gösterebilirler. Algler hücrelerinde depoladıkları değerli metabolitler sayesinde gıda desteği, hayvan yemi, toprak yapısını düzenleyici özellikleri sebebiyle gübre olarak, doğal gıda boyası, kozmetik sanayinde kullanımları gibi farklı alanlarda kullanılmaktadırlar. Mikroalgler polisakkaritler, lipitler, pigmentler, proteinler, vitaminler, biyoaktif bileşikler ve antioksidanlar dahil olmak birçok biyoaktif bileşik içermektedirler. Özellikle mikroalgler biyo-yakıt, sağlık takviyeleri, farmakolojik ve kozmetik ürünlerde kullanılabilecek zengin bileşiklerin kaynağıdır. Ayrıca metal bağlama yetenekleri sayesinde atık su arıtımında ve atmosferik CO_2'in inhibe edilmesinde kullanılmaktadırlar. Biyoyakıt üretimine yönelik yenilenebilir ve sürdürülebilir bir hammadde olarak mikroalglere olan ilgi günümüzde giderek artmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, alglerin de içinde bulunduğu fotosentetik mikroorganizmalar toprak ve sudaki kirliliğin biyolojik olarak giderilmesinde ve biyogübre içinde nitrojen tutulmasına yardımcı olmaktadırlar. Algler ticari amaçla doğrudan gıda ve besin takviyesi olarak satılırken, işlenmiş ürünleri veya ekstreleri biyo-farmasötikler ve kozmetik sanayi alanlarında kullanılmaktadır.

Algal biyoteknoloji, belirli ürünleri veya türevlerini elde etmek için üretim süreçlerinde kullanılan alglerin teknolojik uygulamasıdır. Alglerin filogenetik çeşitliliği, içinde bulundukları habitatların çeşitliliği ile morfolojik, fizyolojik ve biyokimyasal çeşitliliğine de yansır. Algler, polisakkaritler, karotenoidler, fikobilin pigmentleri ve çoklu doymamış yağ asitleri gibi yararlı kimyasalların kaynakları olarak geniş uygulama alanına sahiptir. Son zamanlarda algler, özellikle mikroalgler, potansiyel yenilenebilir yakıt kaynakları olarak değerlendiriliyor. Yeni türlerden yeni ürünlerin yanı sıra yeni veya geliştirilmiş uygulamalar arayışı da yapılan çalışmalar arasındadır. Alg kültürü, hasat ve işlemede yeni gelişmeler meydana gelmektedir. Moleküler biyoloji ve metodolojik alanındaki gelişmeler, alg biyoteknolojisi için yeni fırsatlar sunmaktadır. Günümüzde algal biyoteknoloji alanında yapılan çalışmalar algal biyokütleden biyodizel ve biyogaz üretmek dışında ticari öneme sahip çeşitli metabolitlerin de ticari olarak üretildiğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyoteknoloji, alg, uygulama, yenilenebilir, enerji.

Abstract

Algae are photosynthetic organisms that live in aquatic ecosystems. They can tolerate different temperature, salinity, light intensity and pH value. Thanks to the valuable metabolites they store in cells, they are used in different areas such as food support, animal feed, fertilizer due to their soil structure regulatory properties, natural food coloring, and usage in cosmetics industry. Microalgae contain many bioactive compounds, including polysaccharides, lipids,

pigments, proteins, vitamins, bioactive compounds and antioxidants. Especially microalgae are the source of rich compounds that can be used in bio-fuels, health supplements, pharmaceutical and cosmetic products. In addition, thanks to their metal binding abilities, they are used in wastewater treatment and inhibition of atmospheric CO_2. Interest in microalgae as a renewable and sustainable raw material for biofuel production is increasing day by day. On the other hand, photosynthetic microorganisms, including algae, help to remove the pollution from soil and water biologically and to keep nitrogen in biofertilizers. Algae are sold directly as food and nutritional supplements for commercial purposes, while their processed products or extracts are used in the biopharmaceuticals and cosmetics industry.

Algal biotechnology is the technological application of algae used in production processes to obtain certain products or their derivatives. The phylogenetic diversity of algae is reflected in the diversity of habitats and morphological, physiological and biochemical diversity. It has wide application as a source of useful chemicals such as polysaccharides, carotenoids, phycobilin pigments and polyunsaturated fatty acids. Recently, algae, especially microalgae, are considered as potential renewable biofuel source. The search for new or improved applications as well as new products from new types is among the studies. New developments are occurring in algae culture, harvesting and processing. Advances in molecular biology and methodology offer new opportunities for algal biotechnology. Today, studies in the field of algal biotechnology show that besides producing biodiesel and biogas from algal biomass, various commercially important metabolites are also commercially produced.

Keywords: Biotechnology, algae, application, renewable, energy.

KİŞİ BAŞI GSYH İLE TOPLAM KAMU BORÇLANMASI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ: SEÇİLMİŞ OECD ÜLKELERİNDE PANEL VERİ ANALİZİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GDP PER CAPITA AND TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT: PANEL DATA ANALYSIS IN SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES

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Özet

Günümüzde birçok ülke sürdürülebilir bir büyümeyi sağlayabilmek için çeşitli maliye politikalarına başvurmaktadır. Özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkelerde ekonomik büyüme için gerekli olan büyük kamu yatırımlarını finanse etmek için gerekli olan tasarrufların yetersizliği sonucu oluşacak bütçe açıklarını kapatmak için borçlanma politikalarına başvurulduğu görülmektedir. Borçlanmanın kısa dönemde yaratacağı nakit akışı ve talep artışı ile ekonomiye olumlu etkilemesi beklenirken, uzun dönemde sebep olacağı yüksek faiz ve belirsizlikler ile ekonomik büyümeyi olumsuz etkilemesi beklenmektedir. Ancak verimli kamu yatırımlarının finansmanında kullanılan borçlar uzun vadede de ekonomik büyümeye olumlu yansıması beklenmektedir.

Borçlanmanın ekonomik büyüme ya da kişi başı gelir üzerindeki etkisi hakkında hem ulusal hem de uluslararası alanda yapılmış pek çok araştırma bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmayı diğerlerinden ayıran gelir seviyesi yüksek olan ülkeler de gelirdeki artışın borçlanma ile ilişkisinin olup olmadığı yönünde olmasıdır. Bu ülkelerde gelir artışı borçlanmadan kaynaklanmıyorsa, ülkelerdeki geliri arttıran nedenler araştırılarak, gelir seviyesi düşük olan Türkiye gibi gelişmekte olan ülkeler için çıkarımlar yapılabilir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı gelir seviyesi yüksek olan ülkelerde borçlanmanın kişi başı gayrisafi yurtiçi hâsıla üzerinde etkisinin olup olmadığını ekonometrik yöntemlerle tespit etmektir. Bu amacı gerçekleştirmek için araştırmada panel veri yöntemi kullanılacaktır. Çalışmada OECD'ye üye olan ve kişi başı GSYH'si OECD ortalaması üzerinde yer alan 15 ülkenin 2000-2018 yılları arası dönemdeki verileri ele alınacaktır. Araştırmaya dâhil edilen ülkeler arasında; Avusturya, Belçika, Kanada, Danimarka, Fransa, Almanya, İzlanda, İrlanda, Lüksemburg, Hollanda, Norveç, İsveç, İsviçre, Birleşik Krallık ve Birleşik Devletler yer almaktadır. Bu ülkelerin tercih edilmesinin nedeni, kişi başı gelir seviyesi yüksek olan gelişmiş ülkelerin elde ettikleri gelirde borçlanmanın rolünün olup olmadığını, eğer rolü varsa boyutunun ne olduğunu tespit etmektir.

Çalışmada öncelikli OECD ülkelerindeki borçlanma ve kişi başı GSYH ilgili verilere yer verilecek ve daha sonra konu ile ilgili teorik ve literatürde yer alan çalışmalar incelenecektir. Çalışmanın analiz kısmının yer aldığı sonraki bölümde araştırmada kullanılacak olan model, veri seti ve analiz sonuçları incelenecektir. Sonuç kısmında ise elde edilen bulgular yorumlanacak ve çıkarımlar yapılacaktır.

Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlara göre; söz konusu ülkelerde toplam borcun GSYH'ye oranındaki artış ile kişi başı GSYH arasında anlamlı ilişki tespit edilmiştir. Buna göre, OECD ülkeleri içinde gelir seviyesi yüksek olan ülkelerde kişi başı GSYH'nin artması bu ülkelerde

borçlanmanın GSYH'ye oranını pozitif bir şekilde etkilemektedir. Ancak kişi başı gelirin borçlanma üzerindeki etkisi oldukça sınırlıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Borçlanma, Kişi Başı GSYH, Ekonomik Büyüme

Abstract

Today, many countries apply various fiscal policies in order to achieve a sustainable growth. It is observed that borrowing policies are used to cover the budget deficits that will occur as a result of insufficient savings required to finance large public investments necessary for economic growth, especially in developing countries. While the borrowing is expected to have a positive impact on the economy with the cash flow and demand increase that it will create in the short term, it is expected that it will adversely affect the economic growth with the high interest and uncertainties that it will cause in the long term. However, debts used in financing productive public investments are expected to have a positive impact on economic growth in the long run.

There are a lot of research on the impact of borrowing on economic growth or per capita income, both nationally and internationally. What distinguishes this study from others is that countries with high income levels are in the direction of whether the increase in income is related to borrowing. If the income increase in these countries is not due to debt, it is investigated the causes which increase the level of income in the country, and implications for developing countries like Turkey can do.

The aim of this study is to determine by econometric methods whether borrowing has an impact on per capita gross domestic product in countries with high income levels. To achieve this aim, panel data method will be used in the research. In the study, the data of 15 countries, which are members of the OECD and whose GDP per capita is above the OECD average, between the years 2000-2018 will be discussed. Among the countries included in the study; Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States. The reason why these countries are preferred is to determine whether borrowing has a role in the income obtained by developed countries with a high level of per capita income, and if so, to what extent.

The study will include data on borrowing and GDP per capita in priority OECD countries, and then the relevant theoretical and literature studies will be examined. In the next section, which includes the analysis part of the study, the model, data set and analysis results to be used in the research will be examined. In the conclusion part, the findings will be interpreted and inferences will be made.

According to the results obtained from the study; A significance relationship has been determined between the increase in the ratio of total debt to GDP and per capita GDP in these countries. Accordingly, the increase in per capita GDP in countries with high income levels among OECD countries positively affects the ratio of borrowing to GDP in these countries. However, the effect of per capita income on borrowing is quite limited.

Keywords: Borrowing, GDP Per Capıta, Economic Growth

THE NEXUS BETWEEN FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ARABIC COUNTRIES: PANEL AND FREQUENCY DOMAIN ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This study is the first attempt to examine the causal relationship between financial development and economic growth in 18 Arabic countries as a group and individually over the period 1980-2017, unlike previous studies, we use the new composite index of financial development presented by Svirydzenka (2016) which accounts for the multidimensionality of financial development (depth, access and efficiency of markets and institutions), the paper revisits the causality within Dumitrescu-Hurlin panel causality and frequency domain spectral causality technique depending on Breitung-Candelon procedure, our findings show that there is a unidirectional causal relationship running from financial development to economic growth in the full sample supporting the supply leading hypotheses, in time series analysis, the results show that there is no causal relationship between the two variables in 8 countries, thus, financial development and economic growth at most frequency levels are independent, on the other hand, the results reveal the supporting of supply leading hypotheses in 6 countries and the feedback hypotheses only in Tunisia for the long run term and demand following in Mauritania, Lebanon and Sudan.

Keywords: Financial development, Economic growth, Arabic countries, Panel data, Frequency domain causality.

TÜRKİYE EKONOMİSİNDE İŞSİZLİK SORUNU: POLİTİKALAR VE ÖNERİLER

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Özet

Günümüzde Covid-19 pandemisinin etkisiyle dünyada çoğu ülke ekonomisinde en önemli sorunlardan biri işsizliktir. Küresel boyutta işsizlik 2008 küresel mali krizden sonra en yüksek düzeye ulaşmıştır. Türkiye ekonomisinin de geçmişten günümüze kronik hale gelmiş en önemli yapısal sorunu işsizliktir. Türkiye, OECD ülkeleri arasında en yüksek işsizlik oranını sahip ülkelerden biridir. İşsizlik sorunun artmasında ülke içi makroekonomik gelişmelerin yanı sıra küresel boyutta yaşanan krizlerin de etkisi büyüktür. Küresel kriz dönemlerinde yaşanan arz ve talep şoklarının etkisiyle çoğu ülkede olduğu gibi Türkiye'de de ekonomik büyümenin düşmesi, en çok işgücü piyasasını etkilenmiştir. Etkin olmayan işgücü piyasasında, nüfus ve işgücü artarken, işgücüne katılım ve istihdam azalmakta ve işsizlik sayısı sürekli artış göstermektedir. Politika yapıcılarının istihdamı artırmaya, işsizliği azaltmaya yönelik aldığı önlemler ve uyguladıkları politikalara rağmen bu sorun hala ciddiyetini koruyarak devam etmektedir. İşsizlik, ekonomik olduğu kadar toplumsal bir sorun olmasıyla nedeniyle uzun vadeli kalıcı çözümlerin getirilmesi gerekmektedir.

Bu amaçla çalışmada, özellikle son yıllarda, Türkiye'deki işsizlik sorunu ve istihdam politikaları üzerinde durulmaktadır. Literatür taraması yöntemi kullanılan çalışmada, resmi veriler yardımıyla, 2018-2020 dönemi, Türkiye'deki işsizlik görünümü ve OECD ülkeleri içindeki yeri karşılaştırmalı olarak analiz edilmekte ve uygulanan politikaların etkinliği değerlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye Ekonomisi, İşsizlik, İstihdam Politikaları
JEL Kodu: E24, j21, j68

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN THE TURKISH ECONOMY: POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Abstract

Today, with the effect of COVID-19 pandemic, one of the most important problems in the economies of many countries in the world is unemployment. Global unemployment reached its highest level after the 2008 global financial crisis. The most important structural problem in Turkey's economy is unemployment, which has become chronic from past to present. Turkey is one of the countries with the highest rate of unemployment in OECD countries. In addition to domestic macroeconomic developments, global crises have also had a major impact on the increase in the unemployment problem. The decrease in economic growth as a result of supply and demand shocks experienced during global crises in Turkey as well as in many countries has affected the labor market the most. In an inactive labor market, while population and labor force increase, participation in the labor force and employment decreases, and the rate of unemployment constantly increases. Despite the measures taken and policies implemented by policymakers to increase employment and reduce unemployment, this problem still continues

with its seriousness. Since unemployment is an economic as well as a social problem, permanent long-term solutions need to be found.

For this purpose, the present study focused on the problem of unemployment and employment policies in Turkey, especially in recent years. In the study, in which the literature review method was used, the unemployment outlook in Turkey in the 2018-2020 period and its status among OECD countries were comparatively analyzed with the help of official data, and the effectiveness of the policies implemented was evaluated.

Keywords: Turkish Economy, Unemployment, Employment Policies

JEL Classification: E24, j21, j68

COVID-19 SALGIN SÜRECİNİN ANA SEKTÖR ENDEKSLERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: BORSA İSTANBUL'DA BİR OLAY ÇALIŞMASI

THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 PROCESS ON MAIN SECTOR INDEXES: AN EVENT STUDY ON BORSA İSTANBUL

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Özet

Reel ekonomiyi doğrudan ve dolaylı olarak etkileyen gelişmelerin pay piyasalarında yatırımcı karar ve davranışlarına yansıması beklenir. İşletmenin fiili durumu, ekonomideki gelişmeler, geleceğe yönelik beklentiler firma değeri ve pay getirisinde etkilidir. Bunun yanında risk ve getiriye bağlı olarak alınan yatırım kararları pay senetlerinin değerini dolayısıyla pay getirilerini etkilemektedir.

Firmayla ilgili herhangi bir duyurunun veya ekonomik, politik, afet gibi herhangi bir olayın pay getirilerinde yarattığı etki yatırımcı tepkisinin göstergesidir. Finansal varlık ya da pay yatırımcılarının portföylerini; uluslararası, sektörel ve bunların bir karması olacak şeklinde çeşitlendirmesi söz konusudur. Yaşanan olay ve gelişmeler özellikle yatırımcı beklentilerine etkileri nedeniyle pay getirilerinin yönünü ve gücünü belirlemektedir. Bu yönüyle ilk olarak 2019 sonunda Çin'in Wuhan kentinde görülen ve 11 Mart 2020'de Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO) tarafından salgın olarak kabul edilen COVID-19, diğer ifadeyle koronavirüs, 2020 yılının önemli ve etkili olaylarının başında gelmektedir.

Türkiye'de ilk vakanın tespit edildiği 11 Mart öncesinde koronavirüsle ilgili gelişmeler takip edilerek çeşitli adımlar atılmıştır. Yaşanan gelişmeler, alınan önlem ve kısıtlar sosyal yaşamı dolayısıyla tüketim davranışını etkilemektedir. Koronavirüsle ilgili alınan kararlar ve yaşanan gelişmeler ülkelerin dış ticaret ve ekonomik faaliyetlerini doğrudan etkilemektedir. Bu yönüyle salgına bağlı yaşanan gelişmeler ekonomik faaliyetlerde yavaşlamaya neden olmakta dolayısıyla işletmelerin faaliyet risklerini arttırmakta, finansal piyasalarda belirsizlik ve riskin artmasına neden olmaktadır.

Piyasaya açıklanan bilgilerin fiyatlara hızlı bir şekilde yansıdığı yarı güçlü etkin piyasanın test edilmesinde en net kanıtlar günlük getirilerle yapılan olay çalışmalarıyla sağlanmaktadır. Bu bilgiler ışığında çalışmada Türkiye'de COVID-19'la ilgili gelişmelerin Borsa İstanbul ana sektör endeks getirilerine etkilerinin olay çalışması yöntemiyle incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Amaç doğrultusunda yaşanan gelişme ve alınan önlemlerin ana sektör endeks performans ve getirilerine etkileri olay çalışması yöntemiyle tespit edilmektedir. Anormal getirilerin piyasa modeline göre tespit edildiği çalışmada 3 Şubat'ta Çin'den Türkiye'ye uçuşların durdurulmasından 1 Haziran'da ekonomik ve sosyal yaşamda normalleşme adımlarına kadar geçen süreçte 13 olay incelenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anormal Getiri, Piyasa Modeli, Olay Çalışması, Borsa İstanbul

Abstract

Investor decisions and behaviours are expected to reflect from developments that directly or indirectly affect the real economy. The actual and potential performance of businesses, economic developments, investor expectations are effective in firm value and share return. In addition, investment decisions taken depending on the risk and return affect the value of the stocks and thus the share returns.

The effect of any event such as economic, political, disaster or any announcement about the company on share returns is an indicator of investor response. Investors should diversify their portfolios into international, sectoral and a combination of these. The events and developments determine the direction and strength of share returns, especially due to their effects on investor expectations. In this respect, COVID-19, which was first seen in Wuhan, China at the end of 2019 and accepted as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020, is one of the most important and effective events occurred.

Before the first case was detected on 11th March 2020, in Turkey various steps were taken. The developments, precautions and constraints experienced affect the social life and therefore the consumption behaviour. The decisions taken and the developments experienced regarding the coronavirus directly affect the foreign trade and economic activities of the countries. In this respect, developments related to the pandemic cause a slowdown in economic activities, thus increasing the operational risks of businesses and causing an increase in uncertainty and risk in financial markets.

The cleanest evidence in testing the semi-strong efficient market, where the information released to the market quickly reflects on the prices, comes from event studies, especially event studies on daily returns. In light of this information, it is aimed to investigate the effects of developments related to COVID-19 in Turkey on Borsa İstanbul main sector indexes by event study. According to this aim, the effects of the developments and precautions on four main sector index performance and returns are determined. 13 events are examined in the study in which abnormal returns are determined by market model.

Keywords: Abnormal Return, Market Model, Event Study, Borsa İstanbul

ESTIMATION OF EFFECT OF CORPORATE INCOME TAX ON TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY OF INDIAN MANUFACTURING FIRM

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Abstract

This study empirically analyses the effect of corporate income tax on Total Factor Productivity (TFP) of manufacturing firms in India during 2005-2019, using the standard panel two-way fixed effects model estimation techniques. It employs Woolridge (2009) model of productivity estimation in the first stage and analyse the effect of effective corporate tax rate on productivity in the second stage. It is found that the effective corporate tax rate has a negative and significant impact on the TFP. Moreover, the estimated effective tax elasticity is low. Our analysis also reveals that the adverse impact of tax on TFP is higher in public firms than in private firms and higher in pre 2008 economic crisis period than in post-economic crisis period. Our analysis also indicates that the export sales, imported raw material consumption, R&D expenses have a positive impact on TFP. The average effective tax rate increases with age and size of firms.

Keywords: Total Factor Productivity, Effective tax rate, Corporation income tax, panel data methods

JEL Classification: D24, H25, C23**.**

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KAYIT DIŞI EKONOMİ: TÜRKİYE İÇİN BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

INFORMAL ECONOMY: AN EVALUATION FOR TURKEY

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Özet

Kayıtdışı ekonomik uygulamaların kapsamının çok geniş olması, kapsamlı bir tanımın yapılmasını güçleştirmekle birlikte kayıt dışı ekonomi, kayıtlı olmayan ekonomik faaliyetler, yer altı ekonomisi, resmi ekonomi, vergilendirilmeyen ekonomi, marjinal ekonomi, gizli ekonomi, örtülü ekonomi, enformel ekonomi, kara ekonomi ifadeleri ile açıklanmaktadır.

GSMH hesaplarını elde etmede kullanılan bilinen istatistiki çeşitlere göre tahmin edilemeyen gelir düşündürücü ekonomik faaliyetlerin tümü ve resmi kayıtlara geçmemiş, diğer bir tanımla maliyeye verilen bilançolar sonucunda vergisi ödenmemiş gelir olmayan kazançların oluşturduğu ekonomi, kayıt dışı ekonomi kapsamında değerlendirilmektedir. Çalışmamızsa, kayıt dışı ekonominin tanımı, ölçümü ve boyutları hakkında bilgi verilmeye çalışılarak, kayıt dışı ekonominin, ekonomileri ve özelde Türkiye ekonomisini ne şekilde etkilediğini, halk üzerinde nasıl etkiler yarattığı ile ilgili değerlendirmeler yapılmaya çalışılacaktır. Kayıt dışı ekonominin hangi yollarla nasıl ölçüldüğü, hangi yoldan nasıl sonuçlara neden olduğu konuları ele alınmıştır. Kayıt dışı ekonomiye nelerin sebep olduğu, kayıt dışılığı etkileyen faktörlerin, nelere sebep olacağı hakkında bilgi verilmeye çalışılacaktır. Genel anlamda kayıt dışı ekonomi Türkiye ve özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkeler için önemli bir sorun olmaktadır. Bu sorunu çözmek için ülkeler çalışma yapmakta ve denetim mekanizmalarını geliştirmeye çalışmaktadır. Çalışmamızda, Türkiye'de kayıt dışı ekonominin mevcut durumunu belirlemek ve çözüme ilişkin önerilerde bulunmak hedeflenmektedir. Bu amaçla, Türkiye ve birkaç ülke örnekleri arasında değerlendirmeye yer verilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kayıtdışı Ekonomi, İktisadi Büyüme, Türkiye

Abstract

As the scope of informal economic implementations is so wide, it becomes complicated to make a comprehensive definition for informal economy. However, it is explained with the expressions of unregistered economical activities, subterranean economy, formal economy, untaxed economy, marginal economy, hidden economy, submerged economy, informal economy and black economy.

According to the known and commonly used statistical ways that are used in obtaining GNP accounts, all economical activities in which unpredictable income is a matter and which are not registered in the official records are considered in the scope of informal economy. In other words, economy constituted by the earnings the taxes of which are not paid as a result of the balance sheets that are submitted to the Finance Office regards to informal economy. Our study aims to inform about the description, measurement and dimensions of informal economy. It is also intended to make evaluations about how informal economy affects economies and specific to Turkey's economy and what kind of effects it produces on the public. What ways

are used to measure informal economy and what results it causes in what ways are also discussed in this study. The reasons of informal economy, the factors affecting informality and possible results of informal economy are also aimed to be explained. In general, the informal economy is a significant problem for developing countries, especially for Turkey. Countries are putting on effort to solve this problem and try to improve their control mechanisms. In our study, it is aimed to determine the current situation of the informal economy in Turkey and make some recommendations to solve this problem. For this purpose, Turkey and several countries areare evaluated as samples.

Keywords: Informal Economy, Economic Growth, Turkey

SAVUNMA HARCAMALARI VE İKTİSADİ BÜYÜME ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

DEFENCE EXPENDITURES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Özet

Güvenlik ve savunma hizmetleri için yapılan kamu harcamaları, hem askeri personele ve malzemelere yapılan hem de bunların bakımına, geliştirilmesine, personelin günlük ihtiyaçları için kullanılan harcamalar için kullanılan bir tanımlamadır. Tüm dünyada, ülkeler sınır ve toprak bütünlüğünü sağlayabilmek savunma hizmetlerine ve savunma harcamalarına ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu ihtiyacın sağlanması devletlerin en önemli varlık nedenidir. Askeri sınıfın ve harcamaların toplum içinde üretken olmayan bir algıya sahip olması ile birlikte, savaş ve barış zamanlarında vatandaşlar ve belirli kuruluşlar tarafından desteklenmekte ve finanse edilmektedirler. Ekonomik bakımdan askeri harcamaların ülke ekonomileri üzerinde bir takım olumlu ve olumsuz etkileri söz konusudur. Savunma harcamalarına ayrılan kamu kaynaklarının özel sektörü dışladığı, diğer taraftan da toplam talebi arttırabileceği yönünde düşünceler söz konusudur.

Bir toplumu oluşturan birey sayısı, iktisadi yapı, siyasal oluşum ve coğrafi konum gibi etkenler savunma sisteminin gücünü ve büyüklüğünü belirlemektedir. Savunma harcamalarının ülke ekonomileri ve bütçedeki payı ülkeden ülkeye değişmekle birlikte konjonktürel etkilere de bağlılık arz edebilmektedir. İç ve dış tehditler savunma harcamalarını gerekli kılmaktadır. Ülkelerin bağımsızlıkları, her hangi bir alandaki (politik, siyasi, ekonomik) ve savunma harcamaları arasında sıkı bir ilişki söz konusudur.

Aynı zamanda iktisadi büyüme ve askeri harcamalar arasındaki doğru yönlü ilişki refah artışıyla güvenlik ihtiyacı arasındaki ilişkiyi destekler niteliktedir. Diğer yandan, askeri harcamalar ülkedeki üretime ve büyümeye olumlu yönde katkıda bulunmuyorsa harcamaların güvenlik sistemlerini geliştirme özelliğinin yüksek olduğundan bahsedilememektedir. Askeri harcamaların artışının, iktisadi büyümeyi uzun dönemde olumlu yönde etkilemesi ile birlikte yurtiçi üretim artışına yol açıyor olması, yurtiçi savunma sanayi üretimini de olumlu yönde etkileyebilmektedir. Bu durum savunma sanayinin geliştirilmesi bakımından bir karar verme yöntemi ve politika aracı olma niteliğine sahip olması bakımından önem arz etmektedir.

Çalışmamız kapsamında, savunma harcamalarının tanımı, özellikleri, iktisadi büyüme ile olan ilişkisi, savunma harcamalarının ülkelere göre durumu ve Türkiye'de savunma harcamalarının iktisadi etkilerine ilişkin değerlendirmelerde bulunulmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Savunma Harcamaları, İktisadi Büyüme, Türkiye

Abstract

The concept of public expenditures which are made for security and defence services is used to define the expenditures about both military personnel and materials, and for their maintenance, development, and daily needs of the personnel. All over the world, countries need defence services and defence expenditures to ensure border and territorial integrity. It is vital

for states to meet this need for their existence. Along with the unproductive perception of the society about the military class and expenditures, they are supported and financed by citizens and specific organizations in times of war and peace. Economically, military expenditures have some positive and negative effects on the economies of countries. There are views claiming that public resources allocated to defence expenditures isolate the private sector and it may increase the total demand, on the other hand.

Factors such as the number of individuals, economic structure, political formation and geographical location that make up a society determine the strength and size of the defence system. The share of the expenditures on defence in the economies of countries and the budget allocated to defence differs from country to country; it may also be dependent on the conjunctural effects. Defence expenditures are required to resist internal and external threats. The independence of countries in any field (political, economic) and defence expenditures are affiliated with each other.

Concurrently, economic growth and military expenditure are directly related with each other and this supports the relationship between the increase in welfare and the need for security. On the other hand, it cannot be said that the military expenditures have high quality to improve security systems if they do not contribute to production and growth in the country positively. The fact that the increase in military expenditures has a positive effect on economic growth in the long run and leads to an increase in domestic production can also positively affect domestic defence industry production. This situation is of great significance as it is a decision-making method and policy tool for the defence industry's development.

In the scope of our study, it will be attempted to make the definition of defence expenditure, its characteristics, its relationship with economic growth, the situation of defence expenditures according to the countries and to make evaluations about the economical affects of defence expenditure in Turkey.

Keywords: Defence Expenditures, Economic Growth, Turkey

BİST BANKALARININ PİYASA RİSK PERFORMANS SIRALAMASI İLE BETALARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARKET RISK PERFORMANCE RANKINGS AND BETAS OF THE ISTANBUL ISTANBUL STOCK EXCHANGE-BANKS

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Özet

Banka performans değerlendirme bileşenlerinden biri bankanın piyasa riskine duyarlılığıdır. Faiz oranı, döviz kuru gibi etkenler banka hisse senetlerinin değerinde değişim yaratabilmektedir dolayısıyla bazı finansal oranların yapısı bankanın piyasa riskine duyarlılığını etkiler. Literatürde piyasa riskine duyarlılığı ölçmede kullanılabilecek finansal oranlar çeşitlidir bu çalışma kapsamında amaca uygun 4 farklı oran seçilmiştir. Bu oranlar; Duran Varlıklar/Toplam Varlıklar, Net Bilanço Pozisyonu/Özkaynaklar, Yabancı Para Likit Aktifler/Yabancı Para Pasifler ve Faiz Gelirleri/Toplam Varlıklardır. Bu oranlar içerisinden sadece Duran Varlıklar/Top. Varlık oranı piyasa riski duyarlılığı ile ters yönlüdür, bir bankanın duran varlıkları fazlaysa piyasa hareketlerinden etkilenmez ve duyarlılığı azalır. Diğer oranların hepsi piyasa riski duyarlılığı ile aynı yönlüdür. Bankanın piyasa riski duyarlılık performans değerinin, banka hisse senedinin sistematik riskinin göstergesi olan Beta katsayısıyla, arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olması beklenir.

Bankaların risk duyarlılığı performans sıralaması için, BİST'te yer alan 12 adet bankanın 2017-2019 3 yıllık finansal oran verileri Türkiye Bankalar Birliği web sitesinden elde edilmiştir. Topsis yöntemi ile performans sıralaması uygulanmıştır. Finansal oranların ağırlıklarının belirlenmesinde oranlar arasındaki korelasyonu ve oranların standart sapmasını dikkate alarak ağırlık skoru atayan CRITIC tekniği seçilmiştir. Böylelikle birbiriyle ilişkisi olan oranlara daha az ağırlık skoru atanmıştır. TOPSIS yönteminde ters oranlı olan oran için maksimum yerine minimum değeri en iyi değer olarak seçilmiştir. Yıllık beta katsayılarının hesaplanmasında ilgili banka hisse senedinin aylık getirileri ile BİST banka endeksi aylık getirileri kovaryansının, aylık BİST banka endeks getirilerinin varyansına oranı kullanılmıştır ve böylece banka hisse senedinin yıllık sistematik riski ölçülmüştür.

12 adet bankanın 36 adet risk performans sıralaması değeri ve banka betaları arasındaki ilişki korelasyon analizi ile incelenmiştir. Banka piyasa riskine duyarlılık performans sıralaması ile betalar arasında, "r" ilişki katsayısı değeri 0,620 ile aynı yönlü anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Kullanılan finansal oranlar daha da çeşitlendirilerek "r" katsayının değeri artırılmaya çalışılabilir ve bu finansal oranların incelenmesi ile hisse senedinin riski öngörülebilir. Ayrıca TOPSIS ve alternatif yöntemler için bir değerlendirme kriteri olarak model uygulanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beta, TOPSIS, CRITIC, Korelasyon

Abstract

One of the bank performance assessment components is the bank's sensitivity to market risk. The factors such as interest rate and exchange rate may lead to changes in the value of the bank stocks and hence, the structure of some financial ratios affects the bank's sensitivity to market risk. In the literature, there are miscellaneous financial ratios that may be used to measure the sensitivity to market risk, and 4 distinct ratios fit for the purpose were selected within the scope of this study. These ratios are as follows: Fixed Assets/Total Assets, Net Exchange Position/Equities, Liquid Assets (Foreign Currency)/Liabilities (Foreign Currency), and Interest Incomes/Total Assets. Among these ratios, the Fixed Assets/Total Assets ratio only is opposite direction to the sensitivity to market risk, and when a bank has a high number of fixed assets, it is not affected by market movements, and its sensitivity decreases. All other ratios are in the same direction with the sensitivity to market risk. A significant correlation is expected between the bank's performance value for the sensitivity to market risk and its beta coefficient which is an indicator of systematic risk of the bank stock.

Concerning the banks' performance ranking for the sensitivity to risk, 3-year (2017-2019) financial ratio data of 12 banks included in Istanbul Stock Exchange were obtained from the website of the Banks Association of Turkey. The performance ranking was applied by using the Topsis method. The Critic technique that assigns a weight skor considering the correlation between the ratios and the standard deviations of ratios was selected to determine the weights of financial ratios. Hence, a lower weight skor was assigned to interrelated ratios. Instead of maximum value, the minimum value was chosen as the best value for the inversely correlated financial ratio in Topsis method. When the calculation of annual beta coefficients, the rate of the covariance of monthly returns of the relevant bank stock and monthly returns of the Istanbul Stock Exchange-Bank indeks to the variance of monthly returns of the Istanbul Stock Exchange-Bank index was used. As a result the annual systematic risk of the bank stock was measured.

The relationship between 36 number of risk performance ranking values and bank beta coefficients of 12 banks was analyzed by the correlation analysis. A significant correlation in the same direction with "r" correlation coefficient value 0,620 was found between the bank's performance ranking for the sensitivity to market risk and the betas. The value of the "r" coefficient can be increased by further diversifying the financial ratios used and the risk of stock can be foreseen by analyzing these financial ratios. Moreover, the model can be applied as an assessment criterion for the Topsis and alternative methods.

Keywords: Beta, TOPSIS, CRITIC, Correlation

COVID-19 AND FINANCIAL STRESS: MODELING THE IMPACT ON THE MAIN EUROPEAN AND NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGES

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Abstract

We study the impact of the covid-19 pandemic on the main European and New York stock exchanges. The result shows that with the exception of the London Stock Exchange, which is mainly impacted by the announcement of the hospitalization of the British Prime Minister, the other main European stock exchanges, namely the Frankfurt, Milan, Paris and Madrid stock exchanges, are strongly impacted by the covid-19 pandemic. In addition, the Now York stock exchange is negatively impacted by the announcement of the containment of the population, whereas European stock exchanges welcome this measure.

GEL Classification: G1; G15; C22

Keywords: Covid-19, Financial Stress, Stock Markets

SOME MINERAL SUBSTANCE LEVELS IN WHOLE BLOOD OF SHEEP AND GOAT GRAZING UNDER EXTENSIVE CONDITIONS ACCORDING TO FAMACHA© SCORES

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Abstract

Evaluation of the macromineral and trace element status of farm animals is a valuable tool in both individual and herd health management. The aim of this study is to determine the some mineral substance levels in whole blood of sheep and goat according to FAMACHA© scores. For this purpose, 110 head of Akkaraman sheep and 100 Hair goats raised in Sızma District of Konya province Sel çuklu district under extensive conditions constituted the animal material in the study. Blood samples were taken from the *Vena jugularis* region of the animals at the beginning of the pasture period at the end of March 2019 using vacuum EDTA blood collection tubes and the some mineral substances levels such as Fe, K, Mg, P and Zn in whole blood were determined using the ICP-OES device.

According to the 2, 3 and 4 FAMACHA© scores, Fe values in whole blood of sheep were determined as 194.37 ± 27.98, 222.07 ± 12.33 and 220.80 ± 11.28, respectively. According to the 3, 4 and 5 of FAMACHA© scores, Fe values in whole blood of goat were determined as 207.9 ±17.77, 201.04 ±5.92 and 188.73 ±6.88, respectively. Considering the results of variance analysis, the differences between the least squares averages of mineral substances according to the FAMACHA© scores in both sheep and goats were found to be statistically insignificant (P>0.05). However, mineral supplements may be recommended to avoid further Fe deficiency in the current herd.

Keywords: FAMACHA© score, Goat, Sheep, Minerals, Whole blood, Herd Management

BURSA KOŞULLARINDA YETİŞTİRİLEN ADİ FİĞ TRİTİKALE KARIŞIMINDA FARKLI AZOTLU VE FOSFORLU GÜBRE DOZLARININ OT VERİMİ İLE OT VE SİLAJ KALİTESİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ*

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Özet

Bu araştırma, Bursa ekolojik koşullarında yetiştirilen adi fiğ-tritikale karışımında farklı azotlu ve fosforlu gübre dozlarının ot verimi ile ot ve silaj kalitesi üzerine etkilerini araştırmak amacıyla 2017-2018 vejetasyon döneminde Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Tarımsal Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi'nde yürütülmüştür. Tesadüf Blokları Deneme Deseni 'ne göre üç tekrarlamalı olarak kurulan denemede beş farklı azot dozu (0, 3, 6, 9 ve 12kg/da) ve üç farklı fosfor dozu (0, 3 ve 6 kg/da) ele alınmıştır. Araştırmada bitki materyali olarak Emir adi fiğ çeşidi ile Karma-2000 tritikale çeşidi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada bitki boyu, yeşil ot verimi, kuru ot verimi, ham protein oranı, ham protein verimi, ADF, NDF, silaj kuru madde oranı, silaj pH'sı, silaj kaybı, silaj ham protein oranı, silaj ADF ve NDF oranları gibi özellikler incelenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, Bursa koşullarında adi fiğ-tritikale karışımında yüksek verimli ot üretimi için 6 kg N /da + 0 kg P_2O_5/da, kaliteli ot üretimi için 0 kg N /da + 6 kg P_2O_5/da ve kaliteli bir silaj için de 3 kg N /da + 6 kg P_2O_5/da gübre dozları önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Adi fiğ, tritikale, azot dozu, fosfor dozu, ot verimi, silaj, kalite

THE EFFECTS OF DİFFERENT NİTROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS FERTİLİZER DOSES ON FORAGE YİELD WİTH QUALİTY OF FORAGE AND SİLAGE OF COMMONVETCH-TRİTİCALE MİXTURE İN BURSA CONDİTİONS

Abstract

This study was carried out in order to investigate the effects of different nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizer doses on forage yield, forage and silage quality in common vetch-triticale mixture grown in Bursa ecological conditional the Agricultural Application and Research Center of the Faculty of Agriculture of Bursa Uludağ University in 2017-2018 vegetation period. Five different doses of nitrogen (0, 3, 6, 9 and 12 kg / da) and three different phosphorus doses (0, 3 and 6 kg / da) were used in the experimentwith three replications using Randomized Complete Block Design. In this study, Emir common vetch and Karma-2000 triticale variety were used as plant material. Plant height, green forage yield, dry forage yield, crude protein content, crude protein yield, ADF, NDF, silage dry matter rate, silage pH, silage loss, silage crude protein ratio, silage ADF and NDF ratios were examinedin this study.As a result, 6 kg N/da + 0 kg P_2O_5/da fertilizer applications can be recommended in order to obtain the highest forage yield,0 kg N/da + 6 kg P_2O_5/da in order to obtain the highest quality forage yield and 3 kg N/da + 6 kg P_2O_5/da in order to obtain the quality silage in Bursa conditions.

Keywords: Commonvetch, triticale, nitrogen dose, phosphorus dose, forage yield, silage, quality

** Bu araştırma, Nigar Yörük tarafından hazırlanan yüksek lisans tezinin bir bölümünü içermektedir.*

KEREVİZDE (*Apium graveolens* var. *rapaceum* L.) KALLUS VE SÜSPANSIYON KÜLTÜRÜ TEKNİKLERİ KULLANARAK BİTKİ REJENERASYONU OPTİMİZASYON ÇALIŞMALARI

OPTIMIZATION STUDIES ON THE PLANT REGENERATION BY USING CALLUS AND CELL SUSPENSION CULTURE TECHNIQUES IN CELERY (*Apium graveolens* var. *rapaceum* L.)

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Özet

Bu çalışmada, Çanakkale kök kerevizi çeşidinde kallus ve hücre süspansiyon kültürleri kullanarak somatik embriyoların elde edilmesi için gerekli protokolün optimize edilmesi, bundan sonra yapılacak mutasyon ıslahı ile herbisitlere ve abiyotik streslere tolerant hatların geliştirilebilmesi için yöntemin hazır duruma getirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Çalışma tohumların yüzey sterilizasyonuyla başlanmış; en iyi yüzey sterilizasyonu 1 dakika etil alkol ve sonrasında 20 dakika %15'lik sodyum hipoklorit çözeltisinde bekletilerek elde edilmiştir. Geç çimlenen bir tür olan kerevizde bu sürenin kısaltılması ve iyi kalitede fide eldesi için yapılan gözlemler sonucunda giberellik asitte (%0.01) bekletilen tohumlarda ve yarı doz besin ortamına ekilen tohumlarda daha hızlı bir çimlenme görülürken; tam doz besin ortamında çimlenme geç olmasına rağmen daha kuvvetli fidelerin yetiştiği belirlenmiştir.

Kallus ve hücre süspansiyon kültürlerinin optimizasyonu aşamasında ise kallus gelişiminin daha iyi, sağlıklı ve süspansiyon kültürüne de uygun olarak daha dağılgan bir yapıda olduğunun belirlendiği MS1 (½ MS+ 0.5 mg/L 2,4-D) besin ortamında, kallus çoğaltım işlemi gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kereviz (kök), *Umbelliferae*, doku kültürü, *in vitro* rejenerasyon

Abstract

In this study, it was aimed to optimize the protocol for obtaining somatic embryos using callus and cell suspension cultures of Çanakkale celeriac cultivar and to make the method ready for the development of tolerant lines against herbicides and environmental adverse conditions by mutation breeding.

The study started with surface sterilization of seeds; It was concluded that the best surface sterilization was obtained by waiting in ethyl alcohol for 1 minute and then in 15% sodium hypochlorite solution for 20 minutes. As a result of shortening this period and observing good quality seedling in celery, which is a late germinating species, seeds germinated in gibberellic acid and seeds sown in half-dose nutrient media have a faster germination. it was determined that stronger seedlings were grown despite germination in full dose nutrient medium.

In the optimization of callus and cell suspension cultures, callus propagation was performed in MS1 (½ MS + 0.5 mg / L 2,4-D) nutrient medium where callus development was determined to be better, healthier and more dispersed in accordance with suspension culture.

Keywords: Celeriac, *Umbelliferae*, tissue culture, *in vitro* regeneration

ADAPTATION STUDY OF MUNG BEAN (VIGNA RADIATE) VARIETIES IN WESTERN PARTS OF OROMIA, ETHIOPIA

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Abstract

Seven mung bean (*Vigna radiate*) varieties that released in Ethiopia were evaluated for its evaluation and adaptability with the objectives of identifying and recommending the adapted mung bean varieties for Bako and similar agro-ecologies. The study was conducted at three locations, Bako, B/Boshe and Chewaka during 2017 and 2018 main cropping season in randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications. Days to 50% flowering (DF), Days to maturity (DM), Plant height (PH), Number of pods per plant (NPPP), Number of seeds per pod (NSPP), hundred seed weight (HSW) and Grain yield (GYLD) data were collected. The performed statistical analysis on combined data showed that there were significant differences, $p \leq 0.05$ among the tested varieties in terms of yield, days to flowering and number of pods per plant and highly significant differences, $P \leq 0.001$ among mung bean varieties and test environments for hundred seed weight. The VXL interaction of NPPP and HSW showed significant difference among the varieties while the interaction of DF, DM, PH, NSPP and GYLD not significantly different. The highest pooled mean performance of mung bean grain yield was 534.4 kg/ha for Chinese and the lowest was 381 kg/ha for NVL-1 and the grand mean being 433.2 kg/ha. The GGE-biplot analysis of Borda (MH-97-6) mung bean variety was more stable and environment 4 was ideal for the production of mung bean varieties. Grain yield was highly positively correlated with NPPP (0.45**) and highly negatively correlated with DM (-0.62**) and it had no relation with DF, PH, NSPP and HSW characters. Further breeding activities will be required in the future on this mung bean crop due to its economic importance.

Keywords: Adaptation, Correlation, GGE-biplot, Location, Mung bean, Stability

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNİN ÇİFTLİK HAYVANLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

IMPACTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON FARM ANIMALS

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Özet

Yeni koronavirüsün (COVID-19) ilk vakaları, Aralık 2019'un sonlarında Çin'in Hubei Eyaleti, Wuhan şehrinde saptandı. 3 Ocak 2020'de Çinli yetkililer, Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'ne (DSÖ) Wuhan' da görülen "nedeni bilinmeyen viral pnömoni" vakaları hakkında bilgi verdi (DSÖ, COVID-19 Zaman Çizelgesi). COVID-19, Şiddetli Akut Solunum Sendromu (SARS) koronavirüs (CoV) ailesine aittir. COVID-19, bir beta-koronavirüs olarak tanımlanmış ve SARS-CoV-2 olarak adlandırılmıştır. Yeni koronavirüsün, insanlarda alt solunum yolunu etkilediği ve pnömoniye sebep olduğu görülmüştür. Daha sonra çok hızlı bir şekilde tüm dünyaya yayılmış ve bir pandemi haline gelmiştir. DSÖ'nün (14 Kasım 2020 itibariyle) verilerine göre, Çin'de ilk enfekte olan kişiden bu yana tüm Dünya' da 53.164.803 kişi yeni koronavirüse yakalanmıştır. Maalesef, 1.300.576 kişi ise bu hastalıktan hayatını kaybetmiştir. Yaşamakta olduğumuz bu süreçte, pandemi etkisini kaybetmeden, aksine logaritmik olarak artarak devam etmektedir.

Bu süreçte, sağlıklı kalmak için insanların gıdaya ihtiyacı vardır. İnsanların besin madde gereksinimlerini karşılamak için, gıda ve hayvansal üretim işletmelerinin pandemi dönemi süresince de çalışmaları gerekmektedir. Yani bu işletmeler, sürdürülebilirlik ve tek-sağlık fikrinin gerçekleştirilebilmesi için çok önem arz etmektedirler. Çok sayıda bir arada tutuldukları ve insanlarla temas halinde oldukları için kanatlı hayvanlar gibi çiftlik hayvanları ve onların COVID-19 bulaşma riskleri toplum sağlığı açısından önem kazanmaktadır.

COVID-19 pandemisinin çiftlik hayvanları üzerindeki etkileri nelerdir? Çalışmanın amacı, çiftlik hayvanlarının ve sektörünün güncel durumunu bir derleme halinde sunmak ve yansıtmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Virüs, Çiftlik Hayvanları, Pandemi, Bulaşma

Abstract

The first cases of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) were confirmed in Wuhan city, Hubei Province in China in late December 2019. On 3 Jan 2020, Chinese officials provided information to WHO on the cluster of cases of 'viral pneumonia of unknown cause' identified in Wuhan (WHO, timeline of Covid19). COVID-19 belongs to the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) coronavirus (CoV) family. COVID-19 was identified as a beta-coronavirus and named SARS-CoV-2. The novel coronavirus affected the lower respiratory tract and manifests as pneumonia in humans. Afterward, it became widespread all over the world very quickly and became a pandemic. According to the data of the World Health Organization (WHO), 53,164,803 people in the world have been caught novel coronavirus since the first person infected in China. Unfortunately, 1,300,576 people died from this disease (as of

November 14, 2020). The pandemic continues without losing its effect, but on the contrary continues to increase logarithmically.

In this period of time, humans need food sources to remain healthy. To meet humans' nutrient requirements, food and animal production systems have to work during the pandemic. So they are very important for sustainability and one-health idea. Farm animals, such as poultry species, and their risk of COVID-19 transmission gain importance for public health, as they are kept together in large numbers and are in contact with humans.

What are the effects of this period on the farm animals? The aim of the study is to review and reflect the current state of farm animals and sector.

Keywords: COVID-19, Virus, Farm Animals, Pandemic, Transmission

YIELD OF SESAME (SESAMUM INDICUM L.) UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF WEED COMPETITION AND DETERMINATION OF THE CRITICAL PERIOD OF THEIR CONTROL

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Abstract

The aim of the experiment was to establish the optimal period for weed control and the critical period of weeding in sesame for the conditions of Bulgaria. The experimental staging was realized by deriving two parallel experiments. In the first variant, the weeds were removed on the seventh day after the sesame sprouted. The second option was weeded in 14 days, the third in 21, the fourth in 28, the fifth in 35 days and the sixth in 42 days. After weeding, the plants were kept free of weeds until the end of the growing season. In the parallel variants, the weeds were allowed to develop before and after the 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th, 35th and 42nd day, respectively. The critical period of weeding was calculated using the Compertz model. The three-parameter equation describes the effect of the negative influence of weeding duration on the relative yield. For an elements of yield, the established critical period is between the eighth and the thirty-fifth day after the emergence of the sesame.

Key words: Sesame, Weeds, Critical Period, Yield Reduction

CHANGES IN YIELDS AND SOWING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEEDS IN FOUR SPRING CROPS WHICH ARE SOWN ON DAMAGED BY FROST AREAS OF WINTER OILSEED CANOLA

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Abstract

During 2016 - 2018 was conducted a field experiment. On areas with damaged by frost winter oilseed canola, at the spring were sowed and investigated 4 spring crops: 1 coriander cultivar - Lozen (*Coriandrum sativum* L.); 1 milk thistle cultivar - Silmar (*Silybum marianum* Gaertn.); 1 forage pea cultivar - Mir (*Pisum sativum* L.); 1 chickpea cultivar - Kabule (*Cicer arietinum* L.). The same variants were planted on areas under conventional soil cultivation for each of these crops. Weed control was carried out by different herbicide combinations and herbicide tank mixtures.

Coriander and milk thistle are suitable crops for sowing on areas after damaged by frost winter oilseed canola. After plowing areas with damaged by frost winter oilseed canola without any problems can be sown forage pea. After plowing of canola crops, it is more appropriate to sow chickpea in which weed control is carried out by soil treatment with herbicide Merlin flex, followed by foliar treatment with herbicide tank mixture Challenge + Shadow. Used herbicide combinations and herbicide tank mixtures do not affect the germination energy and laboratory germination, the primary root and primary germ lengths and the amount of waste seed. The difference in sowing characteristics of the coriander, milk thistle, forage pea and chickpea which are sown on damaged by frost areas of winter oilseed canola and in normal sowing, are small and mathematically unproven.

Keywords: Coriander, Milk Thistle, Forage Pea, Chickpea, Yields, Sowing Characteristics

FASULYE BİTKİSİNİN GELİŞİMİ ÜZERİNE ARTAN DOZLARDA UYGULANAN ATIK KOYUNYÜNÜ GÜBRESİNİN ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF WASTE SHEEP WOOL FERTILIZER APPLIED AT INCREASING DOSES ON THE GROWTH OF BEAN PLANT

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Özet

Bu çalışmada atık koyunyünü gübresinin sera denemesi ile iki bitki (biber, fasulye) kullanılarak ve deneme süresince (10 ay) ilave edilen koyunyünü gübresinin bitkilerin ihtiyacını karşılayıp karşılayamayacağı araştırılmıştır. Bu amaçla killi tın tekstüre sahip bir toprağa, bitki kök bölgesine 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80 ve 100 g uygulama dozlarında koyunyünü gübresi ilave edilmiştir. Gübre uygulamasından sonra öncelikle biber bitkisi yetiştirilmiş ve biber bitkisinin hasatından sonra aynı toprakta fasulye bitkisi yetiştirilmiştir.

Araştırmada; artan dozlarda uygulanan koyunyünü gübresinin fasulye bitkisinin bazı verim (bitki uzunluğu, kök uzunluğu, bitki yaş ağırlığı, kök yaş ağırlığı, bitki kuru ağırlığı, kök kuru ağırlığı ve SPAD değeri) özelliklerine etkisi istatistiksel olarak ($p<0.01$) önemli bulunmuştur. Bunun yanı sıra uygulanan koyunyünü gübre dozları fasulye bitkisinin gelişimini olumsuz yönde etkilediği tespit edilmiştir. Genellikle bitki kök bölgesine uygulanan koyunyünü gübresi dozu arttıkça fasulye bitkisinin gelişimini olumsuz yönde etkilediği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Koyunyünü gübresi, fasulye, verim unsurları

Abstract

In this study, it was investigated whether the waste sheep wool manure could meet the needs of the plants by using two plants (pepper, bean) and added during the experiment (10 months). For this purpose, 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80 and 100 g application doses of sheep wool manure was added to a soil with clay loam texture**.** After the fertilizer application, firstly the pepper plant was grown and after the pepper plant was harvested, the bean plant was grown on the same soil.

In the research; the effect of sheep wool manure applied in increasing doses on some yield characteristics of bean plant (plant length, root length, plant wet weight, root wet weight, plant dry weight, root dry weight and SPAD value) was found to be statistically ($p<0.01$) significant. In addition, it was determined that the doses of sheep wool fertilizer applied negatively affected the growth of the bean plant. It has been determined that as the dose of sheep wool manure, which is generally applied to the plant root area, increases, it affects the growth of the bean plant negatively.

Keywords: Sheep wool manure, beans, yield components

GİRİŞİMCİLİK YÖNELİMİ BOYUTLARININ FİRMA İNOVASYON VE FİNANSAL PERFORMANS ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ: TR90 BÖLGESİ KOBİ'LER ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

Çalışmanın amacı, Küçük ve Orta Büyüklükteki İşletmelerde (KOBİ) girişimcilik yönelimi boyutlarının firma inovasyon ve finansal performans üzerindeki etkisini incelemektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışmanın evrenini TR90 bölgesinde (Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Rize, Artvin ve Gümüşhane) faaliyet gösteren Kobi yöneticileri oluşturmaktadır. Evrenden veri toplama yöntemi olarak standart veri elde etme ve buna bağlı üstün veri sunma özelliklerinden dolayı anket tekniği kullanılmıştır. KOBİ yöneticilerinden geri dönüşü sağlanan ve geçerliliği kabul edilen toplam 414 anket araştırma kapsamına dahil edilmiştir. Anketlerden elde edilen verilerin analizinde SPSS ve AMOS yazılım programlarından yararlanılmıştır. Analizler iki aşamadan oluşmaktadır. Birinci aşamada ölçeklerin güvenilirlik ve geçerlilik analizleri yapılmıştır. Ölçeklerin güvenilirliği için Cronbach's Alpha (iç tutarlılık) yöntemi, yapı geçerliliğini ölçebilmek içinde doğrulayıcı faktör analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Ölçeklerin güvenilirlik ve geçerlilikleri sağlandıktan sonra değişkenler arasındaki ilişkinin testinde Yapısal Eşitlik Modeli (YEM) kullanılmıştır. YEM analiz sonuçları, KOBİ'lerde saldırgan rekabetçilik tutumunun hem inovasyon performansı hem de finansal performans üzerinde anlamlı ve pozitif yönlü etkisi olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Aynı şekilde risk alma boyutunun inovasyon performansı üzerinde anlamlı ve pozitif yönlü, yenilikçilik boyutunun ise inovasyon performansı üzerinde anlamlı ve negatif yönlü etkisi olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Proaktiflik boyutunun ise her iki sonuç değişkeni üzerinde etkisinin olmadığını, risk alma ve yenilikçiliğinde finansal performans üzerinde etkisi olmadığını ortaya koymuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Girişimcilik Yönelimi, İnovasyon Performansı, Finansal Performans, Yapısal Eşitlik Modeli

EFFECT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP ORIENTATION DIMENSIONS ON FIRM INNOVATION AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: TR90 REGION SMEs CASE

Abstract

The aim of the study is to examine the impact of entrepreneurship orientation dimensions on firm innovation and financial performance in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). For this purpose, SME managers operating in the TR90 region (Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Rize, Artvin and Gümüşhane) constitute the universe of the study. The questionnaire technique was used as a method of collecting data from the universe due to its standard data acquisition and its superior data presenting features. A total of 414 questionnaires, which were returned from SME managers and accepted as valid, were included in the scope of the research. SPSS and AMOS software programs were used to analyze the data obtained from the surveys. The analysis consists of two stages. In the first stage, reliability and validity analyzes of the scales were made. Cronbach's Alpha (internal consistency) method was used for the reliability of the

scales, and the confirmatory factor analysis method was used to measure the construct validity. After ensuring the reliability and validity of the scales, the Structural Equation Model (SEM) was used to test the relationship between variables. The results of the SEM analysis revealed that aggressive competitiveness attitude in SMEs has a significant and positive effect on both innovation performance and financial performance. Likewise, it has been revealed that the risk-taking dimension has a significant and positive effect on the innovation performance, and the innovation dimension has a significant and negative effect on the innovation performance. On the other hand, it was revealed that the proactivity dimension had no effect on both outcome variables, and risk taking and innovation had no effect on financial performance.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Orientation, Innovation Performance, Financial Performance, Structural Equation Model

INTER AGENCY COLLABORATION AND LABOUR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS IN AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA

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Abstract

This research on "Interagency collaboration and labour management relations in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria" is to determine the effect of interagency collaboration, effective communication and employees' involvement in decision making on the labour management relations in Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), Zaria. The problem of the study is to consider extent of the effects of collaborations on labour management relations in organizations. The study seek to identify the opinions of Academic Staff Union of Universities on the extent of to which interagency collaboration, effective communication and their involvement in decision making have affects the labour-management relations in the university. The theoretical framework upon which this research was built upon was Dunlop model of organizational relations system which sees the labour and management as essential components of the organization that must cooperate and work harmonious for an improved performance in the organization. The research used survey method using structured questionnaires which were administered to 358 academic staff of the university out of which 240 were validly returned upon which analysis were made. The data obtained were presented and analysed using both descriptive (tables) and inferential (regression) tools of statistics. The regression analysis shows $p>0.05$ level reveals that there is no significant effect of interagency collaboration, effective communication and employees' involvement in decision making on the labour management relations in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. This study concludes that the interagency collaborations have not strengthened labour-management relations in ABU, Zaria. The research therefore recommends that government, university management and other stakeholders should establish means and channels of communication and collaborations for effective communication in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria through regulation meetings, sharing ideas, circulars and internal memos.

Keywords: Inter-agency collaboration, labour management relations

GELİŞMEKTE OLAN ÜLKELERDE ÖZEL SEKTÖR YATIRIMLARINI ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER

THE FACTORS AFFECTING PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Özet

Gelişmekte olan ülkeler için en büyük amaç yüksek sürdürülebilir büyüme oranlarına ulaşarak gelişmiş ülkeler ile aralarındaki farkı kapatmaktır. Bu nedenle, yatırım düzeyini artırmaya yönelik politika uygulamaları bu ülkelerde sürekli olarak ekonomik gündemin merkezinde yer almaktadır. Ancak yatırım seviyesinin gelişim dinamiklerine ilişkin literatürde sürdürülen tartışmalar söz konusu politikaların uygulanma sürecinde önemli farklılıklar yaratmaktadır. Klasik iktisat yaklaşımı yatırım kararı alınırken girişimcilerin kar maksimizasyonu sürecinde faiz oranları üzerinden yatırımların finansman maliyetlerini göz önünde bulundurduğunu ileri sürmektedir. Böylece yatırım maliyetlerini düşürecek şekilde uygulanacak arz yanlı iktisat politikalarının daha etkin olduğu kabul edilmektedir. Öte yandan Keynesyen iktisat yaklaşımına göre girişimcileri motive eden kar hesaplamalarında piyasa talebini doğrudan doğruya etkileyen milli gelir seviyesi etkili olmaktadır. Buna göre gelir seviyesi ile canlanan toplam talep girişimcilerin hasılat ve kar beklentilerini artırarak daha çok yatırım yapmalarına neden olmaktadır. Çalışmamızda yukarıda belirlenen görüşlerin test edilmesi çerçevesinde faiz oranı ve milli gelirin özel sektör yatırımları üzerindeki etkisi araştırılmıştır. Bunun için dünyanın değişik bölgesinde yer alan 30 gelişmekte olan ülkenin 2010-2018 dönemine ilişkin yıllık verileri Panel Regresyon yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. Ampirik sonuçlar özel sektör yatırımları üzerinde Keynesyen yaklaşımın öngördüğü şekilde milli gelirin dolayısı toplam talep dinamiklerinin daha etkili olduğunu göstermiştir. Öyle ki piyasada artan gelire bağlı olarak piyasadaki talebin canlanması girişimcilerin hasılat ve kar beklentilerini yükselterek daha çok yatırım yapmalarına neden olmaktadır. Bu buğular gelişmekte olan ülkelerde toplam talebi destekleyici politikaların özel sektör yatırımlarını artırmak için etkin bir politika seçeneği olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Faiz Oranı, Milli Gelir, Özel Sektör Yatırımları

Abstract

The biggest aim of developing countries is to reach high sustainable growth rates and close the gap with developed countries. Therefore, policy applications aiming to increase the level of investment are constantly at the centre of the economic agenda in these countries. However, the discussions in the literature regarding the development dynamics of the investment level create significant differences in the implementation process of the said policies. The Classical economic approach suggests that while making investment decisions,

entrepreneurs take into account the financing costs of investments over interest rates in the process of profit maximization. Thus, it is accepted that supply-side economic policies that will be implemented in a way to reduce investment costs are more effective. On the other hand, according to the Keynesian approach, the national income, which directly affects the market demand, is effective in the determination of profit level that motivate entrepreneurs. Accordingly, the total demand stimulated by the income level increases the revenue and profit expectations of the entrepreneurs and causes them to invest more. In our study, the effect of interest rate and national income on private sector investments was investigated within the framework of testing the views stated above. For this, the annual data of 30 developing countries in different regions of the world for the period 2010-2018 were analysed using the Panel Regression method. Empirical results have shown that total demand dynamics stimulated by national income are more effective on private sector investments, as argued by the Keynesian approach. So much so that the rising demand based on increasing income in the market causes entrepreneurs to invest more by promoting their revenue and profit expectations. These findings reveal that policies that support aggregate demand in developing countries are an effective policy option to increase private sector investments.

Keywords: Interest Rate, Natinal Income, Private Investment

AVRASYA EKONOMİLERİNDE SEKTÖREL KAYMA VE EKONOMİK KALKINMA ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL SHIFT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN EUROASIAN ECONOMIES

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Özet

Ülkelerin genel sektörel yapısı ekonomik faaliyetlerinin bir çerçevesini, ülkelerin üretim yapılarını ortaya koymaktadır. Sektörel sınıflandırma sektörlerin üretim süreçlerindeki yerlerine göre veya kaynaklara ekledikleri katma değerin türüne göre basitçe üç sınıf ile ifade edilmektedir. Birincil sektör olan tarım sektörü, doğadan elde edilen hammadde sayesinde yaratılan katma değeri içeren kategoriyi ifade eder. İkincil sektör ise hammaddeyi kullanılabilir ürünlere dönüştüren ve çoğunlukla ara malları üreten imalat sektörüdür Üçüncül sektör firmalara aracılık hizmetleri veya tüketicilere doğrudan hizmetlere olanak sağlanan hizmetler sektörünü ifade eder. Sektörel yapı genellikle bu üç sektörün GSYİH içindeki ağırlıkları bakımından ele alınır.

Ülkelerin ekonomik kalkınma düzeyleri ile sektörel yapı arasında nasıl bir ilişki vardır? Bir başka ifadeyle, hangi sektörün payının artması ekonomik kalkınma düzeyinde artış anlamına gelmektedir? Yaygın görüşe göre, imalat sanayinin ve özellikle hizmetler sektörünün payının artışı ülkenin ekonomik kalkınması ile yakından ilgilidir. Bir başka açıdan ele alındığında, tarım sektörünün payının azalması da kalkınmayı işaret edebilir. Dolayısıyla ekonomik kalkınma ve ekonomik büyüme süreçlerinde, ülkelerin sektörel yapısında ne tür değişimler olduğu oldukça önemlidir.

Bu çalışmada, sektörel yapıdaki değişim ya da bir başka ifadeyle sektörel kayma (industrial shift) ile ekonomik kalkınma arasında ilişkiler Avrasya ülkeleri çerçevesinde analiz edilmektedir. Burada tanımlanan üç sektöre ilişkin verilerle GSYİH göstergeleri üzerinden bu ilişkiler değerlendirilmektedir. Bu amaçla, öncelikle sektörel paylar ile kişi başına GSYİH, GSYİH büyüme oranları ve kişi başına GSYİH büyüme oranları arasındaki ilişkilerin analizinde korelasyon katsayıları hesaplanmakta ve sonrasında farklı regresyon modelleri ile ilişkilerin niteliği araştırılmaktadır. Böylece Avrasya ülkeleri bağlamında, sektörel kayma ile ekonomik büyüme ve kalkınma arasındaki ilişkileri ortaya koyan bulgulara ulaşılmakta ve bunlar üzerinde tartışılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sektörel Kayma, Sektörel Yapı, Ekonomik Kalkınma

Abstract

Industrial structures of countries present a framework of their economic activities. Industrial classification puts out three industrial categories with regard to their places in production process. Primary one is agricultural industry and it implies the generated value added through the resources obtained from the nature. Secondary industry is the category in which raw materials are transformed into goods; it mostly includes intermediate goods. The

third one is the services industry; it covers intermediary services to firms and direct services to consumers. Industrial structure is generally outlined with the shares of these three ındustries in Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

What kind of relationship is there between industrial structure and economic development? In other words, which industry's share increase implies a rise in economic development level? According to the common view, an increase in the share of manufacturing industry and especially an increase in the share of services industry are closely related with a country's economic development. In other view, a decrease in the share of agriculture might imply economic development. Therefore, inquiring the form of transformation in industrial structure through economic growth and development seem to be very important.

In this study, the relations between structural shift and economic development are analyzed in the framework of Eurasian economies. These relations are analyzed by using the data for the three industries defined above and GDP indicators derived from these economies. For this aim, firstly the correlation coefficients between the industrial shares and GDP per capita, between industrial shares and GDP growth rate and between industrial shares and growth in GDP per capita are derived. Then different regression models are implemented to search the types of the relations. In this manner, the findings explaining the features of the relationship between industrial shift and economic development in the context of Euroasian economies are acquired and these results are discussed in details.

Keywords: Industrial Shift, Industrial Structure, Economic Development

FINANCIAL INSTABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN NIGERIA: AN APPLICATION OF AUTO REGRESSIVE DISTRIBUTIVE LAG MODEL

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Abstract

This research aims to investigate the nexus between financial instability and CO2 emissions within the multivariate context of Nigerian economy over 1970–2019. Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model is used to estimate the short-run as well as the long-run dynamics. The study finds that financial instability has a positive and significant impact on CO2 emissions, indicating that financial instability is degrading the quality of Nigeria's environment. Moreover by applying many diagnostic tests, the reliability and validity are confirmed. This study presents new results that not only help to advance current literature, but can also be of specific interest to financial sector policymakers in the country and its role in environmental degradation. The study suggested that the Nigerian government should encourage financial institutions to help the R&D sector by adopting environmentally sustainable technologies such as solar, biomass and biogas.

Keywords: Financial Instability, Environmental Quality, ARDL

NATURAL RESOURCES AS BLESSINGS AND FINANCE-GROWTH LINKAGES IN NIGERIA: NEW EVIDENCE FROM BOOTSTRAP ARDL APPROACH

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Abstract

By considering the important role of natural resources in the production function for the period 1970-2019, this paper explores the relation between financial development and economic growth in Nigeria. Capital and labour are additional factors contributing to economic growth. The Perron-Vogelsang unit root and SOR unit root tests encompassing information for sharp and smooth structural breaks in the sequence are used to assess the incorporating properties of the variables. In addition, three co-integration tests were used in this paper, namely the newly developed bootstrap autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) testing technique as suggested by (McNown et al., 2018); the latest method involving the combined co-integration test from Bayer-Hanck (2013); and the co-integration technique from H-J (2008), which induces two structural break dates. To assess the long-run relationship between the examined variables, the autoregressive distributed lag model (ARDL), dynamic ordinary least squares (DOLS), canonical cointegrating regression (CCR), and fully modified ordinary least square (FMOLS) approaches were used. By applying the VECM Granger causality test in the case of systemic breaks, the causal link between natural resources, capital, labour, financial development, and economic growth is examined. The empirical findings showed that for a long-term relationship, financial development, natural resources, capital, labour and economic growth are co-integrated. Additionally, financial development increases domestic demand as well as economic growth. The hypothesis of natural resources as blessings is validated. Economic growth is often exacerbated by capital and labour. The findings of the VECM Granger causality test illustrate the bidirectional causal relationship between economic growth and financial development. The feedback effect between natural resources and economic growth also exists. This paper helps policymakers formulate an effective approach to reinforce financial development through the use of natural resources as an economic instrument.

Keywords: Bayer and Hanck; Blessings Hypothesis; Bootstrap ARDL; Economic Growth; Financial Development; Natural Resources

THE CHANGING ROLE OF PROJECT MANAGER IN THE CHANGING WORLD- A CONTRIBUTOR TO AGILE PROJECTS AND TO AGILE ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract

Projects are in significant positions for organizations to reach their strategic objectives. There are different project management methodologies. In traditional project management methodologies, the role and responsibility framework of project manager are clearly determined. During the life cycle of a project, these steps are followed rigorously. In agile project management methodologies such as Scrum, Kanban or Lean, there is no defined role as Project Manager. By the replacement of traditional plan-driven models with the agile methodologies, the interest about the role of project manager have increased. In this article, the role and responsibilities of a project manager in traditional project management methodologies are examined and it is aimed to find out the expected contribution of the project managers to the agile projects and agile organizations.

Keywords: Agile, Waterfall, Project Manager

IMPACT OF EXCHANGE RATE MOVEMENTS ON CONSUMER PRICES IN CHINA

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Abstract

Based on a simultaneous-equation model, this paper reveals that if the CNY/USD exchange rate rises 1 percentage point, the inflation rate in China would increase by 0.3394 percentage points. In addition, an increase in government borrowing as a percent of GDP, a higher growth rate of M2 money, a higher U.S. inflation rate, a higher growth rate of the oil price, and a higher expected inflation rate would raise China's inflation rate. Therefore, a partial exchange rate pass-through is confirmed.

JEL Classification: F31, F41

Keywords: exchange rate pass-through, exchange rates, consumer prices, money supply, crude oil prices

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT VARIABLE DISPLACEMENT PISTON PUMP TYPES ON POWER CONSUMPTION IN CIVIL JET AIRCRAFT

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to design a hydraulic system and hydraulic pump suitable for civil jet aircraft, to examine the power consumption of piston pumps used in hydraulic systems and to select a piston pump type accordingly. The power requirements of civil jet aircraft have been constantly increasing over the years due to the increase in the number of hydraulic power consumers and the need for higher control surface speeds. Increased maneuverability of aircraft requires higher control surface speeds. High control surface speeds increase the hydraulic power requirement and thus the power consumed from aircraft engines. This causes an increase in fuel consumption. In this case, the fuel capacity and weight of the aircraft will have to be increased. In the design process, keeping the power consumption drawn from the engine by the hydraulic power system at a certain level is very important in this respect. Efficient hydraulic systems have therefore become more important. Highly efficient hydraulic systems should have minimum weight and draw minimum power from the engines. The highest power requirement of the hydraulic system should be at a level close to the total need to be determined according to the load requirements of the consumer systems. Two different variable displacement piston pump types are investigated. These can be named as pressure compensated variable displacement pump and dual-pressure pump. Different load and flow requirements of the flight phases obtained from the literature were used as inputs in the design of the pumps. One-dimensional modeling of these pumps are made with the AMESIM program. Also, a hydraulic system is modeled with AMESIM program. This system is simulated with two different pump types and its performance and power consumption are examined. In order to verify the data obtained, a test is performed with a selected pump type and the results are compared with simulation. According to the data obtained, it is seen that using dual-pressure pumps is more suitable for aircraft hydraulic systems in terms of power efficiency.

Keywords: Hydraulic power system, piston pump, simulation

SİVİL JET UÇAKLARDA FARKLI DEĞİŞKEN DEPLASMANLI PİSTONLU POMPA TİPLERİNİN GÜÇ TÜKETİMİNE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, sivil jet uçaklara uygun hidrolik sistem ile hidrolik pompa tasarlanması ve hidrolik sistemlerde kullanılan pistonlu pompaların güç tüketiminin incelenip buna bağlı olarak bir pistonlu pompa tipinin seçilmesidir. Sivil jet uçak hidrolik sistemlerindeki güç gereksinimleri, hidrolik güç kullanıcı sayısının artması ve daha yüksek kontrol yüzeyi hızlarına ihtiyaç duyulması gibi nedenlerden dolayı yıllar içerisinde sürekli artış göstermektedir. Uçakların manevra kabiliyetlerindeki artış daha yüksek kontrol yüzeyi hızları

gerektirir. Yüksek kontrol yüzeyi hızları hidrolik güç ihtiyacını ve dolayısıyla uçak motorlarından çekilen güç miktarını artırmaktadır. Bu ise yakıt tüketiminin artmasına neden olmaktadır. Bu durumda da uçağın yakıt kapasitesinin ve ağırlığının artması gerekecektir. Tasarım sürecinde hidrolik güç sistemi tarafından motordan çekilen güç tüketiminin belirli bir seviyede tutulması bu açıdan çok önemlidir. Verimli hidrolik sistemler bu nedenle daha önemli bir hale gelmiştir. Yüksek verimli hidrolik sistemler minimum ağırlığa sahip olmalı ve motorlardan minimum seviyede güç çekmelidir. Hidrolik sistemin en yüksek güç ihtiyacı, kullanıcı sistemlerin yük gereksinimlerine göre belirlenecek toplam ihtiyaca yakın bir seviyede olmalıdır. Çalışmada iki farklı değişken deplasmanlı eksenel pistonlu pompa tipi incelenmiştir. Bunlar; sabit basınçlı pompa ve çift basınç seviyeli pompa olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Literatürden elde edilen uçuş evrelerinin farklı yük ve debi gereksinimleri, pompaların tasarımında girdi olarak kullanılmıştır. Pompa tiplerinin AMESIM programı ile bir boyutlu modellemesi yapılmıştır. Yine AMESIM programı ile bir hidrolik sistem modellenmiştir. Bu sistemin iki farklı pompa tipi ile simülasyonu yapılıp performansı ve güç tüketimi incelenmiştir. Aynı zamanda elde edilen verilerin doğrulanması amacıyla seçilen bir pompa tipi ile test yapılıp sonuçlar simülasyon ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin ışığında, çift basınç seviyeli pompa kullanmanın uçak hidrolik sistemleri için güç verimliliği açısından daha uygun olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hidrolik güç sistemi, pistonlu pompa, simülasyon

DESIGN AND AN EVALUATION OF BLADE DISK ASSEMBLY IN TURBO MACHINERY AT CONSTANT SPEED

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Abstract

Present work, 3D finite element analyses (FEA) of a low pressure (LP) steam turbine bladed disk assembly are carried out at constant speed loading condition. The prime objective of this work is to optimize the geometry of the bladed disk root with the aid of the Peterson's stress concentration factor (SCF) charts available in the literature. Secondly, design rules are developed for the structural integrity of the blades and diskconsidering a safety factor for material, manufacturing and temperature uncertainties.These design rules are in turn used as design checks with the aid of finite element analysis results. Special investigations were performed based on Neuber formulae for reducing the local peak stresses at the blade and disk root fillet using linear analysis to identify the equivalent non linear stress values by the strain energy distribution method for estimating the minimum number of cycles required for the onset of crack initiation.

Keywords: Stress concentration factor, Neuber rule, steam turbine blades, peak stresses, strain energy.

TURBO - ŞARJLI BİR SİSTEMDE KULLANILAN TERMOELEKTRİK JENERATÖRÜN SICAK TARAFTAKİ ISI ALICILARININ OPTİMUM KANAT KALINLIKLARI

OPTIMUM FIN THICKNESSES OF HOT SIDE HEAT SINK OF THERMOELECTRIC GENERATOR USED IN TURBO - CHARGED SYSTEM

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Özet

Bu çalışmada, turbo – şarjlı bir traktörde, kompresör ile ara soğutucu (intercooler) arasına yerleştirilen termoelektrik jeneratör (TEJ) sisteminin sıcak tarafındaki ısı alıcıların optimum kanat kalınlıkları Matlab programı kullanılarak belirlenmiştir. Sıcak yüzeydeki düz levha tipi kanatçıklı yapının (ısı alıcı) boyutları; W_1 = 40 mm, L_1 = 40 mm, b_1 = 20 mm olarak alınmıştır. Bir kenarı 45 mm olan düzgün sekizgen yapıdaki TEJ sisteminin kesit alanı 0.0098m^2'dir. Buna ilave olarak, Termoelektrik jeneratörde 28 adet TGM-199-1.4-2.0 modül kullanılmaktadır. Termoelektrik jeneratör sistemine giren havanın sıcaklığı 135 °C ve kütlesel debisi ise 0.162 kg/s'dir. Kompresörün basınç oranı (p_k / p_o) 2.2'dir. Bu şartlar altında kullanılan sıcak tarafa ait ısı alıcıların kanat optimizasyonları yapılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, kanat sayısı 34, kanatlı yüzeye ait toplam ısı transfer alanı 0.0561 m^2, optimum kanat aralığı 0.878 mm ve optimum kanat kalınlığı ise 0.295 mm olmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Termoelektrik jeneratör, Turbo – şarj, Isı alıcı, Optimum kanat kalınlığı

Abstract

In this study, the optimum fin thickness of the heat sinks on the hot side of the thermoelectric generator (TEG) system placed between the compressor and the intercooler in a turbocharged tractor was determined using the Matlab program. Dimensions of flat plate type fins (heat sink) were taken as W_1 = 40 mm, L_1 = 40 mm, b_1 = 20 mm. The sectional area of the smooth octagonal TEG system with a side length of 45 mm is 0.0098m^2. The number of TGM-199-1.4-2.0 modules used in the thermoelectric generator is 28. The temperature and mass flow of the air entering the thermoelectric generator system are 135 ℃ and 0.162 kg/s respectively. The pressure ratio (p_k / p_o) for the compressor is 2.2. Under these conditions, the fin optimizations of the hot side heat sinks were made. According to the results obtained, the number of fins is 34, the total heat transfer area of the finned surface is 0.0561 m^2, the optimum fin spacing is 0.878 mm and the optimum fin thickness is 0.295 mm.

Keywords: Thermoelectric Generator, Turbo-Charger, Heat Sink, Optimal Fin Thickness

REVIEW OF THREE AHSS FATIGUE AND FRACTURE MECHANICS WELDED JOINTS USING GMA WELDING

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Abstract

In recent years, a huge interest has been provided for producing lighter structures. One of the possible solutions to reduce the weight and get a good mechanical behaviour is to use the advanced high strength steels (AHSS). This is due to the advantages they have, high yield strength and tensile strength with high relative elongation, of up to 20%–25%. Steels of this type are useful for forming and machining plastic. AHSS are mostly used where it is important to lessen the weight of a given structure while maintaining or grow its load capacity. For these reasons, these steels are mainly used in construction of cranes, vehicle frames, pressure vessels, offshore platforms and other. Most of the steel elements currently produced are joined by welding methods. Many components experience fatigue loading during all or part of their lifetime and welded connections are often the prime location of fatigue failure.

Results revealed that, fatigue life strongly depended on the competition between closing tiny cracks which had propagated and bringing out new damages, the total fatigue life of S960QL, S690QL, S500MC, cruciform welded joints when the fatigue cycle interval between two impact damage was appropriate. Experimental testing can be, despite the cost, highly profitable in the end, because they allow experimental verification of the actual fatigue strength of all AHSS used in the welded structure.

In the present work, we studied the most common fracture assessment methods for three welded advanced high strength steel (S500MC, S690QL, S960QL), and as a result of this review, areas that require additional research are highlighted.

Keywords: Fatigue, Weld joints, Material Structure, Fracture Mechanics.

DÜŞEY EKSENLİ RÜZGAR TÜRBİNLERİNDE İLAVE DÜZENEKLERİN TÜRBİN PERFORMANSLARINA ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS ON TURBINE PERFORMANCE IN VERTICAL AXIS WIND TURBINES

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Özet

Yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarından birisi olan rüzgar enerjisinden faydalanabilmek için rüzgar türbinleri kullanılmaktadır. Rüzgar türbinlerinin başlıca çeşitleri dönme eksenlerinin rüzgar yönüyle olan konumuna göre belirlenmektedir. Rüzgar türbinlerinin dönme ekseni ile rüzgar yönü paralel ise yatay eksenli rüzgar türbinleri ve türbin dönme ekseni ile rüzgar yönü dikey ise düşey eksenli rüzgar türbinleri olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Düşey eksenli rüzgar türbini çeşitlerinin temel olarak en bilineni Darrieus ve Savonius rüzgar türbinleridir. Düşey eksenli rüzgar türbinlerinin verimleri yatay eksenli rüzgar türbinlerine göre daha düşük olmasına rağmen, sahip oldukları pek çok üstünlüklerinden dolayı bu verimlerinin yükseltilmesi için günümüzde hala devam eden birçok araştırmanın yapıldığı görülmektedir. Bu nedenle de literatürde düşey eksenli rüzgar türbinleri ile yapılmış bir çok deneysel ve nümerik çalışmalar yer almaktadır. Yıllar içerisinde bu temel düşey eksenli rüzgar türbini çeşitleri üzerinde yapılan araştırmalara dayalı olarak benzer türbinlerin veya Darrieus-Savonius gibi hibrit türbin çeşitlerinin de tasarlandığı görülmektedir. Düşey eksenli rüzgar türbinlerinin en önemli özelliklerinden biri olan rüzgarı her yönden alabilme özelliği bu türbinlerin tercih edilme sebeplerinden olmuştur. Düşey eksenli rüzgar türbinlerinin jeneratörlerinin ve dişli sistemlerinin yere yakın yerleştirilmesi gibi yapısal konstrüksiyonlarının oldukça basit ve ucuz olması da en büyük avantajlarındandır. Böyle birçok üstünlüğü bulunan düşey eksenli rüzgar türbinleri üzerine yapılan çalışmalarda, bu türbinlerin düşük olan güç performanslarının arttırılması amaçlanmıştır. Literatür incelemelerine göre düşey eksenli rüzgar türbinlerinin güç performanslarının iç yapısal tasarımlar sayesinde ve türbinin dış kısmına yapılan ilave düzenekler ile olmak üzere iki yöntem ile arttırılabildiği belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışmada da düşey eksenli rüzgar türbinlerinin düşük olan güç performanslarını arttırmak için yapılan ilave düzenekli düşey eksenli rüzgar türbinleri üzerine yapılmış çalışmalar ele alınmıştır. Böylelikle düşey eksenli rüzgar türbinlerinin iç tasarımında değişiklik yapılmadan etrafına yerleştirilen düzeneklerin sayesinde elde edilen performans artışları incelenmiştir. İncelenen literatür araştırmalarına göre, düşey eksenli rüzgar türbinlerinden Savonius rüzgar türbinine yapılan lüle ilave düzeneği ile ve Darrieus rüzgar türbinine yapılan akış yönlendirici ilave düzeneği ile en iyi güç performans değerlerinin elde edildiği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Düşey eksenli rüzgar türbini, Savonius, Darrieus, İlave düzenek, Güç performansı.

Abstract

Wind turbines are used to benefit from wind energy, which is one of the renewable energy sources. The main types of wind turbines are determined according to the position of the rotation axes with the wind direction. If the axis of rotation of wind turbines is parallel with the wind direction, they are called horizontal axis wind turbines and if the wind direction with the turbine rotation axis is vertical, they are called vertical axis wind turbines. Darrieus and Savonius wind turbines are the most well-known vertical axis wind turbines as basic. Although the efficiency of vertical axis wind turbines is lower than that of horizontal axis wind turbines, it is seen that many studies are still being carried out today to increase these efficiencies due to the many advantages they have. For this reason, there are many experimental and numerical studies made with vertical axis wind turbines in the literature. Based on the studies conducted on these basic vertical axis wind turbines over the years, it is seen that similar turbines or hybrid turbine types such as Darrieus-Savonius have been designed. One of the most important properties of vertical axis wind turbines, the ability to take the wind from all directions, is one of the reasons why these turbines are preferred. One of its other biggest advantages is their structural construction, such as the placement of generators and gear systems close to the ground, is quite simple and inexpensive. In the studies on vertical axis wind turbines that have many such advantages, it is aimed to increase the low power performance of these turbines. According to the literature reviews, it has been determined that the power performance of vertical axis wind turbines can be increased by two methods: by internal structural designs and by additional arrangements made to the external part of the turbine. In this study, studies on vertical axis wind turbines with additional arrangements to increase the low power performance of vertical axis wind turbines have been discussed. Thus, the performance increases obtained by the arrangements placed around the vertical axis wind turbines without making changes in the internal design of vertical axis wind turbines have been examined. According to the literature studies examined, it has been determined that the best power performance values have been obtained from the vertical axis wind turbines with an additional arrangement of nozzle made to the Savonius wind turbine and with an additional arrangement of flow guiding made to the Darrieus wind turbine.

Keywords: Vertical axis wind turbine, Savonius, Darrieus, Additional arrangement, Power performance.

STUDY OF TRANSPORT PHENOMENON IN AMORPHOUS Re_xSi_{1-x} THIN FILMS AT VERY LOW TEMPERATURES

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Abstract

In this work, we study the electrical conductivity behaviors on the both sides of the metal–insulator transition (MIT) in Re_xSi_{1-x} amorphous thin films at very low temperature. In fact, our investigation re-analyzed the experimental measurements of Re_xSi1_{-x}. On the insulating side of the MIT, the electrical conductivity can be interpreted by the existence of the variable range-hopping regime. However, on the metallic side of the MIT, the electrical conductivity is mainly due to electron–electron interactions and low localization effects.

Keywords: transport phenomena, electrical conductivity, low temperatures, variable range hopping, metal–insulator transition.

A NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF PEMFC END PLATE MATERIALS WITH THEIR FRACTURE ENERGY

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Abstract

Clean energy and renewable energy sources have started to be prefered with increased awareness. There are different clean and renewable enerrgy sources but, fuel cells have superior properties such as noiseless, low maintenance requirement, high energy efficiency and low emissions. Additionally, they can be used wide range areas including stationary and mobile power source such as automotive, marine and aviation sectors. Proton exchange membrane fuel cell (PEMFC) is more widespread than among other fuel cell types. It basically consists of end plate, bipolar flow plate, gas diffusion layer, catalyst layer and membrane. End plates are located on the outer side of PEMFC stacks. They should have properties such as low density, high mechanical strength, electrochemical stability, electrical insulation to ensure desired conditions. Therefore, appropriate material selection is important to prevent performance drop of PEMFC. Fracture energy is used to determine what kind of failure may occur under different loading conditions. There are different methods to find fracture energy values under different loading conditions. But, Arcan specimen provides facility to calculate mode I, mode II and mixed mode fracture energy. In this paper, numerical fracture analysis was carried out to find failure of end plate materials by using finite element method. The materials were examined to obtain mode I, mode II and mixed mode fracture energy values under different loading angles by using Arcan specimen. As a result of the analysis, an appropriate material was determined for end plate.

Keywords: Fuel cell, PEMFC, End Plate, Fracture Energy, Arcan Specimen

MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF CARBON FIBER PIPES JOINTED WITH DOUBLE ADHESIVE TUBULAR JOINT SUBJECT TO INTERNAL PRESSURE

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Abstract

In this work, internal pressurized carbon fiber pipes bonded with double adhesive tubular joint were analyzed by the 3-D finite element method (FEM). In case of composite pipes laminates, four lay-ups were evaluated: [45/-45/45/-45], [55/-55/55/-55], [60/-60/60/-60], [75/-75/75/-75]. The effect of parameters such as different over-lap length and orientation angles on stresses in critical region was examined. In addition, distribution of equivalent stress on adhesive was investigated. Tsai-wu failure criteria for composite pipes and the von-Mises failure criteria for adhesive region were considered. Failure internal pressures were determined for all parameters. The stresses distributions were examined by taking into consideration the determined failure internal pressures. Also, the stresses behavior were plotted to compare parameters.

This study was mechanical behavior of carbon fiber pipes jointed with double adhesive tubular joint subject to internal pressure. Manufacturing of composite pipes were used carbon/epoxy (T 700). In the finite element models, DP 410 as adhesive was used. Models were generated using codes in the ANSYS package software. In numerical analysis, failure internal pressures were determined for all models. Moreover, failure internal pressures for models with different parameters were determined and all stress distributions on critical region were plotted at failure internal pressures. The tress distributions for all the layers of the composite pipes were calculated by using von-Mises failure criteria for adhesives and Tsai-Wu failure criteria for composites.

Generally, critical area and failures created on adhesive region. The bond-lines exist on the adhesive region in the bonding region of composite pipes joined with double adhesive tubular joint. The stress distributions in all bond-lines were compared. Therefore, stress behaviors and distributions were investigated on adhesive region.

Keywords: Finite element analysis, Joint design, Stress analysis, Composite pipes

LIDAR MONITORING AND *IN-SITU* SAMPLING OF ATMOSPHERIC BIOAEROSOL OVER LARGE CITIES AREAS

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Abstract

The work presents one new approach for complex and fast investigation on air pollution of particulate matter (PM) in atmospheric bioaerosol over urban areas. The precise analyses of bioaerosol content by different approaches as presented here during a periods of viral epidemics as one as COVID-19 quarantine could be of essential importance to the further identification of potential sources of respiratory infections [see 1,2]. The study combines the lidar monitoring with *in-situ* sampling in a useful and peculiar way. Objects of investigation were residential neighborhoods of the Bulgarian capital – Sofia during COVID-19 lockdown 2020. The remote sensing makes it possible to quickly map the spatio-temporal coordinates of pollution in large urban areas (see included figure). The mapping was performed by a lidar system installed on the Lidar station of Institute of Electronics, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The laser emitter is a pulsed CuBr vapor laser with a repetition rate of 5-10 KHz at a 15-ns pulse duration and 2-3 W mean output power. The lidar operational distance is exceeding 25 km at 19 cm telescope and a photon counting optical receiver. More information on the monitoring can be found in our work at [3]. In parallel with the remote sensing by means of mobile devices, the mass concentration of PM in mapped urban areas with high pollution was monitored. The data were compared in time and places with those of a licensed state laboratory in the selected by lidar monitoring urban areas. Three methods for *in-situ* sampling are use:1) Electronic sensors for determining the mass concentration of PM2.5 and PM10 in mg/m^3 have been used during the daily experimental practise with calibrated mobile devices type Microcontroller SDS 011; 2) Mobile absorber with filters, where PM should be fixed on; 3) Cascade impactor, which separates the particles by size (from 0,1 up to 7 μm and bigger) for examination of the microbial content and expressed as CFU/m^3. The Optical, Scanning electron microscopy, Energy dispersed spectroscopy imaging and XRD pattern of collected PM showed a large amount of particles with different morphology and chemical contents. Comparative physicochemical analysis were attached to determine the crystal structure, morphology and dispersion of the PM collected. The collected dust material were subjected also to microbiological investigation including PCR analysis. During the COVID-19 lockdown, pollution was relatively low due to reduced traffic and industrial activity in the city. This made it possible to well differentiate the contribution of the biological pollution. The obtained bacterial and fungal isolates were identified based on theirs morphological, physiological and biochemical characteristics. Compared to conventional stationary methods the new approach shows the benefits of lidar monitoring for the rapid detection of pollution sources and the dynamic change of their concentration in place and time.

The analyses of the data on PM and theirs microbial contamination in the context of COVID19 lockdown at first sight shows an increase in the infected citizens, which occurs 4-5 days after the observed increase in PM, bacterial and fungal pollutions in the urban atmosphere.

This creates preconditions for a connection between the spread of viral diseases and the concentration of PM in atmospheric bioaerosol over urban areas.

Keywords: lidar monitoring, particulate matter (PM) in atmospheric bioaerosol, microbiological investigation

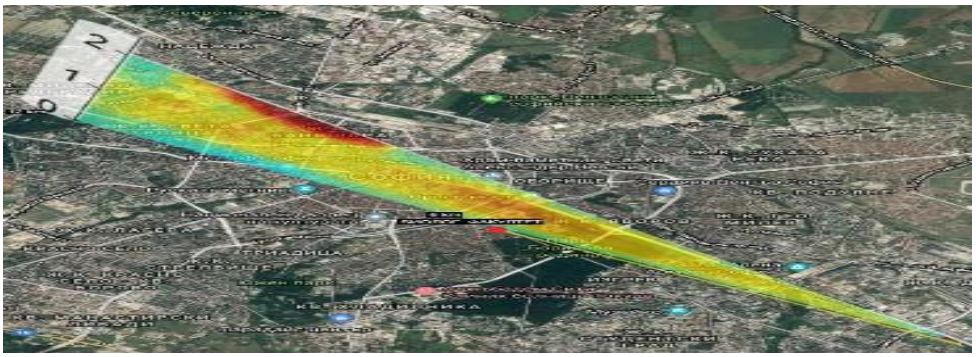

Figure Lidar sectoral mapping of pollution typical for the spring 2020

Acknowledgments

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İMPLANT DESTEKLİ HAREKETLİ TAM PROTEZLERDE KULLANILAN FARKLI TİPTEKİ LOCATOR TUTUCULARIN FONKSİYON SİMÜLASYONU SONUCU KÜTLE KAYIPLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF MASS LOSSES AS A RESULT OF FUNCTION SIMULATION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF LOCATOR ATTACHMENTS USED IN IMPLANT SUPPORTED REMOVABLE COMPLETE DENTURES

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Özet

Tam dişsiz hastaların implant destekli tam protezlerle tedavi edilmesiyle protezlerde stabilite ve retansiyon eksikliği, devamlı kemik yıkımı, çiğneme fonksiyonundaki bozukluklar ve sosyal problemler önlenmiştir. İmplant destekli tam protezlerde retansiyonun sağlanması için locator, top başlı, bar, mıknatıs veya teleskop tutuculu sistemler kullanılmaktadır. Locator tutucuların kendinden hizalama özelliği ile hastanın protezlerini rahatlıkla yerine oturtabilmesi, implant ve üst yapı arasındaki açılanmaları 40 dereceye kadar kompanse edebilmesi ve interoklüzal mesafenin az olduğu durumlarda protezdeki kırılmaları engellemeleri sayesinde tercih edilmektedirler. Dayanak materyali olarak sıklıkla titanyum nitrid kaplama kullanılmaktadır. Ancak günümüzde zirkonyadan locator tutucular ile titanyum karbon nitrid kaplı locator tutucular da kullanılmaktadır. Çalışmamızın amacı bu üç locator sisteminin düz ve açılı olacak şekilde ağız ortamını taklit eden sıvı ortamda takma çıkarma siklusları sonucundaki aşınmaya bağlı kütle kayıplarının saptanması ve değerlendirilmesidir. Açılanma değerlerine uygun olarak açılı deney grupları için deney düzeneği değiştirildi. Her gruptan 7 örnek olacak şekilde toplamda altı grup için 42 örnek oluşturuldu. Alüminyum modeller test sistemine (MTS 858 Mini Bionix II, Eden, Prairie, MN ,USA) eksenel olarak bağlandı. Test sırasında örnekler distile su ile nemlendirilerek ağız ortamı taklit edildi. Sonuç olarak 5.000 siklus sonunda tüm ataşman sistemlerinde aşınma ve deformasyona bağlı kütle kayıpları olduğu gözlendi. Yaptığımız çalışmada hassas terazi ölçümleri sonucunda lastik tutucularda belirgin aşınma izlerken, locator dayanakların daha az aşındığını belirledik. Lastik

ağırlıklarındaki yüzdelik değişime bakıldığın en yüksek ağırlık kaybı Titanyum nitrid kaplı locatorın lastiklerindedir. En düşük ağırlık kaybı ise zirkonya locatorın lastiklerindedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Locator, Locator R-Tx, Zirkonya locator, Retansiyon, İmplant destekli hareketli protezler

Abstract

Treatment of complete edentulous patients with implant-supported complete dentures prevents the lack of stability and retention,continuous bone destruction, chewing dysfunction and social problems. Locator, ball attachment, bar, magnet or telescope attachments systems are used to provide retention in implant supported complete dentures. Locator attachments are preferred because of the self-aligning feature of this type of attachments, the patient can easily fit the prosthesis, compensate the angles between the implant and the superstructure up to 40 degrees and prevent the fractures in the prosthesis when the interocclusal distance is short. Titanium nitride coating is often used. Nowadays, locator attachments produced from zirconia and titanium carbon nitride coated locator attachments are also used. The aim of this study is to determine and evaluate the mass losses of the three locator systems which are straight and angled, due to wear as a result of insertion extraction cycles in wet medium similar to the oral environment. The test setup for angled test groups was changed according to the degrees. 42 samples were created for a total of six groups with 7 samples from each group. Aluminum models were axially connected to the test system (MTS 858 Mini Bionix II, Eden, Prairie, MN, USA). During the test, the samples were moistened with distilled water to simulate the oral environment. As a result, it was observed that at the end of 5,000 cycles, mass losses due to wear and deformation were observed in all attachment systems. We observed that while observing significant wear on the lastic attachments, we determined that the locator abutments were less worn. When looking at the percentage change in tire weights, the highest weight loss is in the lastics of the Titanium nitride coated locator. The lowest weight loss is in the lastics of the zirconia locator.

Keywords: Locator, Locator R-Tx, Zirkonia locator, Retention, Implant supported overdenture

PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE BALKONLARDAN YÜKSELEN MÜZİK

MUSIC RISING FROM THE BALCONIES DURING THE PANDEMIA

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Özet

Türkiye'de, Korana Virüs 11 Mart 2020'de ilk vakanın görülmesiyle, yurdumuzda Korona resmen bir salgın olarak nitelendirilmiştir. Dünya Sağlık Örgüt ve Sağlık Bakanlığımızın uyarılarıyla yurdumuzun da içinde olduğu pek çok ülkede hızla yayılan Covid-19 adlı bir virüs yüzünden tüm dünyada insanlar alışılmışın dışında çok zor günler yaşamaktadır.

Tüm bu sıkıntılı durumlar bireylerde şifa (rehabilite olma) ve yeni yaşam koşullarına uyum (oryantasyon) sorunlarını da beraberinde getirirken müzik adeta bir şifalanma (rehabilitasyon) aracı olarak görülmüştür. İşte bu gerçeklik karşısında müzik, evlerden balkonlara taşınarak sosyal iletişim aracı haline gelmiştir. Evde oturup uzun süreli kendisiyle baş başa kalan bireyler eski fotoğraf albümlerini karıştırıp sosyal medyadan geçmiş dönem arkadaşlarıyla iletişim kurmakta, geçmiş dönemdeki sıradan yaşanmışlıklar bu dönemde güzel, harika, muhteşem olarak düşünülmekte ve bu durumda geçmişe özlem, nostalji ruhsal durumları direkt olarak etkilemektedir. Böylece bireylerde bu dönemle birlikte geçmiş döneme özgü müziklerin dinlenilmesiyle, nostalji müziklerinin önem kazanması ve bu müziklerin balkonlara taşınılması kaçınılmaz olmuştur.

Balkon müziği, bir epidemi karşısında toplumların kendi ulusal ve kültürel değerlerine sahip çıkarak oluşturmuş oldukları bir dayanışma müziği olarak karşımıza çıkar. Bu bağlamda araştırma konumu yapısalcı işlevsel yöntemle ele aldım. Yapısal işlevsel yöntem, toplumu oluşturan bireyler arasındaki ilişki biçimlerindeki en yetkin olanının dayanışma olduğunu ileri sürer. Bu bağlamda yapısalcı işlevisel yaklaşımla ele aldığım araştırma konumuzun yer aldığı çevre ile etkileşim ve iletişimi, doğal çevrenin balkon müziğine etkilerini ortaya koymayı hedeflemiştir.

Akdeniz kültüründe balkonlar güncel yaşamın en önemli mekanları olma konumundadırlar. Ayrıca balkon toplumsal iletişimlerin gündelik yaşam içinde gerçekleştirildiği toplum yapı metaforu olarak da karşımıza çıkar. Balkon toplumun her kesiminden bireyin kendi maddi olanaklarına göre düzenledikleri bir yaşam alanı olmasının yanında gündelik yeme içme ritüellerinin gerçekleştiği bazen geniş açılı (panaromik) ve ince alaylarında (ironilerin) sergilendiği bir alan olma özelliğini de taşır.

Türkiye'de, Korana Virüs 11 Mart 2020'de ilk vakanın görülmesiyle, yurdumuzda Korona resmen bir salgın olarak nitelendirilmiştir. Dünya Sağlık Örgüt ve Sağlık Bakanlığımızın uyarılarıyla yurdumuzun da içinde olduğu pek çok ülkede hızla yayılan Covid-

19 adlı bir virüs yüzünden tüm dünyada insanlar alışılmışın dışında çok zor günler yaşamaktadır.

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Anahtar Kelime: Covid-19, Balkon Müziği, Sosyal Dayanışma, seyirci

Abstract

In Turkey, the Corona by appearance of the first case of the virus on March 11, 2020 was officially described as an epidemic in our country Corona. Due to a virus called Covid-19, which is spreading rapidly in many countries, including our homeland, with the warnings of the World Health Organization and the Ministry of Health, people are experiencing unusually difficult times all over the world.

While all these troublesome situations bring healing (rehabilitation) and adaptation to new living conditions (orientation), music has been seen as a healing (rehabilitation) tool. In the face of this reality, music has become a social communication tool by moving from houses to balconies. Individuals who sit at home and stay alone for a long time, mix old photo albums and communicate with their friends from the social media. Thus, it is inevitable for nostalgia music to gain importance and to move these music to balconies by listening to the music of the past period with individuals during this period.

Balcony music is a solidarity music that societies have created by protecting their national and cultural values against an epidemic. In this context, I dealt with the research position using the structuralist functional method. The structural functional method suggests that the most competent in the forms of the relationship between the individuals who make up the society is solidarity. In this context, the research that I dealt with with a structuralist functional approach aimed to reveal the interaction and communication with the environment in which our subject is located, the effects of the natural environment on balcony music.

Balconies are the most important places of current life in Mediterranean culture. In addition, the balcony emerges as the social structure metaphor, where social communications are carried out in daily life. Balcony, besides being a living space organized by individuals from every segment of the society according to their own financial possibilities, is also an area where daily eating and drinking rituals are held, sometimes in wide-angle (panoramic) and fine regiments (ironies).

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Keyword: Covid-19, Balcony Music, Social Solidarity, audience

CHANNELING THE THEATRE FOR REVOLUTIONARY ENGAGEMENT IN 21ST CENTURY AFRICA

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Abstract

Globally, the theatre has its roots in revolution. Recall Thespis' disengagement from the performance of the Greek Dithyrambic chorus and creating an aristocratic art-one that challenged the tradition of the Dithyramb. This quest for change has also culminated into the reconstruction of the theatre in the service of the society. William Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar, Hamlet* and *Macbeth*, as well as Alfred Jarry's *Ubu Roi* are apt in socio-political reformation.

In Africa the medium of theatre has been used by Athol Fugard, Ngugi Wa Thiong'o and Femi Osofisan to stimulate overt action of their audiences towards political and socio-economic consciousness. In fact, at some point, The Nigerian, South African and Kenyan colonial and postcolonial governments laid a ban on theatrical activities due to the effect of the narrative(s) of the above playwrights on their audience. The new millennium has ushered in socio-economic and political imbalance and woes on the African continent. Hence, mismanagement and bad governance has prevented the growth and development of African spaces.

Against the backdrop of the potency of the theatre, I argue that the theatre of the 21st century should be totally channeled towards revolutionary engagement and political reconstruction of the African continent. This study uses literary and content analysis methodological investigative approached to examine the theatre approach in galvanising the desired support needed for the holistic change needed in Africa.

Keywords: Theatre, Revolutionary Engagement, Africa, Nigeria.

İZLENİMCİLİK AKIMININ ÇAĞDAŞ TÜRK RESİM SANATINA YANSIMALARI

THE REFLECTION OF IMPRESSIONISM MOVEMENT ON MODERN TURKISH ART

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Özet

Bu araştırmada İzlenimcilik akımının çağdaş Türk resim sanatındaki etkilerinin incelenmesi ve dönemin sanatçılarının eserlerindeki göstergelerin çözümlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. 18.yüzyılın sonlarında aydınlanma çağı olarak da kabul edilen Fransız devrimi öncesinde sanat; din, bürokrasi, iktidar merkezinde yer alırken yaşanan devrim sonrasında kendi yapısal özelliklerini, düşünsel yapısını oluşturmaya başlar.19. yüzyılın son çeyreğinde modern dünyada hızla gelişen bilim ve teknolojiyle beraber sanatın ve toplumların tarihi önemli değişimlere tanıklık etmiştir. Bu değişim sürecinde modern insan tüketimin odağında doğadan koparak, yabancılaşmaya başlamıştır. Bu süreçten huzursuz olan bir grup sanatçı artık içinde bulundukları toplumsal yapıyı dikkate almaya ve sanatsal ifade biçimlerinde değişikliğe gitmeye karar verirler. Fransa'da bu akımın öncülerinden Edouard Manet Gerçekçilik akımından İzlenimciliğe geçişte önemli rol oynamaktadır. Yine aynı dönemde Paris'te Fransız Güzel Sanatlar Akademisi'nde ressamlar eserlerinde görülen manzarayı doğrudan, gerçekçi bir biçimde resmetmek yerine, bu manzara karşısında hissettiklerini kendi biçemleriyle anlatarak dönemin resim anlayışına aykırı hareket etmektedirler. Monet, Renoir, Sisley, Cezanne ve Degas gibi isimlerin yer aldığı bu grup, klasik resim anlayışının dışına çıkarak genelde kullanılan temalardan uzaklaşmışlardır. Akımın en büyük özelliği ışığın, rengin, havanın sanatçı izlenimlerinde yeniden sanatsal bir ifade biçimine dönüşmesidir. İzlenimcilik akımının ülkemizdeki etkileri 20. yüzyılın başlarında görülmeye başlamıştır. Ülkelerin sosyal, ekonomik, toplumsal koşulları değerlendirildiğinde akımın çıkış noktası benzer özellik taşımaktadır. Çallı kuşağı ya da 1914 kuşağı olarak da adlandırılan Türk izlenimciliğinin temsilcileri İbrahim Çallı, Nazmi Ziya Güran, Namık İsmail, Hüseyin Avni Lifij gibi dönemin önde gelen ressamlarıdır. Bu çalışmada Türk izlenimci ressamların eserlerindeki izlenimci etkiler yapıt okuma yöntemiyle incelenmiş, akımın çağdaş Türk resim sanatına yansımaları değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İzlenimcilik, Çağdaş Türk Resmi, 1914 Kuşağı

Abstract

It has been aimed within this study to examine the effects of Impressionism movement on Modern Turkish Painting Art and to analyze the signs in the works of the artists of that period. While the art prior to the French Revolution which is considered as the enlightenment era at the end of the 18th century was centered around religion, bureaucracy and political power, it began to form its own structural characteristics and intellectual construction formation. With the rapidly developing science and technology in modern world within the last quarter of the 19th century, the history of art and societies witnessed significant changes. In this period of shift, severing its ties with the nature at the focus of consumption, modern human started to

become estranged. A group of artists bothered by this course of developments decided, from that point on, to take into consideration the societal structure which they were part of and to move towards a shift in their styles of artistic impressions. A forerunner of this movement, Edouard Manet plays an important role in transition from Realism to Impressionism. Similarly, at the same period the artists of French Fine Arts Academy in Paris instead of realistically and directly depicting the observed scenery, reflected, with their own styles, their feelings in the presence of the scenery and acted in opposition to the painting perception of the era. This group which consisted of such names as Monet, Renoir, Sisley, Cezanne ve Degas, moved out of the classical painting perception and distanced themselves from the commonly used themes. The foremost feature of the movement is the retransformation of the light, color and air into an artistic expression style within the impressions of the artist. The influence of Impressionism movement on our country began to be observed at the start of the 20th century. Given the social, economic and public condition of the countries, the outlet of the movement bears a similar quality. The representatives of Turkish Impressionism also known as Çallı Generation or 1914 Generation are the primary painters of the period such as İbrahim Çallı, Nazmi Ziya Güran, Namık İsmail and Hüseyin Avni Lifij. The impressionist influences within the works of the Turkish Impressionist Painters have been examined with the method of artwork reading and the reflection of the movement on modern Turkish Art has been assessed.

Keywords: Impressionism, Modern Turkish Art, 1914 Generation

ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ПОСАДКИ ДЕТСКОЙ ОДЕЖДЫ, ВЫПОЛНЕННОЙ ПО СУЩЕСТВУЮЩИМ МЕТОДИКАМ

STUDYING THE FITTING OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, PERFORMED BY EXISTING METHODS

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Детская одежда - популярный и важный сегмент рынка одежды [1, 2]. Существует большое количество методик конструирования детской одежды, но, к сожалению, ни одна из методик не обеспечивает идеальную посадку на детской фигуре. Проблема заключается в устаревшей классификации размерных признаков. Также в настоящее время наблюдается активный переход к автоматизированным технологиям - здесь возникает проблема некорректного переноса данных об особенностях внешней формы детских фигур, не всегда корректный алгоритм построения базовых конструкций [3]. В производственных условиях именно разработка конструкций на детскую фигуру слабо алгоритмизирована и является, зачастую, авторской методикой конструктора [4].

С целью обобщения существующей информации и разработки методики проектирования конструкций персонифицированной детской одежды, с учетом работы проектировщика в трехмерной среде, авторами проанализирован ряд методик: ЕМКО СЭВ [5], Мюллер и сын [6] У.Алдрич [7]. В ходе примерки макета, построенного на типовую фигуру [8] по методике ЕМКО СЭВ, обнаружен ряд дефектов [9]: не соразмерная прибавка на свободное облегание по переду и спинке, нарушение передне-заднего баланса, недостаточная прибавка на свободное облегание по линии талии, плечевой шов не совпадает с естественной линией плеча. Данные дефекты устранены следующим образом – заложена горизонтальная складка на спинке, плечевой шов перенесен в соответствии с положением антропометрических точек, добавлена свобода по линии талии и бедер при помощи выпуска ткани в среднем шве переда. В ходе примерки макета, построенного по методике У.Алдрич на типовую фигуру, обнаружены следующие дефекты: нарушение передне-заднего баланса, недостаточная прибавка на свободное облегание по линии талии, плечевой шов не совпадает с естественной линией плеча, наклонные складки в области проймы переда, недостаточная прибавка к передне-заднему диаметру руки, недостаточная прибавка к понижению проймы. Обнаруженные дефекты устранены следующим образом: заложена горизонтальная складка на спинке, плечевой шов перенесен в соответствии с положением антропометрических точек, добавлена свобода по линии талии и бедер при помощи выпуска ткани в среднем шве переда, понижена линия середины переда на 1 см, увеличена глубина и ширина проймы.

В ходе примерки макета, построенного по методике Мюллер и сын, обнаружены дефекты: нарушение передне-заднего баланса, недостаточная прибавка на свободное облегание по линии талии, плечевой шов не совпадает с естественной линией плеча, недостаточная прибавка к передне-заднему диаметру руки, недостаточная прибавка к понижению проймы, наклонные складки в области проймы переда. Обнаруженные дефекты устранены следующим образом: заложена горизонтальная складка на спинке, плечевой шов поставлен на место, добавлена свобода по линии талии и бедер при помощи выпуска ткани в среднем шве переда, понижена линия середины переда на 1 см, увеличена глубина и ширина проймы.

После проведения примерок видно, что во всех методиках передне-задний баланс и нахождение плечевого шва является неудовлетворительным. На основании данного анализа можно сделать вывод, что в методиках не проработан момент нахождения плечевой точки, необходимы корректировки передне-заднего баланса, а также необходимо отметить момент понижения линии талии к линии середины переда или введения вытачки на выпуклость живота. Данные пункты являются ключевыми при персонифицированном проектировании детской одежды.

Исследования проведены в рамках выполнения кандидатской диссертации на тему: «Разработка метода проектирования кастомизированных капсульных коллекций в условиях массового производства».

Ключевые слова: детская одежда, методики конструирования, выявление дефектов

MERSİN KENT KİMLİĞİNİN ZİHİN HARİTASI METODUYLA OKUNMASI

READING THE MERSIN CITY IDENTITY WITH MIND MAP METHOD

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Özet

Kentsel çevreler; fiziksel ve doğal bileşenler ve bu bileşenlerin içinde yaşayan canlılardan meydana gelir. Canlıların karşılıklı veya diğer bileşenlerle olan etkileşimi, mekânsal ve sosyal deneyimleri kentin kendine ait sosyal, kültürel ve ekonomik değerlerini oluşturur. Bütün bu değerler de kentlerin özgün kimlik öğeleri haline gelir.

Kentin algılanma düzeyine bağlı olarak, kimlik öğeleri; bireysel ve toplumsal hafızada değişkenlik gösterebilir. Kişilerin kültürel birikimi, mekan içerisindeki geçirdiği süre ve bu süre içerisindeki bireysel veya kitlesel deneyimleri, ortamın ses, ışık, ısı gibi dış faktörleri kente ait kimlik öğelerinin algılanmasında etkilidir. Bu algılama sonucunda mekân, hem fiziksel hem de zihinsel olarak kişilerin hafızalarında tanımlanmakta ve kişilerin zihin haritaları oluşmaktadır.

Mersin 19.yy'da deniz ticaretinin etkisi ile gelişmiş bir kenttir. Deniz iskeleleri, ticari faaliyetlerin sürdüğü meydanlar ve geleneksel ticaret ve konut yapıları bu dönemin şehir dokusunu oluşturan öğelerdir. Ticaretin gelişmesi ve nüfusun hızlı atışı sonucu, kent batı yönünde ve deniz kıyısına paralel gelişim göstermiş, tarihi çekirdek merkezi iş alanına dönüşmüş ve konut bölgeleri batıya ve kuzeye kaymıştır.

Bu çalışmada, Akdeniz liman kentlerinden Mersin'in zihin haritası metodu ile kent kimliğini oluşturan bileşenlerinin ortaya çıkartılması, tartışılması ve kent stratejileri için veri oluşturması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla mimarlık bölümünde yüksek lisans eğitimi alan öğrencilerden Mersin zihin haritalarını hazırlamaları istenmiştir. Çalışma sonunda haritalar aracılığıyla, Mersin'in kimlik oluşumuna etkisi olan doğal ve yapılı kent bileşenleri değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kent Kimliği, Mersin, Zihin Haritası

Abstract

Urban environments; It consists of physical and natural components and living creatures living in these components. The interaction, spatial and social experiences of living things with mutual or other components constitute the social, cultural and economic values of the city. All these values become the authentic identity elements of the cities.

Depending on the perception level of the city, identity items; it may vary in individual and social memory. The cultural accumulation of the people, the time they spend in the space and their individual or mass experiences within this period, external factors such as sound, light and heat of the environment are effective in the perception of identity elements of the city. As a result of this perception, the space is defined both physically and mentally in people's memories and people's mind maps are formed.

Mersin is a city developed in the 19th century with the effect of sea trade. Sea piers, squares where commercial activities continue and traditional commercial and residential buildings are the elements that make up the urban texture of this period. As a result of the development of trade and the rapid increase of the population, the city has developed in the west direction and parallel to the seaside, the historical core center has turned into a business area and the residential areas have shifted to the west and north.

In this study, it is aimed to reveal and discuss the components that make up the urban identity of Mersin, one of the Mediterranean port cities, and to create data for urban strategies. For this purpose, students who received master's degree in architecture were asked to prepare Mersin mind maps. At the end of the study, the natural and built urban components that affect Mersin identity formation were evaluated through maps.

Keywords: Urban Identity, Mersin, Mind Map

ŞƏMKİR ORTA ƏSR ŞƏHƏRİNDƏ AŞKARLANAN YENİ NUMİZMATİK TAPINTILAR

Məmmədova Aygün Musa qızı
AMEA Milli Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzeyinin "Numizmatika və epiqrafika" elmi fond şöbəsinin böyük elmi işçisi, t.ü.f.d.
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Hülasa

AMEA Milli Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzeyinin Numizmatika Fondunda qorunan materiallar sırasında arxeoloji qazıntılar zamanı aşkarlanan sikkələr xüsusilə maraqlıdır. Məhz belə tapıntıların tədqiqi nəinki bir sıra numizmatik məsələləri həll etməyə, həm də muzey kolleksiyasının zənginləşməsinə səbəb olur.

2006-2008-ci illərdə AMEA Arxeologiya və Etnoqrafiya İnstitutunun "Orta əsrlər arxeologiyası" şöbəsinin müdiri, Şəmkir arxeoloji ekspedisiyanın rəhbəri, t.ü.e.d. Tarix Dostiyevin rəhbərliyi ilə Şəmkir-Gəncə şossesinin sol istiqamətində, Şəmkirçayın sahilində aparılan arxeoloji qazıntılar nəticəsində orta əsr Şəmkir şəhəri narınqalasının xarabalıqları aşkar edilmişdir. Qeyd edilən ərazidə tapılmış faktiki materiallar (kəsici və deşici alətlər, şirli və şirsiz saxsı məmulatı, fayans fraqmentləri, inşaat keramikası, şüşə və metal qab qırıntıları, sümük əşyalar, bəzəklər) sırasında həm də sikkələr aşkar edilmişdir.

Məqalədə ilk dəfə olaraq qeyd edilən ərazidə aşkarlanan müxtəlif dövlərə aid mis sikkələr (cəmi: 5 sikkə) tədqiq edilmişdir.

Hazırda AMEA Milli Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzeyinin Numizmatika Fondunda qorunan bu tapıntılar sırasında üzərində kufi xəttli yazılar olan 2 mis felsin (NF 56615 - 1,9 q; NF 56616 - 2,4 q) Abbasi xəlifələri - əl-Mehdi Muhəmməd (775 - 785) Harun ər-Raşid ibn əl-Mehdi (786 - 809) dövründə Aranda zərb edildiyi müəyyən edilmişdir.

Şəmkir orta əsr şəhərində aşkarlanmış digər sikkələrin numizmatik təyinatını təqdim edirik:

1. NF 56617. Səlcuqlular. II Süleymanşah ibn Qılıc Arslan (595 - 600 = 1198 - 1203), mis fels, 3,5 q;

2. NF 56619. Eldənizlər. Əbubəkr bin Muhəmməd (587 – 607 = 1191 - 1211), bilon dirhəm, 6,9 q;

3. NF 56620. Gürcüstan. Rusudan (1223 - 1247). Gürcü xronikonu ilə 447 = 1227, mis fels, 5,9 q.

Məqalədə qeyd edilən sikkələrin numizmatik tipləri açıqlanmış, Azərbaycanın digər məkanlarında olan bənzər tapıntılar qeyd edilmiş, VIII – XIII əsrlərdə belə sikkələrin daxili pul təsərrüfatında və ticarət əlaqələrində istifadəsi barədə məlumatlar təqdim edilmişdir.

Numizmatik təyinat üçün vacib əhəmiyyətə malik belə tapıntılar həm də qədim Şəmkir şəhərinin orta əsrlərdə də intensiv yaşayış məkanı olduğunu təsdiq edir.

Açar sözlər: Şəmkir, Abbasilər, Səlcuqilər, Eldənizlər, Gürcüstan, muzey, fond

NEW NUMIZMATIK FINDINGS DISCOVERED IN MEDIEVAL TOWN OF SHAMKIR

Abstract

Materials preserved in Numismatic Foundation of National Museum of History of Azerbaijan, coins found during archaeological digging are specifically intriguing. The exploration of such findings leads to not only solution to an array of numismatic issues, but also enriching the range of exhibits for museums.

Between 2006 and 2008, with the supervision of Dr Tarix Dostiyev,scientist in History and the head of "Archaeology of medieval centuries" department, ruins of small tower of medieval Shamkir were unearthed on the bank of Shamkir river, in the direction of Shamkir-Ganja motorway. The actual materials (jagged, keen tools, fragments, construction ceramics, debris of glass and metal pots, items made of bone, decorations) discovered in the setting mentioned above also included coins.

Copper coins (totally:5 coins),which belong to various periods, were first explored in the article.

Currently, 2 copper fuluses (NF 56615 – 1.9g; NF 56616 -2.4g)with kufi writing on them are among the items found in Numismatical Found of National Azerbaijan History Museum ANAS.They are determined to have been inscribed during the reign of Abbasi khalifs al Mehdi Muhammad(775-785) and Harun ar- Rashid (786-809).

Below are depicted some of other coins and their numismatic destination detected in medieval town of Shamkir.

1. NF 56617. Seljuk. II Suleyman ibn Qılıc Arslan (595 - 600 = 1198 - 1203), copper fulus, 3,5g;

2. NF 56619. İldegizid. Abubakr bin Muhammad (587 – 607 = 1191 - 1211), bilon dirham, 6,9 g;

3. NF 56620. Georgia. Rusudan (1223 - 1247). With Georgian chronology 447 = 1227, copper fulus, 5,9 g.

Numismatic types of tokens mentioned in the article have been identified, other alike tokens in different parts of Azerbaijan have been noted. Besides, facts have been depicted in terms of the use of such tokens in domestic currency... and in trade relations in 8-13th centuries.

These findings that carry utter significance in numismatic destinations also confirm Shamkir city to be actively populated area in medieval centuries.

Keywords: Shamkir, Abbasids, Seljuk, İldegizid, Georgia, museum, found

KARS YÖRESİNDE BULUNAN MADALYONLU HALILARIN TESPİTİ

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Özet

Anadolu'nun en eski yerleşim merkezlerinden biri olan Kars ili Doğu Anadolu bölgesinin kuzeydoğu kesimlerinde yer almaktadır. Anadolu ile Kafkaslar arasında bir geçiş noktası olarak yer alan Kars, tarihöncesi dönemlerden bu yana yerleşim merkezi olarak kullanılmıştır. MÖ 9000 yılına kadar uzanan tarihi geçmişi olan topraklar üzerinde birçok uygarlık hüküm sürmüş ve bunların izleri günümüze kadar gelmektedir. Ayrıca Anadolu'ya açılan kapı özelliğini taşıması ile günümüze kadar el sanatları açısından köklü bir geçmişe sahiptir.

Geleneksel el sanatları toplumların, özgün folklorik değerlerini, duygularını, sanatsal beğenileri ve kültürel özelliklerini yansıtan, aynı zamanda da üretildikleri bölgeye tanıklık eden geçmişe ışık tutan toplumların kültürel kimliğinin bir parçasıdır. Yörede günümüze kadar varlığını sürdüren bu el sanatlarından biri de el dokumacılığıdır. Bölgenin iklim şartları, yöre insanının hayvancılıkla uğraşması uzun süren kış ayları sebebiyle halk el dokumacılığına önem vermiştir.

Yaşanan değişimler, gelişen teknoloji, müşteri taleplerindeki değişimler ve farklı tasarım anlayışının etkisiyle süreçler değişime uğramaktadır. Fakat Kars'ta toplum, kullanılan malzeme dışında geleneksel halı dokumacılığında motif, renk ve kompozisyon özelliklerini günümüze kadar taşımayı başarmıştır. Bunların arasında en bilinenleri madalyonlu halılardır.

Araştırmada günümüzde halı-kilim ticaretinde faaliyetini sürdüren ve bu konuda geçmişte faaliyet göstermiş olan kişilerle ulaşılabildiği ölçüde yüz yüze görüşmeler yapılarak veri toplanmaya çalışılmıştır. Ayrıca Kars yöresinde eskiden dokunmuş ve günümüze ulaşmış madalyonlu halı ürünlerinden 25 ürün tespit edilmiş olup yalnızca 5 adet madalyonlu halı örneği üzerinde detaylı incelemeyi motif, renk ve kompozisyon özelliklerini araştırmayı, sonraki nesillere aktarılmasını sağlamak amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kars, El Sanatları, Halı, Madalyon

EVALUATION OF CARPETS WITH LOCKETS IN KARS

Abstract

Kars is a city in the northeastern part of Eastern Anatolia, and it is one of the oldest settlements. As a passage between Anatolia and Caucasus, it has been a center of population since prehistoric times. With a past that can be traced back to 9000 B.C., Kars has marks of many civilizations. As a gateway to Anatolia, it also has a deep rooted history of handicrafts.

Traditional handicrafts are important parts of cultural identity, which represent folkloric values, emotions, tastes and cultural characteristics of a society, and can be considered as the witnesses of the history of the region they are produced in. In Kars, one of the handicrafts that still subsists is carpet weaving. It is an important practice in the area due to the climatic factors (with long winters), and animal breeding. Carpet weaving practice is in a constant change due to technological transformations, changes in demands, and various design approaches. However, the tradition has protected motifs, colors and compositional characteristics, besides the use of materials. Carpets with lockets are well-known traditional products.

This research includes data from face-to-face interviews with carpet sellers in Kars. Twenty five old carpets with lockets were evaluated, and five of them were analyzed in detail in terms of motifs, colors, and composition.

Keywords: Kars, handicrafts, carpet, locket.

DEDE KORKUT HİKÂYELERİNDEKİ KAPAK TASARIMLARININ TÜRK KÜLTÜRÜ UNSURLARI AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE COVER DESIGNS IN DEDE KORKUT STORIES IN TERMS OF TURKISH CULTURAL ELEMENTS

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Özet

Resim, çağlar boyunca, insan iletişiminde etkili bir unsur olarak ortaya çıkar. İnsanoğlu bilgiyi aktarmada yazıdan önce resim kullanmıştır. Yazılı eserlerin sunumunda ise görsellik ön plandaki yerini her zaman korumuştur. Bilgilenme aracı olan kitap, kapak resmi ile yazar ve okur arasında ilk iletişimi sağlayan kaynaktır. Kapak resmi aynı zamanda kitabın içeriğini görsel açıdan da en güzel biçimde yansıtmalıdır söylemi ise kapak resminin önemini ortaya koyar.

Yüzyıllardır devam eden Türk kültürünün önemli kişilerinden birisi olan Dede Korkut (Korkut Ata) Türklüğün derin hafızasının bir değeridir. Hikayelerinde Oğuz Türklerinin boy teşkilatlarını, yaşayış tarzını, günlük hayatlarını anlatmaktadır. Aynı zamanda Oğuz boyunun manevi ve kültürel değerlerine sahip çıkması, varlıklarını korumaları, güçlü bir topluluk halinde nesillerini devam ettirmeleri adına aktarımlarda bulunarak, iz bırakmıştır. Türk kültürünün ve edebiyatının yapı taşlarından olan 'Dede Korkut' adlı eserin, günümüzde sayısız örnekleri mevcuttur. Kültür aktarımında yalnızca yazının değil, görselin de büyük önem taşıdığı günümüzde "Dede Korkut Hikâyeleri" temel alınarak yayınlanan kitapların kapak tasarımlarının Türk kültürü ve geleneğiyle bağlantısının araştırılıp incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Dede Korkut hikayelerinin günümüz uyarlamalarındaki kitap yayımlarında görsel olarak Türk kültürüne ait taşıdığı izlerin belirlenmesi, kitap kapaklarındaki görsel aktarımın başarısı, gelecek nesillerin hafızasında Türk kültürüne ait öğelerin doğru anlaşılması ve yitip gitmemesi açısından önem taşımaktadır.

Çalışmada doküman analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Yirmi beş farklı kitap kapağı tasarımı incelenmiş ve elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda yedi farklı tema oluşturulmuştur. En çok kullanılan temanın, savaş teması olduğu görülmüştür. Bunun dışında kopuz enstrümanı ve at figürleri kapak tasarımında öne çıkan ögelerdir. Elde edilen verilere göre mücadele konulu hikâyelerin kapak tasarımlarında savaş temasının öne çıktığı, Dede Korkut tasviri konusunda ise ortak bir fikrin olmadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dede Korkut, kapak tasarımı, Türk kültürü unsurları

Abstract

Painting emerges as an influential element in human communication throughout the ages. Human beings used pictures before writing to convey knowledge. In the presentation of written

works, visuality has always kept its place in the foreground. The book, which is a means of information, is the first source of communication between the author and the reader with the cover art. The statement that the cover art should also reflect the content of the book in the most beautiful way visually reveals the importance of the cover painting.

Dede Korkut (Korkut Ata), one of the important figures of Turkish culture for centuries, is a value of the deep memory of Turkishness. In his stories, he describes the tribal organizations, lifestyle and daily lives of the Oghuz Turks. At the same time, she left her mark by making transfers in order to protect the spiritual and cultural values of the Oghuz tribe, to protect their existence and to continue their generation as a strong community. There are countless examples of the work named "Dede Korkut", which is one of the building blocks of Turkish culture and literature. It is aimed to investigate and examine the connection of the cover designs of the books published on the basis of "Dede Korkut Stories" with Turkish culture and tradition in today's world, where not only writing but also visuals are of great importance in cultural transfer. Determining the visual traces of Turkish culture in book publications in today's adaptations of Dede Korkut stories is important in terms of the success of the visual transfer on the book covers, the correct understanding of the elements of Turkish culture in the memory of future generations and their disappearance.

Document analysis method was used in the study. Twenty-five different book cover designs were examined and seven different themes were created based on the data obtained. It was seen that the most used theme was the war theme. Apart from that, the kopuz instrument and horse figures are prominent elements in the cover design. According to the data obtained, it was concluded that the war theme stands out in the cover designs of the stories about struggle, and that there is no common idea about the depiction of Dede Korkut.

Keywords: Dede Korkut, cover design, elements of Turkish culture

KOZMİK ZAMANDA SANAT

ART IN COSMIC TIME

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Özet

Bu araştırmanın savı insanlık tarihinin yazı ile birlikte değil, büyük patlama ile birlikte başladığının ve insanlık tarihini şekillendiren evrimin muhteşem ürünü olan insan beyninin külleri ile birlikte, tekrar kozmosa dönüşünün dolambaçlı hikâyesidir. Yıldız tozu olan insanın hikâyesi, büyük patlamadan sonra soğuyarak, soluk mavi nokta olan dünyanın, Kozmosa doğması ile başlar. Evrenin doğuş hikâyesinin insanlık tarihini nasıl etkilediğini, insan tarihinin yazı ile değil, insanın ilk antik yazıtları olan DNA'nın yaşamı nasıl şekillendirdiğini ve yaşamın içerisinde sanatın nerede durduğunu, sanatın; bugün yaşamımızda unuttuğumuz gerçekliğimizi bize nasıl hatırlattığını açıklıyor.

Sanatın nereden doğduğunu araştırırken yaşamın ilk başlangıcına yani Kozmosa gidiyoruz. Kozmosun doğuşundan sonra canlı yaşamı, insanın evrimi ve insan ürünü olan sanatın doğduğu yeri anlamak için Kozmik Zaman'da yolculuğa çıkıyor ve insanın korkuları ile birlikte oluşturduğu toplulukları, toplulukların üretimleri ile birlikte ritüel, haz ve estetik kavramını, estetik kavramı üzerinden gelişen tartışmalar ışığında sanatın yolunu, diğer taraftan insanın kurallarıyla birlikte devlet oluşunu, devletlerin uluslaştığı yerden ırklara ayrılışını ve bu ayrılış ile birlikte yalnızlaşan insanın bireyliğindeki yolculuğu ve nihayetinde onun çıktısına bakıyoruz. Topluluklardan kitlelere dönüşümümüzde, simülasyon bir dünyanın izlerini sürüyor, Kozmik zamanın son saniyesinde insan yaşamının bir ürünü olarak doğan sanatın, insanın tarihi ile birlikte gelişmesine, sanatın tarihi ilerleyişindeki etkilerine ve bir arşiv olmaktan çok, sanatın insanın ilk antik anıtlarımıza yazılışını görüyoruz. Günümüz sanatının ise geçmişe özlemini hangi dille anlattığını okuyarak, disiplinler arası sanatın bizi geçmişle nasıl kenetlediğini çöp kenarında buluyor ve onun kokusunu herkes duysun diye ortaya bırakıyoruz. İşte tam burada, simülasyon dünyasında disiplinler arası sanat, biz insanların geçmişine duyduğu bağlılığın, özlemin ve geçmişin şimdiyle bağının bir çıktısı olarak, bir iddia olarak karşımıza çıkıyor.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Sanat, Kozmos, Disiplinler Arası Sanat, Simülasyon, Estetik

Abstract

The argument of this research is the winding story of human history that began not with inscription but with the big bang and returned to the cosmos with the ashes of the human brain, the magnificent product of evolution that shaped human history. The story of humankind, which is stardust, begins with the world's, which became the pale blue dot by cooling down

after the big bang, being born into the Cosmos. It tells how the story of the birth of the universe affected the history of humanity, how it is shaped not with writing but with the DNA, which is the first ancient inscriptions of human beings, and where art stands within life and explains how it reminds us of our reality that we have forgotten in our lives today.

While investigating where the art originated, we end up at the beginning of life, the Cosmos. After the birth of the cosmos, we go on a journey in Cosmic Time to understand living life, human evolution, and the birthplace of human-made art and we look at the communities created by human's fears, at the concept of ritual, pleasure, and aesthetics with the productions of communities, at the way of art in the light of discussions over the concept of aesthetics and at the humankind, on the other hand, becoming a state together with its rules, the separation of states from where they were nationalized into races and at the journey of the individual who became solitary with this separation and ultimately its output. In our transformation from communities to masses, the simulation follows the traces of a world, we see the development of art, which was born as a product of human life in the last second of cosmic time, with the history of human beings, its effects on the historical progress of art and the inscription of art on our first ancient monuments rather than an archive. By reading the language in which contemporary art expresses its longing for the past, we find how interdisciplinary art connects us with the past at the edge of the garbage, and leave it to reveal its scent for everyone to realize. At that point, in the world of simulation, interdisciplinary art appears as a claim, as an outcome of the attachment and longing as we humans have for our past and connection of the past to the present.

Keywords: Art, Cosmos, Interdisciplinary Art, Simulation, Aesthetics

COGNITIVE ONOMASTICS: STUDYING COGNITION IN VIDEO GAMES

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Abstract

Cognitive sciences have made a significant impact on linguistics that resulted in the emergence of an interdisciplinary branch of linguistics – cognitive linguistics. The scholars have been recently discussing cognitive onomastics as a new approach to the study of proper names based on a cognitive approach to language. The key elements differentiating onomastics from cognitive onomastics are its tasks. Cognitive onomastics aims at identifying the cognitive matrices as a basis of proper names´ building and specifying the patterns of storing, transforming and retrieving onomastic information.

A video game is characterized as a complex phenomenon – a media text implementing a videogame discourse and a piece of fiction of a definite genre – and is proved to be restricted to a number of objects which names reflect the genre peculiarities. Based on the above premise, I study the Fallout video game anthroponyms, using the componential analysis to identify the naming motivations, that let me build the cognitive matrix of a core-periphery model and see the ways genre peculiarities are reflected in the model.

In my proposed presentation, I will outline the current status of cognitive onomastics with a brief overview of the latest research in this area. A video game will be characterized as a complex communicative and discursive phenomenon. I will discuss how the anthroponymic information is stored and retrieved within a video game of a post-apocalyptic genre. I will address the peculiarities of the post-apocalyptic genre and investigate how they are reflected in a conceptual structure of an anthroponymic concept.

Keywords: Video Game, Cognitive Onomastics, Anthroponym, Cognitive Matrix

REFLECTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC RELATIONS STUDIES ON TARGET AUDIENCE

KURUM İÇİ HALKLA İLİŞKİLER ÇALIŞMALARININ HEDEF KİTLEYE YANSIMALARI

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Abstract

While determining target groups, the simplest way to determine the internal and external target groups is to differentiate the internal and external target groups. But most of the time, this distinction remains only on paper. Campaigns, applications and informative materials are prepared according to the external target group. Internal target mass is not included. In this regard, in-house employees are often neglected. Internal communication is not considered. However, it is necessary to have a two-way communication method between the business and its employees. Two-way communication the right information must be freely able to go downwards or horizontally. The flow of information in internal communication creates trust between managers and employees. Managers should be honest and impartial to their employees. In this way, the level of satisfaction of employees will increase. Every satisfied worker feels himself / herself in the business. It is possible that the personnel whose problems are solved can provide more performance. Employees in businesses with positive internal communication show more interest in their business. In reality, the winners here are the profitable business owners. Because a motivated worker will use his performance to its end and make maximum effort. This will lead to an increase in production efficiency. Satisfaction input will result as output increase. The high level of internal motivation will change the outlook of the consumers positively in a short time by showing its effect on the external target audience. This also will increase the profitability of the business. Satisfaction of the consumer is based on satisfaction of the internal staff. Consumers become loyal customers by choosing the businesses they are satisfied with. Because no consumer / customer prisoner is no longer a customer in the new century. Thanks to technology and the internet, every consumer has the freedom to buy any product from the seller he wants. In such an environment, businesses must pay attention to the internal (employee) and external (customer) target groups. Otherwise, unsatisfied employees can lead to the creation of consumers who cannot be satisfied.

Keywords: Public Relations, Communication, Consumer, Consumer Satisfaction.

Özet

İşletmeler hedef gruplarını belirlerken en basit şekli ile iç ve dış hedef kitlelerini de belirleyerek iç-dış hedef kitle ayrımı yapmaktadır. Fakat çoğu zaman bu ayrım sadece kağıt üstünde kalmaktadır. Kampanyalar, uygulamalar, bilgi verici malzemeler hazırlanırken dış hedef kitleye göre hazırlanmaktadır. İç hedef kitle buna dâhil edilmemektedir. Bu bakımdan kurum içi çalışanlar çoğu zaman ihmal edilmektedir. Kurum içi iletişime önem verilmemektedir. Fakat işletme ile çalışanları arasında iki yönlü bir iletişim yönteminin olması gereklidir. İki yönlü iletişim doğru bilginin özgürce aşağı yukarı yönlü veya yatay gidebiliyor

olması gerekmektedir. İç iletişimde bilgi akışı yöneticiler ve çalışanlar arasında bir güveni oluşturur. Yöneticiler çalışanlarına karşı dürüst ve tarafsız davranabilmelidir. Bu şeklide işlemede çalışanların memnuniyet düzeyleri yükselecektir. Memnun edilmiş her çalışan kendini iş yerine ait hisseder. Sorunları çözülen personellerin daha fazla performans sağlaması mümkündür. İç iletişimi olumlu gerçekleşen işletmelerde çalışanlar işlerine daha fazla ilgi gösterir. Gerçekte yine burada kazanan, karlı çıkan işletme sahipleridir. Çünkü motive edilmiş bir çalışan performansını son noktasına kadar kullanacak ve maksimum çaba sarf edecektir. Bu da üretim veriminin artmasına neden olacaktır. Memnuniyet girdisi üretim artışı çıktısı olarak sonuç verecektir. İç motivasyonun yüksek olması kısa zamanda dış hedef kitle üzerinde etkisini göstererek tüketicilerin bakış açısını olumlu yönde değiştirecektir. Bu da işletmenin karlılığını arttıracaktır. Dış hedef kitlenin, tüketicinin memnun edilmesi iç personelin memnun edilmesine dayanmaktadır. Tüketiciler memnun oldukları işletmeleri tercih ederek sadık müşteri olmaktadır. Çünkü yeni yüzyılda artık hiçbir tüketici/müşteri mahkûm müşteri değildir. Teknoloji ve internet sayesinde her bir tüketici istediği ürünü istediği satıcıdan alabilme özgürlüğüne sahiptir. Böyle bir ortamda işletmelerin iç (çalışan) ve dış (müşteriler) hedef kitlelerine önem vermesi mecburidir. Aksi takdirde memnun edilmemiş çalışanlar memnun edilemeyecek tüketicilerin oluşmasına sebep olabilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Halkla İlişkiler, İletişim, Tüketici, Tüketici Memnuniyeti

ANALYSIS OF MEDIA VIOLENCE ON CHILD'S MENTAL HEALTH: THE CASE STUDY OF 24 HOURS SERIAL DRAMA CRIME THRILLER MOVIE

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Abstract

Exposure to electronic media violence increases the risk of children behaving aggressively in their communities. From that context, many studies confirm that media violence effects are considered as public health threats not only to children but also to adults. Actually, violence is an accepted part of television programming and filmmaking in our contemporary society. Thus, it is obvious that in thriller film content, there are some violent elements that could be harmful to child's psychology while watching a series movie. This paper aims to analyze the media violence on child's mental health based upon drama thriller movie. It essentially focuses on the 24 hours serial drama crime thriller movie. The research is conducted through descriptive method in-depth observation. The data were complemented by documentary analysis. With psychological theory, many researchers agree that most of children are victims of media violence while watching series movies. This study attempts to describe the negative effects of media violence on child's mental health such as priming process; imitation process, arousal process. It finally concludes that (1) media violence is effectively manifested in 24 hours thriller movie; (2) impacts of 24 hours thriller movie are severe on child's mental health.

Keywords: Media violence, Television, Thriller movie, child, Mental health

KÜLTÜREL ETKİLEŞİM PERSPEKTİFİNDEN KIRGIZİSTAN-TÜRKİYE MANAS ÜNİVERSİTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SOSYAL MEDYA PAYLAŞIMLARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

THE ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS OF THE OF KYRGYZSTAN-TURKEY MANAS UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN A CULTURAL INTERACTION PERSPECTIVE

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Özet

Bu çalışmada Kırgızistan-Türkiye Manas Üniversitesi hazırlık sınıfında okuyan hazırlık sınıfı öğrencilerinin instagram paylaşımları kültürel etkileşim perspektifinden incelenmiştir. Çalışma içerisinde sekiz aylık bir süreci kapsayan paylaşımlar ele alınmıştır. Bu paylaşımlar dört kategori içerisinde incelenmiştir. Bu kategoriler Mekansal, Giyim-Kuşam, Dilsel ve yakın arkadaşlıklar olarak kategorize edilmiştir. Kategoriler oluşturulurken Nuri Bilgen'in içerik analizi kitabından yararlanılmıştır. Deneklerin belirlenen aylar içerisinde yapmış oldukları paylaşımlar bu çerçevede incelenmiştir. Belirlenmiş olan kategorilerde bireylerin nasıl kültürel etkileşime maruz kaldıkları ortaya çıkarılmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu süreçte instagram uygulamasının tercih edilme sebebi ise z kuşağının en çok kullandığı sosyal medya platformu olmasıdır.

Araştırma sonuçlarına baktığımızda, paylaşımların büyük bir çoğunluğunun kız öğrenciler tarafından yapıldığı görülmektedir. Bireyler ağırlıklı olarak mekansal paylaşımlarda bulunmuşlardır. Şehir, üniversite ve gezmiş oldukları yerlerde yapmış oldukları paylaşımlar bu kategoride incelenmiştir. İkinci sırada ise farklı kültürlere sahip yakın arkadaş gruplarının kendi aralarındaki paylaşımları gelmektedir. Bu da kültürel etkileşimin yansımaları açısından dikkat çekmektedir. Yeni öğrenmeye başladıkları diller de paylaşımlarına açık bir şekilde yansımaktadır. Giyim-kuşam paylaşımları en az seviyede kalmış olarak gözükmektedir. Bu da öğrencilerin etkileşimde bulunmuş oldukları kültürlerin giyim-kuşam özelliklerine henüz adapte olamadıklarının bir göstergesi olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kültürel Etkileşim, Öğrenci, İnstagram

Abstract

In this study, preparation school students' Instagram shares who are studying in Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University preparatory classes were examined from the perspective of cultural interaction. Shares covering an eight-month period were discussed in the study. These posts are analyzed in four categories. These categories are categorized as Spatial, Clothing, Linguistic and close friendships. The content analysis book of Nuri Bilgen was used while creating these categories. The shares of the subjects within the specified months were examined within this framework. It has been tried to reveal how individuals are exposed to

cultural interaction in the determined categories. The reason why Instagram application is preferred in this process is that it is the most used social media platform of generation z.

When we look at the results of the research, it is seen that most of the posts are made by female students. Individuals mainly shared spatial shares. The posts they made in the city, in the university and the places they visited were examined in this category. In the second place comes the sharing of close friends with different cultures among themselves. This draws attention in terms of the reflections of cultural interaction. The languages they have just started to learn are clearly reflected in their sharing. The sharing of clothing and apparel seems to be at the lowest level. This is an indication that the students have not yet adapted to the clothing features of the cultures they interact with.

Keywords: Cultural Interaction, Student, Instagram

DAĞLIK KARABAĞ ÇATIŞMASININ AJANS HABERLERİNE YANSIMASI: ANADOLU AJANSI VE AZERTAC HABER AJANSI ÖRNEĞİNDE

REFLECTİON OF THE NAGORNO KARABAKH CONFLİCT ON AGENCY NEWS: THE EXAMPLE OF ANADOLU AGENCY AND AZERTAC NEWS AGENCY

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Özet

Sovyetler Sosyalist Cumhuriyet Birliğinin yıkılmasının ardından bağımsızlığını ilan eden ülkeler arasında yer almayı başaran Azerbaycan-Ermenistan devletleri, "Dağlık Karabağ" sorunu ile dış politikada düşman iki devlet haline bürünmüşlerdir. Diplomasi de anlaşmaya varamayan Azerbaycan-Ermenistan hükümetleri askeri, siyasi ve ekonomi açıdan çatışmaya girmişlerdir. 27 Eylül 2020 tarihinde iki ülke arasında "Dağlık Karabağ" sorunu üzerine çatışmalar başlamış, bu çatışmalar savaş boyutunu almıştır. Azerbaycan-Ermenistan arasında yaşanılan çatışmaların nedeni olan Dağlık Karabağ bölgesi, jeopolitik öneme sahip olduğundan iki ülke arasında anlaşmazlığa varılan bölge olma özelliğine sahiptir. Azerbaycan sınırları içerisinde yer alan Dağlık Karabağ bölgesi, Ermenilerin çoğunlukta olduğu bir bölgedir. Karabağ Ermenilerin çoğunluğu 'Artsak Ermeni Cumhuriyeti'ni ilan etmek amacıyla ayaklanması sonucunda başlayan Azerbaycan-Ermenistan arasındaki çatışmalar iki ülkenin birbirine düşman kesilmesini sağlamıştır.

1992 yılında "Hocalı Katliamı", 2016 yılında "Nisan Savaşı" ve en son 27 Eylül 2020 tarihinde yaşanılan çatışamalarda, sivil olmak üzere birçok insan hayatını kaybetmiştir. Bu çatışmalar milliyetçi tepkiyi doğurup, iki ülke vatandaşlarında nefret duygularını ön plana çıkarmıştır. İki ülke başkanları da, Dağlık Karabağ sorununda bir çözüme varamamışlardır. Karabağ sorununa çözüm getirmek amacıyla, 1992'de Avrupa Güvenlik ve İşbirliği Teşkilatı (AGİT) Minsk Grubu kurulmuştur. Bu grupta somut çözümlere ulaşamamıştır. Azerbaycan-Ermenistan arasında yaşanılan çatışmalara Türkiye'de kayıtsız kalmayarak, Azerbaycan Türklerinin yanında olduğunu dile getirmiş ve Azerbaycan'a destek vermiştir. Siyasi, ekonomi ve askeri yönden Türkiye, Azerbaycan'ın yanında olduğunu medyada duyurmuştur.

Azerbaycan-Ermenistan arasında yaşanılan çatışma, ajans haberlerinin de gündeminde olmuştur. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örnekleminde yayımlanan Azerbaycan-Ermenistan arasında yaşanılan çatışma konulu 27 eylül 2020 tarihli haber içeriklerinin söylemine bakılmış, haber içeriklerinin söylem analizi tekniği ile incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Söylem analizi tekniği kapsamında cevabı aranan sorular doğrultusunda oluşturan "Haberlerin içeriğinde yer alan metaforik söylemler hangileridir, metaforik söylemler kime karşı yapılmıştır ve metaforik söylem yapan taraf söylemleri ile neyi başarmak istemektedir?" sorularına cevap aranılmıştır.

Çalışmada, bu sorular cevaplandırılmış olup, Anadolu haber ajansı ve AZERTAC haber ajansı haberlerinin içeriğinde yer alan metaforik söylemler, haberin kime karşı yapıldığı ile haberi yapan tarafın amacını da ortaya koymuştur. Türkiye ve Azerbaycan devlet haber ajansları olan Anadolu haber ajansı ile AZERTAC haber ajansı, Dağlık Karabağ çatışmasına doğrusal yönde yaklaşmaktadır. İki ülkenin devlet ajanslarının Dağlık Karabağ çatışmasına karşı tek ses oldukları sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dağlık Karabağ, Bağımsızlık Sonrası Çatışmalar, AA ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansları

Abstract

After the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, Azerbaijan-Armenia states, which succeeded to be among the countries that declared their independence, turned into two hostile states in foreign policy with the "Nagorno-Karabakh" problem. The Azerbaijani-Armenian governments, which failed to reach an agreement on diplomacy, entered into conflict in military, political and economic terms. On September 27, 2020, clashes started between the two countries over the "Nagorno-Karabakh" problem, and these conflicts took a war dimension. The Nagorno-Karabakh region, which is the cause of the conflicts between Azerbaijan and Armenia, has the feature of being a conflict between the two countries due to its geopolitical importance. The Nagorno-Karabakh region, located within the borders of Azerbaijan, is a region where the Armenians are in majority. The conflicts between Azerbaijan and Armenia, which started as a result of the rebellion of the majority of Armenians in Karabakh with the aim of declaring the "Artsak Armenian Republic", made the two countries enemies to each other.

Many civilians, including civilians, lost their lives in the "Khojaly Massacre" in 1992, the "April War" in 2016, and the most recent clashes on 27 September 2020. These conflicts created a nationalist reaction and brought the feelings of hatred among the citizens of the two countries to the fore. The presidents of both countries have not been able to reach a solution in the Nagorno-Karabakh problem. In order to bring a solution to the Karabakh conflict, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Minsk Group was established in 1992. He could not reach concrete solutions in this group. The conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia did not remain indifferent to living in Turkey and Azerbaijan have expressed is next to Turkey and gave support to Azerbaijan. Political, economic and military aspects of Turkey, was announced in the media that the side of Azerbaijan.

The conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia has also been on the agenda of the agency news. In the study, the discourse of the news content on the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia published in the sample of Anadolu News Agency and AZERTAC News Agency was examined, and it was aimed to examine the content of the news by using discourse analysis technique. Within the discourse analysis technique, which is formed in line with the questions that are sought to answer, "Which are the metaphorical discourses in the content of the news, against whom are the metaphorical discourses and what does the party making metaphorical discourse want to achieve with their discourse? Answers to questions were sought.

In the study, these questions were answered, and the metaphorical discourses included in the news of Anadolu news agency and AZERTAC news agency revealed who the news was made against and the purpose of the party making the news. Turkey and Azerbaijan by state news agency that AZERTAC news agency Anadolu news agency, is approached in a linear direction to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. It was concluded that the state agencies of the two countries were the only voice against the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

Keywords: Nagorno-Karabakh, post-Independence conflicts, AA and AZERTAC news agencies attack

WOMEN'S BASHING OF IDEOLOGICAL SOCIAL PRACTICES: A PSYCHO-LINGUISTIC ORIENTED ASSESSMENT OF FEMALES' SELF-ASSERTION TO CULTURAL CHANGE

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Abstract

This study is an attempt to examine how power is invested along gender lines through language choice in patriarchal societies. It also seeks to evaluate the way the female characters of two novels under study shift from established ideologies regarding the portrayal of woman in fictional writings by female authors.

In that regard, it draws on the broad Critical Theory diversely termed Critical Language Study (Fairclough, 1989), Critical Discourse Studies (Bloor & Bloor, 2007), Critical Linguistics (Wodak, 2001), Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough 2001, van Dijk 1995/2003), and more particularly on the Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis (Lazar, 2007), to analyze actual products of interaction, i.e. texts, in fictional works (*Purple Hibiscus* and *Everything Good Will Come*) by two Anglophone African female writers, namely Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie and Sefi Atta. Moreover, it indulges in Social Psychology, as put forth by McKinlay & McVittie (2008), to provide scientific explanations for women's behavior in terms of the mental processes which underlie, or are associated with, that behavior.

The research work reveals that both feminist authors endeavor, through their crafted characters, to deconstruct the social orders (hence, the ideological social practices) which have up till now downgraded or discriminated woman. This is definitely a crucial step in bringing out social and cultural change in the power relationship between the womenfolk and their male counterpart.

Keywords: Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis, language, power, social practice, social psychology.

ÜSTÜN YETENEKLİ ÖĞRENCİLERİN EĞİTİMİNDE EĞİTSEL OYUNLARLA FEN ÖĞRETİMİNE İLİŞKİN SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

THE VIEWS OF THE CLASSROOM TEACHERS ON SCIENCE TEACHING WITH EDUCATIONAL GAMES FOR THE EDUCATION OF GIFTED STUDENTS

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Özet

Oyun, çocukların gündelik yaşamda karşılaştığı olaylara karşı hissettiği duygularını ve çevresi hakkındaki izlenimlerini ortaya koyduğu en doğal yoldur. Üstün yetenekli çocukların eğitimlerinde ülkemizde ve dünyada birçok farklı yöntem kullanılmaktadır. Üstün yetenekli çocukların eğitimlerinde oyun yöntemini kullanmak geleneksel öğrenme ortamları farklılaştırmada, eğitim-öğretim süreçlerini daha eğlenceli hale getirmede ve üstün yetenekli öğrencilerin yaratıcılıklarını geliştirme noktasında oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışmada üstün yeteneklilerin eğitiminde oyunla fen öğretimine ilişkin sınıf öğretmenlerinin görüşlerinin neler olduğu ortaya koymak amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden birisi olan olgu bilim deseni kullanılmıştır. Çalışma, 2019-2020 eğitim öğretim yılında Bilim ve Sanat Merkezi ile ilkokullarda üstün yetenekli öğrencilerin eğitiminde görev yapmakta olan 9 sınıf öğretmeni ile yapılmıştır. Araştırmada veriler, küresel salgın sürecinden dolayı öğretmenlerle çevrimiçi yapılan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmelerle elde edilerek öğretmen görüşme formlarına kaydedilmiş ve içerik analizi kullanılarak yorumlanmıştır. Yapılan görüşmelerin sonucunda öğretmenler akıl oyunları kullanılarak uygulanan oyunla öğretimin fen öğretimi açısından eğlenceli öğretim sağladığı, tüm derslerde kullandıkları ve tasarlanan oyunun konuyla ilgili kazanımı karşıladığını belirtmişlerdir. Üstün yetenekli çocukların eğitiminde oyunla öğretimin kullanılmasının öğrenmeyi daha kalıcı ve somut hale getirdiği sonucuna varılmıştır. Yaratıcılık yönü gelişmiş üstün yetenekli öğrencilerle tasarlanan bu oyuna benzer farklı eğitsel oyunlar tasarlanabileceğine ilişkin önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üstün Yetenek, Oyunla Öğretim, Eğitsel Oyunlar, Akıl Oyunları, Fen Öğretimi, Sınıf Öğretmenleri

Abstract

The game is the most natural way in which children express their feelings about the events they encounter in daily life and their impressions about their environment. Many different methods are used in our country and in the world for the education of gifted children. Using the method of play for the education of gifted children is very important in differentiating traditional learning environments, making educational processes more fun and developing the creativity of gifted students. In this study, it was aimed to reveal the views of classroom teachers about teaching science to the gifted students. The phenomenological design, which is

one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the research. The study was carried out with the Science and Art Center in the 2019-2020 academic year, with 9 classroom teachers working for the education of gifted students in primary schools. In the study, the data were obtained through semi-structured interviews with teachers due to the global epidemic process, recorded in teacher interview forms and interpreted using content analysis. As a result of the interviews conducted, the teachers stated that teaching with the game applied using mind games provides fun teaching in terms of science teaching. The game they use in all lessons and the designed game meet the relevant acquisition. It is concluded that the use of teaching with games for the education of gifted children makes learning more permanent and concrete. Suggestions have been made that different educational games similar to this one can be designed with gifted students who have advanced creativity.

Keywords: Giftedness, Teaching with Play, Educational Games, Mind Games, Science Teaching, Classroom Teachers

THE PREDICT COVID19 IN TURKEY THROUGHT FEED FORWARD BACK PROPAGATION ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK AND LONG-SHORT TERM MEMORY NEURAL NETWORK

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Abstract

Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) illness , briefly called COVID-19, emerged from Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. at the end of 2019, and migrated rapidly all over the world. Due to its very easy transmission feature, the number of people infected with the virus is increasing rapidly. The virus was declared as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on 13 January 2020. It caused the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people around the world. There is no accepted method or vaccine yet for how to deal with the virus. Each country tries to prevent transmission by taking some restrictive measures. Due to the measures taken, economic and social life has been interrupted all over the world, and individual freedoms have been restricted.

Currently, the only weapon we have against the virus consists of reducing contact, using a mask and following hygiene rules. For this reason, by conducting as many tests as possible, to reduce the rate of transmission by determining the people who have contact with the individuals caught with the virus, by taking them into isolation. In Turkey, statistical information such as the number of daily COVID19 tests, the number of virus infected people, and the number of deaths from virus are shared with the public on web.

In this study we predict the number of infected people using feed forward back propagation artificial neural network(FFN) end long- short term memory neural network (LSTN). The used data obtained from in the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health official website, between 27 Marc 2020 and 12 Nov 2020. This data has 233 records, like the number of infected people, the number dead people, the number patients recovering people, the number of people with pneumonia. This data is updated daily. FFN and LSTN methods are trained, with 1000 epoch, ReLU activation function, adam optimizer, two hidden layer 10, 5 respectively, and performance function is root mean squared error (RMSE). The accuracy rates of the two methods were compared, and the highest success rate was LSTN. It's training accuracy: %92.69, test accuracy: 349.16, and R^2 : 0.92 is. We use this model to predict of infected people, and they will take action accordingly. This study will help the authorities to make decisions regarding the epidemic, social life, healthy and commercial issues.

Keywords: COVID19, Coronaviruses, Artificial Neural Network, LSTN, FFN, Predict

SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN YEMEN: A FINANCIAL ASPECT INVESTIGATION

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Abstract

This paper attempts to investigate the financial perspective of small and medium enterprises in Yemen with the help of primary data collected from 394 enterprises. In another study, we applied confirmatory factors analysis on half of the same data to examine the impact of challenges on the SMEs' performance and found that the extracted financial factors were insignificant. In this study, we used the full data set to examine the impact of the financial factors well as other investigations that were a part of the previous study. Lacking capital as well as Sticking to budget were the highest influencers among the financial factors (Standardized Beta = -.324 and -.444 respectively). The other factors were found insignificant except the effect of laws and regulations (Standardized Beta = -0.119). Further, the findings indicates that the majority of the sampled enterprises (56%) do not have an account in a bank of a financial institutions. As for 40% of enterprises, personal relationships are considered the main alternative for collateral to get funds from a third party, plus it is worth mentioning that the third party is not an institution, as SMEs in Yemen depends majorly on self-finance and internal fund sources (52%) while loans from banks and financial institution is the least source (7.4%). This leads to concluding that financial inclusion is not common for SMEs in Yemen which makes SMEs mainly dependent on self-manageable resources to fund their enterprises.

Keywords: Financial Challenges, SMEs, Financial Perspective, Yemen.

PREDICT PETKIM STOCK PRICE WITH FEED FORWARD BACK PROPAGATION ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK AND LONG-SHORT TERM MEMORY IN PANDEMI

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Abstract

COVID-19, emerged from Hubei Province, China. at the end of 2019, and very quickly separated all over the globe. Because of the its very easy transmission characteristic, the number of people infected with the virus. The virus was declared as a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on 13 January 2020. Economic and social life has been adversely affected. Index of Stock price has been decreased although same sectors index is increasing, like e- commercial, information technology, mobile technology,

Same sectors, different production, which is while some products are damaged, some products are profitable, like petrochemical industries. In this study we predict stock price, index of Petkim that petrochemical industry in Turkey. Petkim has a wide range of production, which is using fuel and hygiene products raw material. Due to this feature of Petkim is different other sectors in pandemic.

In this study we predict stock price of Petkim, using last 5 years data. It acquired from internet, where investing.com, official web site. The data has 2647 records with columns (max, min, now, open, volume, date). We calculate average of max and min values, and transform it in time series. It is predicted using different models, which are feed forward back propagatıon artıfıcıal neural network (FFN) and long-short term memory neural network(LSTM) The models are trained using hyper parameters,300 epoch, adam optimizer, ReLu activation function, root mean squared error loss function, 5 windows size and 10-5-1 neural network structure. Both of FFN and LSTM performance is nearly same. FFN performance values; loss: 9.4371e-04, training data score: 51.13, test data score: 37.14, R^2 score: 0.95 and LTSM performance values; loss: 9.5479e-04, training data score: 56.63, test data score: 36.01, R^2: score: 0.96)

Keywords: Petkim, LSTM, FFN, Predict, Stock Price, COVID19,

THE IMPACT OF SERVANT LEADERSHİP ON SERVİCE RECOVERY PERFORMANCE, AND İNNOVATİVE WORK BEHAVİOR AMONG BANK EMPLOYEES

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Abstract

This study investigates the mediating role of trust in co-workers in the relationship between servant leadership (SL) ,service recovery performance, and innovative work behavior and utilizes the framework of leader-member exchange theory. The sample of this study consisted of full-time bank employees (315 employees) that often deal with customers (tellers, sales/credit staff, and customer service representatives)and 63 managers in the public and private banks . Partial least square structural equation modeling was used with the aid of WarpPLS (7.0) to test the study hypotheses.

In addition, 25.4% (64) of the respondents are male, while 74.6% (188) are female Servant leadership (SL) was found to have direct relationships with service recovery performance, and innovative work behavior.In addition, trust in co-workers was found to be one of the outcomes of SL; an antecedent of employees' job outcomes (service recovery performance, and innovative work behavior); as well as a mediator in the relationship between SL and employees' outcomes (service recovery performance, and innovative work behavior). The study highlights theoretical and practical implications from the findings.

Keywords: Servant Leadership, Service recovery Performance, Innovative work behavior, Trust in co-worker

ULUSLARARASI MUHASEBE EĞİTİMİ STANDARTLARI ÇERÇEVESİNDE LİSANS EĞİTİMİNDE MUHASEBE EĞİTİM PROGRAMI MÜFREDAT ÖNERİSİ

ACCOUNTING TRAINING PROGRAM CURRICULUM PROPOSAL IN UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING EDUCATION STANDARDS

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Özet

Küreselleşme ile birlikte para ve sermaye piyasalarında sınırların kalkması, işletme dili olarak da tanımlanan muhasebenin bu piyasalara uygun olması gerekliliğini beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu gereklilik ortak bir işletme dili oluşturmayı amaçlayan muhasebe standartlarının ortaya çıkmasına sebep olmuştur. Tüm dünyada ortak bir muhasebe dilinin oluşturulması gibi bu alanda hizmet veren meslek mensuplarının eğitiminde de belirli bir standardı sağlamak amacıyla Uluslararası Muhasebe Eğitimi Standartları Kurulu (IAESB) tarafından Uluslararası Eğitim Standartları(IES) yayımlanmıştır. Muhasebe eğitim standartları, dört tanesi meslek mensupları eğitimiyle, üç tanesi eğitim sonrasıyla ve bir tanesi denetimle ilgili olmak üzere sekiz adet ayrı standarttan oluşmaktadır. Dünyada uluslararası muhasebe standartlarının kullanımının yaygınlaşmasıyla birlikte ülkemizde de dünya ile entegre bir şekilde Türkiye Muhasebe Standartları, Türkiye Finansal Raporlama Standartları ve BOBİ Finansal Raporlama Standartları uygulamaya geçilmiş ve diğer büyüklükteki işletmeler için de standart oluşturma çalışmaları devam etmektedir. Mesleki bir eğitim olan muhasebe eğitiminde, muhasebe alanındaki değişim ve gelişmeler doğrultusunda, kişiye mesleğin gerektirmiş olduğu bilgi ve beceriyi kazandıracak eğitimin kalitesini etkileyen faktörlerden birisi de program müfredatlarıdır. Muhasebe mesleğinin uygulayıcısı olan meslek mensuplarının ihtiyaç duyacakları mesleki yetkinliği kazanmaları nitelikli mesleki eğitim müfredatları/programları ile doğrudan ilişkilidir. Bu yetkinliğin sağlanabilmesi, Muhasebe Eğitim Standartları tarafından ortaya konulmuş olan öğrenim kazanımlarını (çıktılarını) sağlayacak bir eğitim programından geçmelerine bağlıdır. Bu çalışmamızda Uluslararası Muhasebe Eğitim Standartları tarafından belirlenen öğrenim çıktılarının kişilere kazandırılabilmesi adına lisans düzeyinde eğitim veren fakülte ve yüksekokullar için bir müfredat önerisi oluşturmak amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Muhasebe Eğitimi, Uluslararası Muhasebe Eğitim Standartları, Muhasebe Eğitim Programı Müfredatı

Abstract

With the globalization, the removal of borders in money and capital markets brought along the necessity of accounting, which is also defined as the operating language, to be

suitable for these markets. This requirement has led to the emergence of accounting standards aimed at establishing a common business language. International Education Standards (IES) have been published by the International Accounting Education Standards Board (IAESB) in order to provide a certain standard in the education of professionals serving in this field, as well as the creation of a common accounting language all over the world. Accounting education standards consist of eight standards, four of which are related to professional training, three to post-training and one to auditing. In the world, continues in an integrated way Turkey Accounting Standards, Turkey Financial Reporting Standards, and BOBI Financial Reporting Standards as standard-setting work for businesses that put into practice, and other variables with the world in our country, together with the widespread use of international accounting standards. In accounting education, which is a professional education, in line with the changes and developments in the field of accounting, one of the factors affecting the quality of education that will provide the person with the knowledge and skills required by the profession is the program curriculum. Acquiring the professional competence that professionals who are the practitioners of the accounting profession will need is directly related to the qualified vocational education curriculum / programs. Achieving this competence depends on passing a training program that will provide the learning gains (outputs) set forth by Accounting Education Standards. In this study, it is aimed to create acurriculum proposal for faculties and colleges providing education at the undergraduate level in order to provide individuals with the learning outcomes determined by International Accounting Education Standards.

Keywords: Accounting Education, International Accounting Education Standards, Accounting Training Program Curriculum

ÜRETİM İŞLETMELERİNDE YÖNETİM MUHASEBESİ UYGULAMALARI İLE MUHASEBE DEPARTMANI VE ÇALIŞANLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

REVIEWING OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING APPLICATIONS AND ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT AND ITS EMPLOYEES IN PRODUCTION ENTERPRISES

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Özet

Gelişen modern muhasebe sisteminin temel görevlerinden biri, her düzeydeki bilgi kullanıcılarına; planlama ve denetleme faaliyetlerinde kullanılacak olan, güvenilir ve kolay anlaşılır bilgileri, gerekli zamanda ve yerde sağlayabilmektir. İhtiyaç duyulan bilgiler; işletmenin faaliyetlerine, amaçlarına ve örgüt yapılanmasına göre değişiklikler gösterebilir. İşletmelerin amaçları, örgüt yapıları ve faaliyetleri ise çevresel şartlardan etkilenmektedir. Bu nedenle, ekonomik çevre ve teknolojik altyapıdaki değişiklikler, işletmelerde çeşitli yapılanmaları zorunlu kılmaktadır. Hızla değişen işletmecilik koşullarından etkilenen karlılık ve verimlilik anlayışı, işletmeler üzerinde yoğun bir rekabet baskısı oluşturmaktadır. Bu rekabet ise özellikle hızlı teknolojik değişimleri gerçekleştirmeye yönelik etkin yönetsel tepkilerin yerinde, zamanında ve doğru olarak verilmesini gerekli kılmaktadır. Bu gerekliliğin farkında olan işletmeler karlılıklarını ve rekabet edebilirliklerini artırmak için stratejik yönetim araçlarından yararlanmak durumundadırlar. Yönetim muhasebesi bu amaca yönelik olarak işlev görmektedir. Son yıllarda işletmelerde yaşanan rekabet çevresi ve bilgi teknolojilerindeki değişimler, işletme yönetimlerinin stratejik hedeflerinin tespiti ve bu hedeflerin gerçekleştirilmesine yönelik yönetim muhasebesi uygulamalarının önemini ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Bu değişim sürecinde konularında uzman bireylerin ve organizasyon içerisinde konuya ilişkin departmanların varlığı üst yönetim bilgi akışı ve karar sürecine olumlu yönde etki edecektir. Çalışmada imalat işletmelerinde muhasebe departmanları ve çalışan personel sayıları incelenerek, yönetim muhasebesinin amaçları doğrultusunda sağladıkları katkılar analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda muhasebe departmanına sahip olan işletmeler ve muhasebe finans alanında çalışan sayısı arttıkça, yönetim muhasebesi uygulamalarının ve organizasyon ilişkisinin olumlu yönde etkilendiği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yönetim Muhasebesi, Yönetim Muhasebesi Uygulamaları, Muhasebe Departmanı, Muhasebe Çalışanları

Abstract

One of the main tasks of the developing modern accounting system is to inform users of all levels; To be able to provide reliable and easy-to-understand information that will be used

in planning and supervision activities, when and where necessary. The information needed; may vary according to the activities, purposes, and organizational structure of the enterprise. The purposes, organizational structures and activities of businesses are affected by environmental conditions. Therefore, changes in the economic environment and technological infrastructure require various structuring in enterprises. The understanding of profitability and efficiency, which is affected by the rapidly changing business conditions, creates intense competitive pressure on enterprises. This competition is especially, on the other hand, necessitates effective managerial responses to realize rapid technological changes in place, on time and accurately. Businesses that are aware of this requirement have to utilize strategic management tools to increase their profitability and competitiveness. Management accounting is handled for this purpose. The changes in the competitive environment and information technologies in enterprises in recent years reveal the importance of management accounting practices for determining the strategic goals of business management and achieving these goals. In this process of change, the existence of individuals who are experts in their fields and related departments within the organization will positively affect the flow of senior management information and the decision process. In the study, by examining the accounting departments and the number of employees in manufacturing enterprises, their contributions in line with the objectives of management accounting were analyzed. In line with the findings obtained, it has been determined that as the number of companies with accounting departments and the number of employees in the field of accounting and finance increases, management accounting practices and organizational relations are positively affected.

Keywords: Management Accounting, Management Accounting Practices, Accounting Department, Accounting Employees

ISO 9001:2015 KALİTE YÖNETİM SİSTEMİNE İLİŞKİN İÇ PAYDAŞ GÖRÜŞLERİ: BİR YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM KURUMU ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

Kalite yönetim sistemi iç ve dış paydaşların beklentisinin aşılmasını amaçlayan, ekip çalışmasını destekleyen, bütün birimlerin ve faaliyetlerin gözden geçirilmesini ve iyileştirilmesini gerçekleştiren bir yönetim anlayışıdır. İç ve dış paydaşların beklentilerine göre, kaliteye öncelik vererek kuruluşun ürün ve hizmetlerinin yanı sıra yönetiminin de kalitesini ve verimliliğini artırmayı amaçlayan sistemdir. Kuruluşun daha iyi yönetilmesini, çalışanların kaliteye ortak olmalarını, müşteri beklentilerinin daha iyi algılanmasını ve memnuniyetin artmasını sağlayan, sürekli iyileşme felsefesiyle hareket eden bir yönetim sistemidir. ISO 9001:2015 Kalite Yönetim Sistemi (KYS) de Uluslararası Standartlar Örgütü tarafından hazırlanmış, dünya genelinde sıklıkla kullanılan Kalite Yönetim Sistemini ifade etmektedir. Yükseköğretim Kurumları da eğitim-öğretim, araştırma-geliştirme, toplumsal katkı ve diğer idari süreçler olmak üzere birçok süreci etkin ve verimli yönetmek için ISO 9001:2015 gibi Kalite Yönetim Sistemlerine ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Bu çalışma; bir yükseköğretim kurumunda ISO 9001:2015 sistemine ilişkin uygulanmaya başlanmasından bir yıl sonra, üniversitenin iç paydaşları olan akademik ve idari personele yönelik yapılan bir çalışmadır. Bu çalışma ile ISO sürecine ilişkin bilgi düzeyinin, kalite farkındalığının hangi boyutta olduğunun ortaya konulması, ISO 9001:2015 Kalite Yönetim Sisteminin işletmelerde tesis edilmesinde ve işletmelerin kurumsallaşma süreçlerinde yapılması gerekenlere ilişkin iç paydaş görüşlerinin alınması amaçlanmaktadır. Ölçme aracı olarak toplam beş sorudan oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya toplamda 32 iç paydaş katılmıştır. Veri toplama aracının geçerliliği iki farklı uzmandan görüş alınarak sağlanmıştır.

Araştırma bulguları incelendiğinde; araştırmaya konu olan üniversitenin uyguladığı KYS'ye ilişkin görüşler; standartların olması, çalışan merkezli bir yönetim sistemi olması ve sürekli iyileşmeyi sağlayan bir sistem olması temaları altında toplanmıştır. PUKÖ döngüsünün verimliliğine ilişkin görüşler; bilgi sahibi değilim, verimli olduğunu düşünüyorum, verimli olmadığını düşünüyorum temaları altında toplanmıştır. KYS'nin uygulanmasında yaşanılacak en önemli soruna ilişkin görüşler; insan kaynaklarından kaynaklanan sorunlar, yaptırım olmamasından kaynaklanan sorunlar, bilgi eksikliğinin bulunması, PUKÖ döngüsünden kaynaklanan sorunlar, mali yetersizliklerden kaynaklanan sorunlar temaları altında toplanmıştır. KYS'nin kurumsallaşmaya katkısına ilişkin görüşler; yüksek oranda kurumsallaşmaya katkı sağladığını düşünüyorum teması altında toplanmıştır. KYS'nin önemliliğine ilişkin görüşler; standartların olması, öğrenci merkezli olması dolayısıyla önemli olduğunu düşünüyorum başlıkları altında toplanmıştır.

Sonuç olarak sistemin ne olduğu, nelere katkı sağladığına ilişkin temel bilgilere sahip olunduğu, ancak uygulamada bazı problemlerin var olduğu görülmüştür. Etkin bir yönetim ve eğitim programıyla KYS'nin verimliliğinin artacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalite, ISO 9001:2015, İç Paydaş

INTERNAL STAKEHOLDER VIEWS ON ISO 9001:2015 QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: AN EXAMPLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

Abstract

The quality management system is a management approach that aims to exceed the expectations of internal and external stakeholders, supports teamwork, and realizes the review and improvement of all units and activities. It is a system that aims to increase the quality and efficiency of the management as well as the products and services of the organization by giving priority to quality, according to the expectations of internal and external stakeholders. It is a management system that acts with the philosophy of continuous improvement, which enables the organization to be better managed, employees become partners in quality, customer expectations are better perceived and satisfaction increases. ISO 9001: 2015 Quality Management System (QMS) refers to the Quality Management System prepared by the International Standards Organization, which is frequently used worldwide. Higher Education Institutions also need Quality Management Systems such as ISO 9001: 2015 to effectively and efficiently manage many processes, including education, research and development, social contribution and other administrative processes. This work; One year after the implementation of the ISO 9001: 2015 system in a higher education institution, it is a study conducted for academic and administrative staff, who are the internal stakeholders of the university. With this study, it is aimed to reveal the level of knowledge and quality awareness regarding the ISO process, to obtain the opinions of internal stakeholders regarding the establishment of the ISO 9001: 2015 Quality Management System in the enterprises and what should be done in the institutionalization processes of the enterprises. A semi-structured interview form consisting of a total of five questions was used as a measuring tool. A total of 32 internal stakeholders participated in the research. The validity of the data collection tool was ensured by taking the opinions of two different experts.

When the research findings are examined; Opinions on the QMS implemented by the university subject to the research; standards, an employee-centered management system, and a system that ensures continuous improvement. Views on the efficiency of the PDCA cycle; I am not informed, I think it is efficient, I think it is not efficient. Opinions on the most important problem to be experienced in the implementation of the QMS; Problems arising from human resources, problems arising from lack of sanction, lack of information, problems arising from PDCA cycle, problems arising from financial insufficiencies are collected under the themes. Opinions regarding the contribution of QMS to institutionalization; I think it contributes to institutionalization at a high rate. Opinions on the importance of QMS; standards are gathered under the headings I think it is important because of its student-centered nature.

As a result, it has been seen that basic information about what the system is and what it contributes to is gained, but there are some problems in practice. It is thought that the efficiency of the QMS will increase with an effective management and training program.

Keywords: Quality, ISO 9001: 2015, Internal Stakeholder

YAPISAL KİŞİLİK MODELİNİN ÖRGÜTSEL KARAR VERMEYE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

Karar verme, kişi ya da kurumları amaç ve hedeflerine ulaştıracak yollar, yöntemler, teknikler, kaynaklar arasından seçim yapma işlevini içeren tüm duygusal, düşünsel ve zihinsel fonksiyonların toplamıdır. Örgütler de amaç ve hedeflerini gerçekleştirmek için birçok faaliyet gerçekleştirirler. Ancak bu faaliyetlerin ne zaman, nasıl ve hangi şartlarda gerçekleştirileceği örgütsel karar vermekle mümkündür. Rekabetin her geçen gün arttığı bir ortamda, işletmeler varlıklarını devam ettirebilmeleri için doğru örgütsel karar vermeye her zamankinden daha fazla ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Örgütsel imkanların yerinde ve zamanında kullanılması, mevcut çözüm yolarından hangilerinin kullanılacağı alınacak karara bağlıdır. Bu bağlamda karar alma işlevi örgütsel yapının devamlılığı için en önemli unsurdur. Örgütsel yaşamda karar almayı etkileyen birçok model bulunmaktadır. Rasyonel karar verme, kısıtlı karar verme, faydacı karar verme ve politik karar verme modellerini örnek olarak verebiliriz.

Ancak karar vermeyi etkileyen bazı faktörler de vardır. Kişilik özellikleri, kültürel özellikler ve örgütsel özellikler gibi faktörler alınacak örgütsel kararları nitelik ve nicelik yönünden oldukça etkilerler. Kişilik; yöneticilerin ve çalışanların tutumlarını, davranışlarını, değer yargılarını, inançlarını, karakterlerini, karar verme gerekçelerini oldukça etkiler. Bu çalışmanın amacı Sigmund Freud tarafından ortaya konulan yapısal kişilik modeli üzerinden örgütsel karar verme dinamiklerini açıklamaktır. Freudyen kuramda id, ego ve süperego şeklinde üç soyut unsurdan meydana gelen yapısal kişilik modelinin, örgütsel karar verme dinamiklerinin açıklanmasında önemli bir yapı taşı olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın karar verme pozisyonunda olan tüm yönetici ve çalışanların süreçleri doğru yönetmelerine katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel Karar Verme, Kişilik, Yapısal Kişilik Modeli

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF STRUCTURAL PERSONALTY MODEL ON ORGANIZATIONAL DECISION MAKING

Abstract

Decision making is the sum of all emotional, intellectual and mental functions that include the function of choosing among the ways, methods, techniques, and resources that will help people or institutions achieve their goals and objectives. Organizations also carry out many activities to achieve their goals and objectives. However, when, how and under which conditions these activities will be carried out, it is possible to decide organizationally. In an environment where competition is increasing day by day, businesses need more than ever to make the right organizational decision in order to survive. The use of organizational facilities in place and on time depends on the decision to use which of the available solutions. In this context, the decision-making function is the most important factor for the continuity of the organizational structure. There are many models that affect decision making in organizational

life. We can give examples of rational decision making, constrained decision making, utilitarian decision making, and political decision making.

However, there are some factors that affect decision making. Factors such as personality traits, cultural traits and organizational characteristics greatly affect organizational decisions in terms of quality and quantity. Personality; It affects the attitudes, behaviors, value judgments, beliefs, characters and decision-making reasons of managers and employees. The aim of this study is to explain organizational decision-making dynamics through the structural personality model introduced by Sigmund Freud. In Freudian theory, the structural personality model, which consists of three abstract elements such as id, ego and superego, is considered to be an important building block in explaining organizational decision-making dynamics. In this context, it is thought that the study will contribute to the correct management of processes by all managers and employees in decision-making positions.

Keywords: Organizational Decision Making, Personality, Structural Personality Model

CONSUMER ATTITUDES TOWARDS ADVERTISEMENTS IN PUBLIC TRANSPORT VEHICLES

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Abstract

In order to inform the consumer about the newly released product, to differentiate themselves from their competitors, to convince the consumer to buy their own product and to remind the forgotten product, businesses frequently benefit from advertising, which is one of the marketing communication tools. Advertisements are almost essential for businesses to survive and gain competitive advantage in today's intense competitive conditions. Because, advertisements contribute to the formation and change of consumer attitudes and behaviors.

Because it can offer this contribution to businesses, advertisements are frequently used by tradition and online mass media. Today, consumers are faced with advertisements almost everywhere and they are almost exposed to advertising bombardment. Public transport is one of the places where advertisements are broadcast. Consumers encounter a large number of visual and auditory advertisements in minibuses, buses, metrobuses, trains and trams. Businesses try to reach millions of people every day in this way. However, it is difficult to measure the attitude of consumers towards these types of advertisements, as these advertisements are served via one-way communication. Therefore, it is not known what kind of reaction the consumer shows as a result of being exposed to business advertisements in public transportation vehicles. To find out whether the consumer finds advertisements on public transport informative, entertaining, annoying or reliable will give information about whether businesses tend to similar advertisements in the future or not. In addition, finding out which side of the advertisement on public transportation vehicles is missing will help businesses to develop that direction.

The main purpose of this study is to learn the attitude of consumers to advertisements on public transportation vehicles. It can be claimed that the study in question is very important for practitioners in line with the information mentioned above. In addition, since there is no study on the subject in the literature, it is thought that this study will also contribute academically. In the study, firstly, the literature on consumer attitudes towards advertisements will be reviewed and then the research will be discussed to measure the attitude of consumers towards advertisements on public transportation vehicles.

Keywords: Consumer Behavior, Marketing Communication, Advertising, Consumer Attitude

FIELDSCOUT CM 1000 KLOROFİLMETRE'NİN MAKARNALIK BUĞDAYDA TANE VERİMİ VE AZOT KULLANIM ETKİNLİĞİNİ BELİRLENMEDE KULLANABİLİRLİĞİ

AVALABILITY OF FIELDSCOUT CM 1000 CHLOROPHYLLMETER IN DETERMINING THE GRAIN YIELD AND NITROGEN USE EFFICIENCY IN DURUM WHEAT

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Özet

Bu çalışma, farklı azot dozlarında yetiştirilen bazı makarnalık buğday çeşitlerinin farklı fenolojik dönemlerinde FieldScout CM 1000 yardımıyla ölçülen klorofil değerleri ile azot kullanım etkinliğinin, tane verimi arasındaki ilişkinin belirlenmesi ve kullanılabilirliği araştırılmıştır. Araştırma, 2017-2018 yılı buğday yetiştirme sezonu boyunca Diyarbakır koşullarında, bölünmüş parseller deneme desenine göre azot dozları ana parselleri ve çeşitler ise alt parselleri oluşturacak şekilde 4 tekerrürlü olarak kurulmuştur. Araştırmada, sapa kalkma, başaklanma, çiçeklenme, çiçeklenmeden 10 gün ve çiçeklenmeden 20 gün sonra klorofil ölçümü, azot kullanım etkinliği, tane verimi, özellikleri incelenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda en yüksek azot kullanım etkinliği 0 kg/da (N0) azot uygulamasında elde edilmiştir. Tane verimi ve azot kullanım etkinliği yönünden N0 azot dozu uygulamasında sapa kalkma, başaklanma ve çiçeklenmek döneminde CM 1000 klorofil metre ile ölçülen değerler ile azot kullanım etkinliği ve tane verimi yönünden önemli ilişkiler belirlenmiştir. 15 kg/da (N3) azot uygulamasında CM 1000 klorofil metre ile ölçülen değerler ile başaklanma döneminde tane verim ve azot kullanım etkinliği yönünden önemli ilişki bulunmuştur. Özellikle düşük azot dozlarında CM 1000 klorofilmetre'nin azot kullanım etkinliğini belirlemede kullanılmasının uygun olacağı sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Makarnalık buğday, klorofil içeriği, Azot

Abstract

This study was conducted to investigate the relationship between chlorophyll values of the CM 1000 FieldScout and nitrogen use efficiency, grain yield of some durum wheat cultivars grown in different nitrogen conditions. The research was set up in four replications according to the split plot design in the conditions of Diyarbakir during the growing season of 2017-2018. In this study, stem elongation stage, heading stage, anthesis stage, 10 days after Anthesis and 20 days after anthesis Chlorophyll measurement, nitrogen use efficiency and grain yield were investigated. As a result of the study, the highest nitrogen use efficiency was obtained at 0 kg/da (N0) nitrogen application. Significant relationships were determined between the values measured with CM 1000 chlorophyll meter and nitrogen use efficiency and grain yield in N0 nitrogen application, stem elongation, heading and flowering stage in terms of grain yield and nitrogen use efficiency. In nitrogen application at 15 kg/da (N3), significant correlations were found between the values measured with CM 1000 chlorophyll meter and grain yield and nitrogen use efficiency during the heading stage. Especially at low nitrogen doses. It was concluded that it would be appropriate to use the CM 1000 chlorophyll meter to determine the nitrogen use efficiency and grain yield.

Keywords: Durum wheat, chlorophyll content, nitrogen

STUDYING THE PROBLEM OF THE HIDDEN GENETIC LOAD OF THE SIMMENTAL AND HOLSTEIN BREEDS IN THE SYCHEVSKAYA POPULATION OF CATTLE

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Annotation

In many regions of Russia, taking into account the adaptability to natural and climatic conditions, local breeds were created and distribution. One of these breeds is the Sychevskaya, which was bred in the Smolensk region by crossing local cattle with the sires of the Simmental breed and approved on September 8, 1950. The Sychevskaya breed refer to the breeds of the combined direction of productivity, animals are characterized by a strong, dense constitution, harmonious physique, uniformly developed udder of a bowl shape and have a distinctive feature - a good combination of signs of milk and meat productivity. The Sychevskaya breed is being improved using the best world gene pool of Holstein and Simmental breeds, which introduce a number of recessive mutations and anomalies in the genotype of animals, causing economic damage to breeding farms.

In this regard, the aim of the work was to analyze the distribution of BMS genetic defects, thrombopathy (TP), and fertility haplotypes FH4, HH0, HCD, HH3, and HH5 in the Sychevskiy cattle population of the Smolensk region Russian Federation.

150 cows of the Vazuzskiy type and 34 sires from the breeding farm of the Smolensk region were examined. DNA was isolated from cow tissue (ear pinch) and sperm doses (straws) of sires using a DNA-Extran-2 kit (Syntol LLC, Russia) in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Test systems based on the real-time PCR method were used for identification BMS, thrombopathy and fertility haplotypes FH4 and HH3, for fertility haplotypes HH0, HCD and HH5– test systems based on allele-specific PCR (AS-PCR).

As a result of the work carried out, the frequency of occurrence of hidden carriers of thrombopathy was established, which was 1.4% ±0.009 among cows and 5.9% ±0.04 among sires. Animals in the cow group belonged to the Aromat 3433 line and other lines, in the bull group - to the Toreador 3032 line. In the cow group, 12 carriers of subfertility and 6 carriers of cholesterol deficiency were identified, which is 8% ± 0.022 and 4% ± 0.016, respectively. Linearity of animals goes back to the lines of Redad 711620016730 (subfertility), Reflection Sovering 198998 and Clover 68 (HCD). The frequency of occurrence of unwanted alleles in the genotypes of cows of the Vazuzskiy type for the genes TMEM95, RASGRP2, HCD was 0.040; 0.067; 0.020, in the genotype of sires of the Sychevskaya breed according to RASGRP2 - 0.030.

As can be seen from the results of the study, the most distribution in both groups of animals were hereditary anomalies characteristic of the Simmental cattle breed, which had a great influence on the formation of the gene pool of animals in the Sychevskaya population. The high frequency of occurrence of BMS and TP is not only a result of the participation of Simmental animals in the creation of the Sychevskiy cattle population of the Smolensk region, but also the absence of required molecular genetic control of incoming breeding material from

abroad. Screening of the paternal and maternal sides pedigree of the Sychevskyi and Simmental cattle is an rational and economically justified step as this mutation was found in the genotype of sires and cows.

The distribution of cholesterol deficiency in the Sychevskaya cattle population is associated with the infusion of blood from animals of the Holstein breed during the creation of the Vazuzskiy type.

Keywords: mutation, fertility haplotype, subfertility, thrombopathy, Sychevskaya breed, cattle

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СКРЫТОГО ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКОГО ГРУЗА СИММЕНТАЛЬСКОЙ И ГОЛШТИНСКОЙ ПОРОД В СЫЧЕВСКОЙ ПОПУЛЯЦИИ КРУПНОГОГ РОГАТОГО СКОТА

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Аннотация

Во многих регионах России, с учетом приспособленности к природно-климатическим условиям, были созданы и получили распространение локальные породы. Одной из таких пород является сычёвская, которая была выведена в Смоленской области путём скрещивания местного скота с производителями симментальской породы и утверждена 8 сентября 1950 года. Сычёвская порода относится к породам комбинированного направления продуктивности, животные характеризуются крепкой плотной конституцией, гармоничным телосложением, равномерно развитым выменем чашеобразной формы и имеют отличительную особенность – хорошую сочетаемость признаков молочной и мясной продуктивности. Совершенствуется сычевская порода с использованием лучшего мирового генофонда голштинской и симментальской пород, которые привносят ряд рецессивных мутаций и аномалий в генотип животных, нанося экономический ущерб племенным хозяйствам.

В этой связи целью работы стал анализ распространения генетических дефектов BMS, тромбопатии (TP) и гаплотипов фертильности FH4, HH0, HCD, HH3 и HH5 в сычевской популяции скота Смоленской области РФ.

Было исследовано 150 коров Вазузского типа и 34 быка-производителя сычёвской породы из племенного завода Смоленской области. ДНК выделяли из ткани коров (ушной выщип) и спермодоз (соломинки и пайеты) быков-производителей набором ДНК-Экстран-2 (ООО Синтол, Россия) в соответствии с рекомендациями производителя.

Для диагностики BMS, тромбопатии и гаплотипов фертильности FH4 и HH3 применялись тест-системы на основе метода ПЦР в реальном времени (PCR-RT), для гаплотипов фертильности HH0, HCD и HH5 – аллель-специфическая ПЦР (АС-ПЦР).

В результате проведенной работы установлена частота встречаемости скрытых носителей тромбопатии, которая составила 1,4%±0,009 среди коров и 5,9% ±0,04 среди быков производителей. Животные в группе коров относились к линии Аромата 3433 и прочим линиям, по группе быков – к линии Тореадора 3032. В группе коров было выявлено 12 носителей субфертильности и 6 носителей дефицита холестерина, что составляет 8%±0,022 и 4%±0,016, соответственно. Линейная принадлежность животных восходит к линиям Редада 711620016730 (субфертильность), Рефлекшн Соверинга 198998 и Клевера 68 (HCD). Частоты встречаемости нежелательных аллелей в генотипах коров Вазузского типа по генам TMEM95, RASGRP2, HCD составляли 0,040; 0,067; 0,020, в генотипе быков-производителей сычевской породы по RASGRP2 – 0,030.

Как видно из результатов исследования, наибольшее распространение в обеих группах животных получили наследственные аномалии, характерные для симментальской породы скота, оказавшей большое влияние на формирование генофонда животных сычевской популяции. Высокие частоты встречаемости BMS и TP являются не только следствием участия животных симментальской породы в создании сычевской популяции скота Смоленской области, но и отсутствием обязательного молекулярно-генетического контроля поступающего племенного материала из-за рубежа. Поскольку данная мутация была обнаружена в генотипе и быков-производителей и коров, целесообразным и экономически оправданным шагом является скрининг как отцовской, так и материнской сторонам поголовья сычевского и симментальского скота.

Распространение дефицита холестерина в сычевской популяции скота связано с прилитием крови животных голштинской породы при создании Вазузского типа.

Ключевые слова: мутация, гаплотип фертильности, субфертильность, тромбопатия, сычевская порода, крупный рогатый скот

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GRAIN YIELD AND QUALITY PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF BREAD WHEAT (*TRITICUM AESTIVUM* L.) IN DIYARBAKIR, SOUTH-EASTERN TURKEY

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Abstract

Wheat is one of the most important food sources in the world. In terms of production, it ranks 3rd in the world after corn and rice, but it ranks first in Turkey. A field experiment was conducted at Diyarbakır, South-eastern Turkey using eight bread wheat genotypes under rain fed condition during 2018 and 2019 main cropping season. The study was investigated to assess the adaptability of eight bread wheat genotypes. The study was investigated to assess the adaptability of eight bread wheat genotypes. The field experiment was laid out in a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with four replication for one year (2018 and 2019) on a plot size of 4.8 m^2 (six rows at 20 cm spacing and 4 m length). Present study was investigated grain yield, thousand kernel weight, test weight, protein content, wet gluten, starch content and zeleny sedimentation. Analysis of variance revealed that there was a highly significant difference among the genotypes for all traits. It was found that Empire plus (6631.4 kg/ha) showed best yield performer.

Keywords: bread wheat, protein, gluten, production, starch

MARKETING OF TIMBER IN SELECTED SAWMILLS IN IBADAN NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF, OYO STATE NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study focused on the marketing of timber in selected sawmills in Ibadan north local government area of Oyo state. Data were collected by means of primary and secondary sources. The instrument used for the collection of primary data was set of questionnaire. A multistage sampling technique was also used in sample enumeration. Descriptive statistical methods and budgetary analysis were employed in analyzing the data in the study. The findings showed that 33.8% of the timber marketers were retailers and 31.5%were wholesalers and 44.6%of the marketers mobilized ₦500,001-₦1,000,000 as their operational capital and 40% realized ₦500,001-₦1,000,000 as their annual income. The budgetary analysis revealed that the total annual profit of the marketers ranged between ₦ 883,500.86-₦1,748,716.52for 2010-2019.High cost of energy, inadequate credit facilities and high cost of transportation, inadequate credit facilities and Government policy were some of the constraints faced by timber marketers in the study area. The level of access to credit facilities should be improved upon by encouraging the marketers to form cooperative societies so that they can mobilize enough working capital for their business. The use of modern equipment and machines were needed to replace the outdated equipment in order to increase the output and profit.

Keywords;profitability,marketing,timber,Ibadan north,sawmills

EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT APPLICATIONS ON STORAGE OF THE HİCAZNAR POMEGRANATE FRUITS

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Abstract

Pomegranate growing in Turkey is increasing in recent years due to mainly increasing exporting possibilities. Especially, in the Mediterranean, Aegean, and Southeast Anatolia Regions are main pomegranate production areas in Turkey. With the rapid increase of pomegranate production in Turkey, the protection of quality in the storage process has also gained importance.

The aim of the study is to examine the effects of different applications on the preservation of the Hicaznar variety under modified atmospheric conditions and on fruit quality. Hicaznar was used as a pomegranate variety in this study. Pomegranates fruits harvested in Sarıcakaya district of Eskişehir province will be examined for 6 months by being subjected to various applications (salicylic acid, gibberelic acid, hot water application, control trials).

As a result, considering all applications, it was determined that the storage time and fruit weight loss increased in parallel. As the storage period increases, a decrease in the total soluble solid level was observed. It was determined that hot water treatment has been determined as the most successful application.

Keywords: Pomegranate, Storage, Hicaznar, Hot water, Salicylic acid, Gibberelic acid

THE EFFECT OF MINERAL CONTENT ON FRUIT CRACKING OF LOQUAT

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Abstract

The nativeland of the loquat is Southeast China and is known to have been cultivated for 2000 years. In the world, China, Japan, Pakistan, Israel, Egypt, Greece, Morocco, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Chile, Brazil and Spain are loquat producing countries. It is mostly grown in the southern regions, especially in Antalya, Mersin, Adana and Hatay provinces in Turkey. The loquat production of Turkey in 2019 was 16170 tons.

The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between fruit cracking and mineral content in two loquat varieties. Champagne de Grasse and Acco VIII cultivars were used. After fruit sampling from cracked and healthy fruits, pomological and mineral analysis were done. N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Zn, Mn, Cu, Na and B contents were determined ICP.

As a result, it was determined that the cracked fruits of both loquat varieties contain less calcium and more nitrogen than those of healthy fruits.

Keywords: Loquat, Fruit, Cracking, Mineral, Pomology

COVİD 19 SÜRECİNDE TÜRKÇE DERSİ UYGULAMALARI ÜZERİNE NİTEL BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON TURKISH COURSE APPLICATIONS DURING COVID 19 PROCESS

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Özet

Türkiye'de Türkçe dersi 2019 Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programı kazanımları doğrultusunda yürütülmektedir. Derste okuma, dinleme, konuşma ve yazma kazanımları çerçevesinde öğrencilerin ana dili becerilerinin geliştirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. İlgili öğretim programına göre hazırlanan ders kitapları derslerin ana materyalleri olarak kullanılmaktadır. Covid 19 pandemi süreci bütün sektörlerde olduğu gibi eğitim faaliyetlerini de olumsuz etkilemiştir. Bu süreçte okullar kapatılmış ve yüz yüze eğitime ara verilmiştir. Bu süreçte eğitim faaliyetleri Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı tarafından kurulan televizyon kanalları ve online derslerle uzaktan eğitim şeklinde yürütülmüştür. Bu durum Türkçe derslerinde gerçekleştirilen uygulamalarda da değişimi zorunlu kılmıştır. Bu çalışmada Covid 19 uzaktan eğitim sürecinde Türkçe dersinde gerçekleştirilen uygulamalar öğretmen görüşleri bağlamında araştırılmaktadır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yaklaşımlarından durum çalışması kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada bir çalışma grubu oluşturulmuştur. Çalışma grubunun oluşturulmasında amaçlı örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışma grubunda 8 kadın 7 erkek toplam 15 Türkçe öğretmeni yer almaktadır. Araştırma verileri görüşme yoluyla toplanmıştır. Pandemi kuralları doğrultusunda görüşmelerin birçoğu online olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Toplanan verilerin çözümlenmesinde nitel veri analizi yöntemlerinden betimsel analiz kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre öğretmenler belirlenen temel kazanımlar üzerinden derslerini online olarak yürütmüşlerdir. Buna göre ders konuları azaltılmıştır. Bu süreçte öğretmenler en çok yazma kazanımlarının edindirilmesinde zorlandıklarını belirtmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkçe dersi, uygulama, Covid 19, pandemi

Abstract

Turkish courses in Turkey are carried out according to the acquisitions of the 2019 Turkish Course Curriculum. The course aims to improve students' native language skills within the framework of reading, listening, speaking and writing acquisitions. Textbooks prepared according to the relevant curriculum are used as the main materials of Turkish lessons. Covid 19 pandemic process negatively affected educational activities as in all sectors. During this period, schools were closed and face-to-face education was suspended. In this process, educational activities were carried out in the form of distance education with television channels established by the Ministry of National Education and online courses. This situation

necessitated the change in the practices carried out in Turkish courses. In this study, the applications carried out in the Turkish course in the Covid 19 distance education process are investigated in the context of teachers' opinions. One of the qualitative research approaches, case study was used in the study. A working group was formed in the research. Purposeful sampling method was used in forming the study group. There are 6 female and 7 male teachers in the study group. Research data were collected through interviews. Most of the interviews were conducted online in line with the pandemic rules. Descriptive analysis, one of the qualitative data analysis methods, was used in analyzing the collected data. According to the results of the research, teachers conducted their lessons online based on the basic acquisitions determined. Accordingly, the course subjects were reduced. In this process, the teachers stated that they had the most difficulty in acquiring writing acquisitions.

Key Words: Turkish course, application, Covid 19, pandemic

PERSONALITY TRAITS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL GIRLS ASPIRING TO STUDY SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING AND MATHEMATICS (STEM) IN BENIN METROPOLIS OF EDO STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study examined some personality traits of secondary school girls aspiring to STEM careers in Benin metropolis of Edo State in Nigeria. This study is a descriptive survey with a correlational design. The population of the study consisted of senior secondary school girls in sciences selected from Federal, State and Privates owned schools in Benin metropolis of Edo State. Five hundred (500) female students formed the sample for the study. The data were analyzed using frequency counts, mean, standard deviation and chi-square. The hypothesis were tested using the Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the multiple regression. The findings of the study among others were: age and course of interest have a significant influence of girls aspiring to STEM careers; flexibility, self-esteem, enterprising, team spirit, social, and stress tolerance were exhibited by the girls; and that personality traits is a significant predictor of girls aspiring to STEM careers. The need for parents, teachers and all stake holders in education to be enlightened on participation of girls in STEM; and secondary school students especially females should be encourages to develop STEM competencies and disabuse their minds from the fear of some STEM subjects were recommended.

Keywords: personality, traits, STEM, characteristics, career

COVİD-19 PANDEMİ SÜRECİNİ EĞİTİM HİZMETLERİNDE E-DEVLET UYGULAMALARI PERSPEKTİFİNDEN OKUMAK

READING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF E-GOVERNMENT PRACTICES IN EDUCATION SERVICES

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Özet

Covid-19 Pandemisi hayatın her alanında köklü değişimler yaşanmasına ve toplumsal ilişkilerin yeniden şekillenmesine sebep olmuştur. Bu süreçte, başta sağlık olmak üzere, ulaşım, spor, turizm, ticaret ve kültür gibi pek çok alanda hayatın rutinini önemli ölçüde etkileyen yeni yöntemler ve alışkanlıklar geliştirilmek zorunda kalınmıştır. Eğitim sektörü de salgından en çok etkilenen sektörlerin başında gelmektedir. Süreç, eğitim hizmetlerini yürüten, yöneten, düzenleyen veya denetleyen kamu idarelerini klasik usul ve metotların dışına çıkmaya zorlamıştır. Eğitim hizmetlerinin sunumunda kullanılan yeni yöntemler konusunda en çok kullanılan araç, şüphesiz internet teknolojilerinin ve dijital dünyanın sağladığı olanaklardır. Özellikle, çevrimiçi eğitim modeli hem eğiticileri hem öğrencileri bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerini her zamankinden daha fazla kullanmak durumunda bırakmıştır. Kamu otoritelerinin karşısına bir zorunluluk olarak çıkan bu yeni durum, Pandemi sonrasında her şeyin normale dönmesi durumunda bile bazı yönleriyle de olsa devam ettirilme potansiyeline sahiptir. Bu gelişmelerin, vatandaşların bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerini kullanarak kamu hizmetlerine ulaşmalarına ve kamu hizmetlerinin tüm süreçlerine daha aktif katılmalarına vurgu yapan E-devlet sistemi bağlamında değerlendirilmesi önem arz etmektedir. Bu bağlamda, bu çalışmanın amacı, E-devlet uygulamaları perspektifinden Covid-19 Pandemi sürecinin eğitim hizmetlerinde bilgi ve iletişim vasıtaları kullanımına nasıl ve ne ölçüde etki ettiğini değerlendirmek ve tespit etmektir. Çalışmada hem zorunlu eğitim kurumlarında hem yükseköğretimde bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerini kullanarak sunulan hizmetler üzerinde durulmaktadır. Nitel araştırma yöntemlerinin kullanıldığı çalışmada veriler ikincil kaynak taraması ile elde edilmiştir. Araştırmada, Covid-19 Pandemisinin eğitim hizmetlerinde bilgi, iletişim ve internet teknolojilerinin kullanım oranlarının çok büyük ölçüde artmasına sebep olduğu, günümüzde çeşitli açılardan eleştirilen bu durumun eğitimde modern teknolojilerin kullanılması cihetiyle aynı zamanda olumlu bir yönünün de olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Eğitim Hizmetleri, E-Devlet

Abstract

The Covid-19 Pandemic has caused radical changes in all areas of life and reshaping social relations. In this process, new methods and habits had to be developed that significantly affected the routine of life in many areas such as transportation, sports, tourism, trade and culture, especially in health.The education sector is one of the sectors most affected by the epidemic. The process has forced the public administrations that run, manage, regulate or supervise educational services to deviate from classical procedures and methods. Undoubtedly,

the most used tool for new methods used in the provision of educational services is the opportunities provided by internet technologies and the digital world. In particular, the online education model has forced both educators and students to use information and communication technologies more than ever. This new situation, which is an obligation for public authorities, even if everything returns to normal after the pandemic, it has the potential to be continued in some ways. It is important to evaluate these developments in the context of the E-government system, which emphasizes the citizens' access to public services using information and communication technologies and their more active participation in all processes of public services. In this context, the purpose of this study is to evaluate and determine how and to what extent the Covid-19 Pandemic process affects the use of information and communication tools in education services from the perspective of E-government applications. The study focuses on the services provided by using information and communication technologies in both compulsory education institutions and higher education. In the study in which qualitative research methods were used, the data were obtained by secondary literature review. In the study, it was concluded that the Covid-19 Pandemic caused the use of information, communication and internet technologies in education services to increase greatly, and this situation, which is criticized from various angles today, also has a positive side with the use of modern technologies in education.

Keywords: Covid-19, Educational Service, E-Government

İYİLİK HALİNİN LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNDEKİ DUYGUSAL İYİ OLUŞU YORDAYICILIĞI

THE PREDICTABILITY OF WELLNESS REGARDING THE EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Özet

Ergenlik dönemi riskli alışkanlıkların kazanıldığını kritik bir dönemdir. Bu dönemde ergenlerin iyilik halinin olumlu yönde etkileyecek alışkanlıkların kazanılması önemli görünmektedir. İyilik hali, optimal düzeyde tüm alanlarda işlevsel olan bir yaşam sürdürmek olarak ele alınmaktadır. Türkiye'de iyilik hali ile ilgili geliştirilen iyilik hali yıldızı modelinde yaşamı anlamlandırma ve hedef odaklı olma,bilişsel, sosyal, duygusal ve fiziksel olmak üzere beş boyut bulunmaktadır. Bu boyutların ergenlerin, belli bir anda hissettikleri duyguları yansıtan pozitif ve negatif duygu durumlarını etkileyeceği düşünülmektedir. Alanyazında bu kavram duygusal iyi oluş olarak da adlandırılmaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı ergenlerin iyilik hali boyutlarının duygusal iyi oluşlarını yordayıcılığını incelemektir.

Bu çalışmanın katılımcıları 119'u erkek, 116'sı kadın olmak üzere toplam 235 lise öğrencisinden oluşmaktadır. Bu öğrencilerin yaşları 15 ile 19 arasında değişmektedir. Yaş ortalamaları ise 16.1'dir (SS:1.21). Öğrenciler, İyilik Hali Yıldızı Ölçeği'ni ve Pozitif Negatif Duygu Ölçeği'ni yanıtlamışlardır. İyilik Hali Yıldızı Ölçeği'nin yaşamı anlamlandırma ve hedef odaklı olma, bilişsel, sosyal, duygusal ve fiziksel iyilik hali boyutları bulunmaktadır. Pozitif ve Negatif Duygu ölçeği ise, pozitif duygu ve negatif duygu boyutlarından oluşmaktadır. Verilerin analizi çoklu regresyon analizi ile yapılmıştır.

Yapılan regresyon analizi sonucunda pozitif duygu durumunu açıklayan değişkenler yaşamı anlamlandırma ve hedef odaklı olma ve fiziksel iyi halidir [$F=(5,229)=13,163$; $p<0.01$]. Bu iki değişken toplam varyansın %22'sini açıklamaktadır. Negatif duygu durumu ise, yaşamı anlamlandırma ve hedef odaklı olma boyutu tarafından yordanmaktadır [$F=(2,232)=4,409$; $p<0.05$]. Açıklanan varyans ise %4'tür.

Lise öğrencilerinin yaşamı anlamlandırma ve hedef odaklı olma, bilişsel, fiziksel, duygusal ve sosyal iyilik hali pozitif duygu ile ilişkili iken yaşamı anlamlandırma ve hedef odaklı olma ve fiziksel iyilik hali pozitif duygunun yordayıcısıdır. Negatif duygu durumu, yaşamı anlamlandırma ve hedef odaklı olma ve duygusal iyilik hali ile ters yönde ilişkili iken yaşamı anlamlandırma ve hedef odaklı olma negatif duygunun yordayıcısıdır. Sonuç olarak lise öğrencilerinin olumlu ve olumsuz duygu durumunun önemli belirleyicilerinden birinin yaşamı anlamlandırma ve hedef odaklı olma olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: iyilik hali yıldızı, iyilik hali, lise öğrencileri, duygusal iyi oluş

Abstract

Adolescence is a critical period in which risky habits are acquired. Adolescents need to form habits that will positively affect their wellness during this period. Wellness is considered as maintaining a life that is functional in all areas at an optimal level. The well-star model that was developed in Turkey regarding wellness has five dimensions as spiritual (the meaning of life/being goal-oriented), cognitive, social, emotional, and physical. It is considered that these dimensions will effect the adolescents' positive and negative affects that reflect the emotions they feel at a certain time. This concept is also called emotional well-being in the relevant literature. The purpose of this study is to examine the predictability of the wellness dimensions of adolescents on their positive and negative affects

The study included 235 high school students, of whom 119 were male and 116 were female. The age range of these students was between 15 and 19. The mean age of the participants was 16.1 (SD:1.21). The Well Star Scale and the Positive and Negative Emotions Scale were applied to the students. The WellStar Scale has the dimensions of spiritual (meaning of life/being goal-oriented), cognitive, social, emotional, and physical wellness. The Positive and Negative Affect Scale includes the dimensions of positive affect and negative affect. Data were analyzed using multiple regression analysis.

According to the results of the regression analysis, the variables that describe positive affect were meaning of life/being goal-oriented and physical wellness [$F=(5.229)=13.163$; $p<0.01$]. These two variables explained 22% of the total variance. On the other hand, the dimensions of the meaning of life/being goal-oriented were the predictor of negative affect [$F=(2.232)=4.409$; $p<0.05$] and they explained 4% of the total variance.

While the the meaning of life/being goal oriented, cognitive, physical, emotional, and social wellness of high school students were associated with positive affect, the meaning of life/being goal oriented, and physical wellness were the predictors of the positive affects. The negative affect was inversely related to the meaning of life/being goal oriented while the meaning of life/being goal oriented were the predictors of the negative affect. In conclusion, it is observed that one of the important determinants of the positive and negative affect of high school students is the meaning of life/being goal oriented.

Keywords: Well star, Wellness, High school students, Emotional well-being

PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE YETİŞKİNLERDE YAŞAMIN ANLAMI/AMACI VE BAŞ ETME BECERİLERİ

THE MEANING/PURPOSE IN LIFE AMONG ADULTS AND THEIR COPING SKILLS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Özet

Covid-19 pandemisi ile birlikte aniden bireyler gönüllü ya da gönülsüz kendilerini sosyal yalıtım içerisinde buldular. Bu süreç kimileri için daha kolay iken kimilerinin yaşamının daha derin izler oluşturabilmektedir. Eğitimden, sosyal yaşama hatta evdeki hijyene kadar tüm ritüellere meydan okuyan bu salgının bireylerin yaşamlarındaki anlamı ya da amacı da etkilemiştir. Herkes bu süreçte farklı başetme becerileri geliştirmiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı yetişkinlerin Covid 19 ile birlikte yaşamlarında anlamın/amacın nasıl değiştiği ve bu süreçteki başetme becerilerini ortaya koymaktadır. Araştırma soruları şunlardır: (1) Covid-19 öncesi yaşamanıza anlam katan şeyler ya da yaşamınızın amacı nelerdi? (2) Covid-19 başladıktan sonra hayatınızın anlamını, amacını nasıl açıklarsınız? (3) Covid-19 süreciyle nasıl baş ediyorsunuz?

Araştırma nitel desende yapılandırılmış görüşme soruları sorarak yapılmıştır. Çalışma 2020 yılında Nisan ayında Türkiye genelinde kısmi sokağa çıkma yasaklarının olduğu dönemde online olarak yürütülmüştür. Çalışmanın verileri, Google-Form aracılığıyla toplanmıştır. Katılımcılardan öncelikle gönüllü olduklarına dair etik onam alınmıştır. Araştırmaya Türkiye'nin farklı illerinden yaş ortalaması 37 olan, 26-65 yaşla 52 yetişkin katılmıştır. Katılımcıların 29'u kadın 23'ü erkektir. Araştırmada her bir sorunun yanıtları tema ve alt temalara ayrılarak sınıflandırılmıştır.

Araştırma sonucunda Covid 19 pandemisi öncesi yaşam amaçları; aile, arkadaşlık, iş, özgürlük, seyahat etmek/gezmek, mutluluk/huzur, sağlık, hayaller ve hobiler başlığında temalandırılmıştır. İkinci sorununun temaları ise şunlardır: Sağlık/tedbir, aile, arkadaş, farkındalık ve özgürlük. 4 kişi de Covid-19 ile birlikte hayatın anlamsız olduğunu belirtmiştir. Baş etme mekanizmaları; aile, hobiler, çalışmak ve arkadaşlar şeklinde sıralanmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, yaşamın anlam ve hedefinin sağlık ve tedbir konusuna odaklandığı, aile odağının güçlendiği ve yeni farkındalıkların oluştuğu görülmektedir. Baş etme becerilerinde yine ailenin en önemli baş etme aracı olduğu, arkadaşların sosyal desteğinin önemi dikkat çekmektedir. Ayrıca pandemi sürecinde hobilerinin daha önemli hale geldiği söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: yaşamın anlamı, yaşamın amacı, baş etme becerileri, Covid-19

Abstract

Individuals have voluntarily or involuntarily found themselves suddenly in social isolation due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This period has been easier for some people, but it may leave a deeper scar in some other peoples' lives. Complicating all rituals from education to social life or even hygiene at home, this pandemic has also affected individuals' meaning or

purpose in life. Everyone has developed different coping skills during this period. The purpose of this study is to reveal how adults' meaning/purpose in life has changed due to the Covid-19 pandemic and their coping skills during this period. The study questions are as follows: (1) What were the things that made your life meaningful before the Covid-19 pandemic or what was the purpose of your life before the Covid-19 pandemic? (2) How do you explain the meaning and purpose of your life after the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic? (3) How do you cope with the Covid-19 pandemic?

This study was carried out by asking the interview questions that were structured in the qualitative design. The study was conducted online in April 2020 during the period of partial lockdowns throughout Turkey. Data of the study were collected through Google-Form. Firstly, the ethical consent of the participants which states that they voluntarily participate in this study was obtained. The study included 52 adults who were aged between 26 and 65, and who lived in different cities of Turkey. The mean age of the participants was 37, and 29 of them were female and 23 were male. The answers to all questions were divided into themes and sub-themes in this study.

The purposes in life before the Covid-19 pandemic were themed under the headings of family, friendship, work, freedom, traveling/touring, happiness/peace, health, dreams, and hobbies. The themes of the second question are health/precaution, family, friends, awareness, and freedom. Four of the participants stated that their life has become meaningless with the Covid-19 pandemic. The coping skills of the participants are listed as family, hobbies, working, and friends.

In conclusion, it was observed that the meaning/purpose in life focused on health and precaution, the focus on family strengthened, and new awareness has been raised. It was also noted that the family is the most important coping method, and the social support of friends is quite important. It is fair to state that that hobbies have become more important during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Meaning in life, Purpose in life, Coping Skills, Covid-19

OKUL ÖNCESİ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ AİLE KATILIMINA YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ VE GÖRSEL İMAJLARI

PRESCHOOL TEACHER CANDIDATES' OPINIONS AND VISUAL IMAGES ABOUT FAMILY INVOLVEMENT

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Özet

Okul ile aile arasında işbirliğinin en önemli yollarından biri olan aile katılımı çalışmaları, çocukların gelişim alanlarını ve ailelerin okula ilişkin olumlu tutumlar geliştirmelerini desteklemektedir. Aile katılım çalışmaları, çocuklara zengin uyaranlar ile dolu ev ortamının sunulmasını sağlamaktadır. Ülkemizde uygulanmakta olan Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı Okul Öncesi Eğitim Programı'nda (2013) aile eğitimi ve katılımının önemli olduğu vurgulanmış ve öğretmenlerin Okul Öncesi Eğitimi Programı ile Bütünleştirilmiş Aile Destek Eğitim Rehberi (OBADER)"ni kullanmaları gerektiği belirtilmiştir. Bununla birlikte Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı "Okul, Aile ve Toplum İlişkilerini" Öğretmenlik Mesleği Genel Yeterliliklerinden biri olarak belirlemiştir. Bu yeterlik alanı, öğretmenlerin aileleri ve toplumu eğitim sürecine dahil olmaları ile ilgili etkinlikleri de ele almaktadır. Bu açıdan yaklaşıldığında, aile katılım çalışmalarının etkili bir şekilde yürütülmesinden sorumlu olan okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin gerekli bilgi ve becerilere sahip olmaları gerektiği düşünülmektedir. Aile katılım çalışmalarına ilişkin görüşlerin ileriki meslek yaşamlarındaki uygulamalara doğrudan yansıyacağı düşünüldüğünde; okul öncesi öğretmen adaylarının aile katılım çalışmalarına yönelik görüşlerinin belirlenmesi önem taşımaktadır. Buradan hareketle bu araştırmanın amacı okul öncesi öğretmen adaylarının aile katılımına yönelik görüşlerinin ve görsel imajlarının belirlenmesidir. Bu araştırmada, nitel araştırma yöntemi kapsamında olgu bilim deseni kullanılmıştır.

Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, 2017-2018 eğitim öğretim yılı güz yarıyılında Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Okul Öncesi Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı son sınıfta öğrenim görmekte olan ve "Aile Eğitimi" dersini almış olan 120 dördüncü sınıf öğrencisi oluşturmuştur. Araştırmanın verileri, öğretmen adaylarının aile katılımına yönelik görsel imajlarını belirlemek amacıyla yapmış oldukları çizimler ve 6'şar kişilik 2 gruptan oluşmak üzere toplam 12 öğretmen adayı ile gerçekleştirilen odak grup görüşmeleri ile toplanmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen verilerin çözümlenmesinde ve yorumlanmasında ise içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aile katılımı, görsel imaj, okul öncesi öğretmen adayı

Abstract

Works in family involvement, which is one of the most important ways of cooperation between the school and the family, support children's development areas and families' development of positive attitudes towards school. Family involvement, works provide children with a home environment filled with rich stimuli. In the Ministry of National Education Preschool Education Program (2013), which is being implemented in our country, it is

emphasized that family education and involvement is important, and it is stated that teachers should use the Family Support Education Guide (OBADER) integrated with the Preschool Education Program. In addition, the Ministry of National Education has determined “School, Family and Community Relations” as one of the General Competences for the Teaching Profession. This competence area also deals with activities related to teachers' involvement of families and society in the education process. From this point of view, it is thought that preschool teachers who are responsible for carrying out family involvement activities effectively should have the necessary knowledge and skills. Considering that their views on family involvement, works will directly reflect on the practices in their future professional life, it is important to determine the opinions of preschool teacher candidates on family involvement works. Accordingly, the purpose of this study was to determine the opinions and visual images of preschool teacher candidates about family involvement. In this study, phenomenological research was used within the scope of qualitative research method.

The study group of the study consisted of 120 fourth year students who were studying in the last year of the Department of Preschool Education in the Faculty of Education of Afyon Kocatepe University in the fall semester of the 2017-2018 academic years and took the "Family Education" course. The data of the study were collected through the drawings made by the preservice teachers in order to determine the visual images of family involvement and focus group interviews with 12 teacher candidates, consisting of 2 groups of 6 people. Content analysis method will be used in analyzing and interpreting the data obtained from the research.

Keywords: Family involvement, visual image, preschool teacher candidate

EMBRACING TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENTS AS EDUCATIONAL TOOLS IN TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH

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Abstract

English has become a universal language of communication.It has been recorded as the fastest spreading language in the world exterting wide influence on the global community.The use of technology in the field of teaching and learning English has increased manifold in recent years.Reaching to the masses,it proved a great value addition in teaching and learning language and literature. Teachers can inculcate high thinking skills and cater the literary taste of their students with the help of such technological tools – multimedia animated movies ,cartoons ,film adaptations, PowerPoint and interactive white board, r adio,TV, CD Rom, Computers,Internet , C.A.L.L., the Internet, Electronic Dictionary, Email, Blogs and audio Cassettes can be used effectively in the teaching learning process.Now teachers have a technological tool in their hands ,which they may use to teach their students in language building,motivating them to read literature and to constructively,uplift their life by learning and adopting the rules and conduct of social life.

This study aims to find out the positive impact of technology which brought revolution in the lives of teachers and learners by making learning effective and accessible to all and translating dreams into reality.

Keywords: universal language, interactive white board, multimedia technology, language building ,film adaptation.

OPPORTUNITIES OF EDUCATIONAL DESIGN TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

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Abstract

Educational design in theoretical terms is seen as research, planning and constructing of strategies and models for achieving certain educational goals through the systematic design of instructions, use of resources and procedures to facilitate learning and development of the learners' personality.

The products of the educational design are the models and in view of this a project variant of a structured framework of educational design is offered.

It includes a characteristic of the system, the organization of the implementation, has a value for the teacher and is a value for the learners.

The theoretical model is based on compliance with relevant principles and assumes an adequate selection of objectives, approaches, methods, tools, technologies according to the characteristics of the system, providing opportunities to ensure optimal pedagogical conditions by designing instructions.

The efficiency and effectiveness of the instructional model is determined by the results obtained in the practical application in a specific educational context and the level of formed competencies and development of the personal qualities of the trainees.

The necessary information about the degree of achievement of the defined goals is obtained as a result of constant reflection and systematic feedback using appropriate measurement indicators that ensure the achievement of high validity and reliability of the results.

Particular attention is paid to the ethical aspect in the creation, use and management of appropriate technological processes and resources to facilitate learning and personal development.

The proposed theoretical structural framework can be concretized through appropriate models of educational design, which are adapted in the course of science education.

Keywords: Educational Design, Models of Educational Design, Instructions.

THE TREATMENT OF *AZERBAIJAN* AND OTHER AZERBAIJANI PLACE NAMES IN ARTIFICIAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGES

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Abstract

Since the mid-19th century many artificial languages (henceforth ALs) have been created in order to facilitate international communication and understanding; the best known of these is Esperanto. The vocabularies of these languages often include names of countries, cities, and other places; the number of such names depends on how developed the languages are (or were), and the particular names created depended on how salient the places which they referred to were to the language designers (and their audiences).

Until recently, Azerbaijan was not very familiar to most people in Europe and North America (where most AL designers lived) and was not discussed much in media there. As a result, while many ALs have words for e.g. 'France' and 'United States', relatively few have words for 'Azerbaijan', and perhaps even fewer have words for places in Azerbaijan such as 'Baku' and 'Nakhchivan'. If such places, particularly more obscure ones, are mentioned in writing in ALs, they may use forms of their names which were not changed to conform to the morphological requirements of the AL. For example, the Esperanto *Wikipedia* categories page for "cities of Azerbaijan" (https://eo.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kategorio:Urboj_de_Azerbajĝano) gives Baku and Sumgait in their Esperantized forms, with the nominal suffix -o (*Bakuo* and *Sumgaito* respectively), but does not do this for Lankaran (as it uses the form *Lenkoran*).

This paper will look at such facts, and whether they have changed, in Esperanto and other major artificial languages such as Ido and Volapük.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, place names, artificial languages

THE CHALLENGES OF TRANSLATING JOKES, WORDPLAY AND IDIOMS

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Abstract

Humour can derive from funny situations, double meanings, wordplay, often containing cultural references. It can be considered subjective, because the same text may seem funny for some people and less humorous for others. Most translators agree that translating humorous texts is a challenging task, especially when the source of humour is language-related, or culture-related. On the other hand, there are certain anecdotal or situational forms of humour, based on universal elements of human life and behaviour, which may be considered equally funny by people with different cultural background. This study focuses on the presentation and discussion of some principles, theories, recommended strategies and techniques related to translating humorous texts such as jokes, wordplay and humorous idioms. We also discuss the techniques and strategies used by a group of translator trainees in translating humour from English into Hungarian, assessing their needs and difficulties in order to improve the training process by including useful tips and practice in the curriculum.

Keywords: translator training, translation strategies, jokes, wordplay, idioms

ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ЕДИНИЦЫ С ОСНОВНЫМ КОМПОНЕНТОМ «ВОДА» В БОЛГАРСКОМ, РУССКОМ И ГРЕЧЕСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Фразеологизмы образуют в языке очень интересную и сложную систему, которая сохраняет и передает в течении многих лет колорит нации. Фразеология сочетает в себе элементы из разных уровней языка и содержит знания как о самом языке, так и о мировоззрении людей, об их образе жизни, истории и культуры.

В данной работе мы делаем акцент на фразеологизмах, в которых лексема «вода» является смысловым ядром всего фразеологизма. Фразеологический материал включает единицы фразеологических систем болгарского, греческого и русского языков. Цель настоящей работы анализировать в сопоставительном аспекте представления о концепте «вода» в болгарском, греческом и русском языках. Используемый материал – это фразеологические единицы из смыслового поля понятия «вода» в трех языках – в болгарском, греческом и русском.

Параллельный анализ семантического поля концепта «вода» в этих языках дает возможность выявить основные характеристики этого макроконцепта, который является одним из основных в лингвокультуре болгарского, русского и греческого народов.

GRAMMATICALIZATION, DEGRAMMATICALIZATION IN NATURAL LANGUAGES (WITH APPLICATION ON ROMANCE LANGUAGES)

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Abstract

The assertion we start from in our study is that, contrary to diachronic linguistics, where grammaticalization presupposes transformation of lexical units into grammatical units, within terminology the inverted phenomenon occurs, synchronically, irreversible in itself, de-degrammaticalization. The purely conceptual, scientific function of a denotative, lexical element, annullment of the initial subjective characteristics of lexical units in terminology, the increase of the notional content, cancelling the quality of grammatical instrument for terminological units potențarea conținutului noțional, listing lexically independent words into the category of notionally / scientifically independent terms are among the objectives of the research. The descriptive linguistic method, the contrastive method are used in the research, to show the extent to which the precision of specialised sense condition is met in the terminological system. One of the conclusions is that an autonomous lexical element with (out) combination with specialised elements will become a term conceptually and semantically, entering the abstract system in conceptual oppositions.

Keywords: Terminology, Conceptual, Synchronic, Degrammaticalization

KOSOVA ƏDƏBİYYATINDA TÜRK DİLİ PROBLEMİNİN QOYULUŞU
THE PROBLEM OF THE TURKISH LANGUAGE IN KOSOVO LITERATURE

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Xülasə

Müasir Kosova ərazisi qədim türk yaşayış məskənlərindən biri olmuşdur. Bulqar, peçeneq, uz, avar, hun tayfaları burda yaşamış, dövlət qurmuş, yaşayıb-yaratmışlar. Burada yaşayan xalq qədim folklora, yaradıcılıq ənənələrinə malik olmuşdur. 1389-cu ildən sonra Osmanlı dövlətinin tərkibinə qatılan Kosovada yazılı ədəbiyyat Osmanlı ədəbiyyatının daxilində inkişaf etmişdir. XX əsrin əvvəllərində Kosova serblər tərəfindən işğal olunur. Priştine və Prizrendəki bir neçə mədrəsə istisna olmaqla, türk dilində təhsil yasaqlanır. 1943-cü ildən sonra isə türk dilində təhsil qadağan edilir.

Beləliklə, Balkan müharibəsi, xalqın yaşadığı çətinliklər, türklərin kütləvi köçü, türk əhalinin sıxışdırılması ədəbiyyatda durğunluq yaradır. 1951-ci ildən sonra Balkanlarda yaşayan türklərə milli mətbuat və digər sahələrdə bir sıra imkanlar verilsə də, Kosova türkləri bundan məhrum qalır və sadəcə 1969-cu ildən sonra yararlana bilirlər. Jurnal və qəzetlərin açılması ədəbiyyata da müsbət təsir göstərir. İlkin mərhələdə kosovalı yazıçı və şairlər əsərlərini Makedoniyada fəaliyyət göstərən "Birlik" qəzetində çap edirdilər.

1969-cu ildə Kosovada "Tan" qəzeti fəliyyətə başlayır. Qəzetin dili İstanbul türkçəsi idi. "Tan" qəzetinin nəşri daha sonra digər türkcə jurnalların çap olunmasında mühüm rol oynayır. Bu qəzetin başlatdığı missiyanı daha sonralar "Çevren" , "Çığ", "Kuş" jurnalları davam etdirir. "Tan" qəzetində, eləcə də digər mətbu orqanlarda çap olunan əsərlər şeir, hekayə və romanlar idi. Arif Bozacı, Enver Baki, Nimetullah Hafız, Nusret Dişo Ülkü və başqa ədiblər əsərlərini bu jurnallarda çap etdirirdilər.

Çağdaş Kosova türk ədəbiyyatının əsas mövzularından biri türklük və türk dili problemi olmuşdur. Uzun müddət doğma dilinə həsrət qalan xalqın hislərini və düşüncələrini ədiblər əsərlərində əks etdirmişlər. Nusret Dişo Ülkü, Zeynel Beksaç bu qəbildən olan şairlərdir. Nüsret Dişo Ülkü öz yaradıcılığı ilə türk dilinə "sahib çıxmışdır". Nüsret Dişo Ülkünün "Türk", "Türkçem", "Kütük" Zeynel Beksaçın "Rumeli o benim işte", "Dil yangım var Kosova kavşağında", "Türkçem hep siperim oldu ama" şeirləri türk dili haqqında yazılmışdır

Zeynel Beksaçda bu sahədə geniş fəaliyyət göstərmişdir və eyni zamanda Kosovada "Türkçem" jurnalının da redaktoru kimi işlər görməkdədir.

Açar sözlər: Kosova ədəbiyyatı, türk dili, Balkan ədəbiyyatı

Abstract

The territory of modern Kosovo has been one of the ancient Turkish settlements. Bulgar, Pecheneg, Uz, Avar and Hun tribes have settled here, established a state, in a word, they have lived and created. The people living here have had an ancient folklore and creative traditions. Written literature in Kosovo, which had become part of the Ottoman state after 1389, had been developing within Ottoman literature. In the early twentieth century, Kosovo was occupied by

Serbs. With the exception of a few madrassas in Pristina and Prizren, education in Turkish was banned. After 1943, education in Turkish was completely banned.

Thus, the Balkan war, the hardships of the people, the mass migration of Turks, the oppression of the Turkish population have created a stagnation in literature. Although Turks living in the Balkans have been given a number of opportunities in the national press and elsewhere since 1951, Kosovo Turks have been deprived of this and have only been able to take advantage of it after 1969. The opening of magazines and newspapers also has had a positive effect on literature. Initially, the works of Kosovo writers and poets had been publishing in the Macedonian newspaper “Birlik”.

In 1969, the Tan newspaper has launched in Kosovo. The language of the newspaper was Istanbul Turkish. The publication of the Tan newspaper later has played an important role in the publication of other Turkish magazines. The mission that was started by this newspaper have been continued by "Chevren", "Chig" and "Kush" magazines. Works published in the Tan newspaper, as well as in other media, were poems, stories and novels. Arif Bozaci, Enver Baki, Nimetullah Hafiz, Nusret Disho Ulku and other authors have published their works in these magazines.

One of the main themes of contemporary Kosovo Turkish literature has been Turkism and the problem of Turkish language. The feelings and thoughts of the people who longed for their native language for a long time, have been reflected in the works of writers. Nusret Diso Ulku and Zeynel Beksach are such poets. Nusret Diso Ulku "has mastered" the Turkish language with his work. Nusret Diso Ulku's poems such as "Turk", "Turkçem", "Kütük", Zeynel Beksaç's "Rumeli o benim işte", "Dil yangım var Kosova qavşında", "Türkçem hep siperim oldu ama" have been written about the Turkish language

Zeynel Beksac has also been active in this field and he currently works as the editor-in-chief of “Türkçem” magazine in Kosova.

Keywords: Kosovo literature, Turkish language, Balkan literature

DEATH IN COLD WAR LONDON: THE GEORGI MARKOV CASE IN SPANISH PRESS

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Abstract

On September 7, 1978, a Bulgarian refugee was involved in an apparently trivial street incident on London's Waterloo Bridge that led to his death four days later.

Georgi Markov (1929-1978) developed a remarkable literary career as a novelist and playwright for theatre, film and television between the 1950s and his flight from the People's Republic of Bulgaria in June 1969. In August 1969 the 26-episode television series *At every kilometre*, of which he was co-writer, began to be broadcast. After his defection, his name was erased from the credit titles and ignored by official media, and his works removed from bookshops and libraries.

Uncomfortable for the communist régime for his essays / literary reports broadcast by the BBC World Service, Deutsche Welle and, especially, Radio Free Europe, he suffered the aforementioned attack, not by chance, on the birthday of the Bulgarian communist dictator, Todor Zhivkov (1911-1998).

The murder of Georgi Markov, widely reported by the international media, and still not fully clarified today, occurred at the beginning of the Spanish political transition, between the enthronement of King Juan Carlos I in November 1975 and the promulgation of the Spanish Constitution in December 1978.

It is of interest in the study of Spanish-Balkan relations to check the reflections and repercussions of this fundamental event during the Cold War in the Spanish press of the time, especially in the large newspapers such as Madrid *ABC* or Barcelona *La Vanguardia*, which had a wide network of correspondents abroad. The published materials practically omit the previous literary career of the victim and emphasize various aspects of his life, as well as the anecdote of the "Bulgarian umbrella", with differences of nuance in the speculations about the origin and authorship of the attack.

Keywords: Bulgarian-Spanish Cultural Relationships, Georgi Markov in Spanish Press

TRADUCTİON DU TEXTE FRANÇAİS DANS LE MONDE ARABE

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Résumé

La traduction tient une place considérable dans la pensée et la culture arabes. Cela se justifie à travers les politiques menées dans ce patrimoine pendant les premières dynasties de l'Islam, la pensée théorique millénaire sur ces questions et la fonction représentée par les traducteurs dans le transfert des connaissances d'une culture à une autre. Néanmoins, si nous mettons en valeur la traduction effectuée au XIXème siècle, nous découvrirons qu'il est difficile de concevoir la traduction comme un transfert fondamental de savoir

La traduction occupe un espace de choix dans la pensée et la culture arabe depuis le début de l'époque arabo-islamique qui garantit toute l'ère que les historiens modernes notamment le Moyen Âge, soit environ un millier d'années. Cette activité, a joué un rôle de premier plan dans la conservation des produits de la culture ancienne, surtout grecque, et dans le transfert de cette culture de l'Orient vers l'Occident, culture qui servira de base à la « Renaissance » de l'Europe, ou plus exactement, au développement de la civilisation planétaire moderne plus ancienne, pratiquée naturellement et spontanément pour faciliter les contacts et la communication entre les peuples et les États en temps de paix comme en temps de guerre.

L'activité de la traduction a connu un envol exceptionnel avec la dynastie des Abbasides à ***Baghdad*** soutenue par les Persans, notamment sous le Califat *d'Al Ma'mûn* qui créa **Beyt al-Hikma** et engagea des traducteurs dans les domaines philosophiques et scientifiques. La traduction est devenue ainsi un métier authentique pratiqué individuellement et collectivement.

Toute traduction en telle ou telle langue exige au préalable, chez l'auteur la maîtrise de la langue –source et celle de la langue -cible. Pour prévenir la double fonction et même pour traduire convenablement et commodément, il est indispensable de maîtriser au moins deux langues étrangères ; et l'éminence d'une langue étrangère, ne se restreint nullement à des perceptions exclusivement linguistiques.

La traduction ne se limite point à ajuster des équivalences de termes et d'expressions mais de contenu.

En effet, il s'agira de restituer le message véhiculé par le texte de départ, tout en estimant le génie de la langue -cible. La bonne traduction est celle qui assure l'aboutissement cognitif par le texte de départ.

Mots clés : Traduction, adaptation, fidélité, Egypte.

Abstract

Translation occupies a considerable place in Arab thought and culture. This is justified by the policies pursued in this heritage during the first dynasties of Islam, the millennial theoretical thought on these questions and the function represented by translators in the transfer of knowledge from one culture to another. Nonetheless, if we focus on translation performed in the 19th century, we will find that it is difficult to conceive of translation as a fundamental transfer of knowledge.

Translation has occupied a prominent place in Arab thought and culture since the beginning of the Arab-Islamic era, which guarantees the whole era that modern historians, especially the Middle Ages, or about a thousand years. This activity has played a leading role in the conservation of products of ancient culture, especially Greek, and in the transfer of this culture from the East to the West, a culture which will serve as the basis for the "Renaissance" of Europe, or more exactly, to the development of the older modern planetary civilization, practiced naturally and spontaneously to facilitate contacts and communication between peoples and States in times of peace as in times of war.

The activity of translation took off exceptionally with the Abbasid dynasty in Baghdad supported by the Persians, especially under the Caliphate of Al Ma'mûn who created Beyt al-Hikma and hired translators in the philosophical and scientific fields. Translation has thus become an authentic profession practiced individually and collectively.

Any translation into a given language requires prior mastery of the source language and the target language on the part of the author. To prevent double duty and even to translate properly and conveniently, it is essential to master at least two foreign languages; and the eminence of a foreign language, is by no means restricted to exclusively linguistic perceptions.

Translation is not limited to adjusting equivalences of terms and expressions but of content.

Indeed, it will be a question of restoring the message conveyed by the original text, while appreciating the genius of the target language. The right translation is the one that ensures the cognitive outcome of the source text.

Keywords : Translation, adaptation, fidelity, Egypt.

TÜRK MİFOLOGİYASINDA GEYİK KULTU VƏ "DƏDƏ QORQUD" BOYLARINDA İZİ

DEER CULT IN TURKISH MYTHOLOJY AND SIGN IN "DEDE KORKUT" EPICS

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Abstract

The Deer cult is one of the most important values in Turkish folklore. Today there are many legends and stories sanctifying deer and deer continues to inspire the modern literature and art. Deer with mother-tree was seen creator Goddess and source of life or ancestor of clan or family in Turkish cosmology. These ancient beliefs have made deer cult important in Turkish culture. In a time with the social and cultural transformations of the Turkish societies of Central Asia, deer lost its importance in belief system and culture. While wolf, horse and raptorials were being identified with political power, sacredness of deer was of secondary importance. However it kept its importance among the lower layers of these societies. After the conversion to Islam, it was believed that deer served and/or helped to the saints and people in need. After taking place in religious stories especially being involved in the cult of saints, deer cult consolidated its sacredness in the eyes of public. Societies changed their many beliefs and values after changing their social and cultural structures. Turkish societies also changed but sacredness of deer has been living in the memoirs of the Turkish societies in general. This put deer cult in a specific place in the Turkish culture. These matters about deer cult in Turkish culture are examined from a historical perspective and in terms of comparative method.

Keywords: Turkish culture, deer cult, Dede Korkut, epic, formula, magic

UNIVERSITY IS (NOT) A COMPANY. THE IDEA OF A UNIVERSITY IN THE MODERN ERA

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Abstract

Throughout the history of higher education, the idea of a university has always been in the centre of interest of monarchs, politicians, academics, philosophers, religious leaders and capitalists. The European tradition mostly derives from the model of a university offered by the politician and philosopher Wilhelm von Humboldt (1767-1835), while the Anglo-Saxon tradition descends from the ideals of Cardinal John Henry Newman (1801-1890). The Humboldtian values of (i) freedom of teaching and learning (Lehr- und Lernfreiheit) (as opposed to any form of set curriculum); (ii) the primacy of 'pure' science (Bildung durch Wissenschaft) over specialised professional training; (iii) academic self-governance and corporate autonomy for universities despite their being funded by the state; and (iv) personality formation (Persönlichkeitsbildung) and truth pursuit – all these are present in John Newman's *The Idea of a University* (1852). However, while Newman separates research from the teaching process, Humboldt postulates the unity of teaching and research (Einheit von Lehre und Forschung). For Humboldt, learning is a collaborative enterprise, in which "the professors are not there for the students, but rather both are there for science (and scholarship)" (Humboldt, 1809/1990, p. 274). This view has contributed significantly to the traditional mission of universities in conducting research as well as in achieving teaching excellence (Pritchard, 2004).

Many current reforms across Europe, such as the Bologna process or the educational reform "Law 2.0" being implemented at present in Poland, have been criticized on account of departing from Humboldt's and Newman's university ideals towards occupational studies with economic interests, and for creating mass universities characterised with knowledge production, employability and marketization. The recent metaphor of Prof. Marcin Pałys, the rector of the University of Warsaw, "UNIVERSITY IS NOT A COMPANY. UNIVERSITY IS AN INSTITUTION IN WHICH NEW IDEAS ARE CREATED," summarises best the academic dissatisfaction with the matter, revealing a longing for the 200 years old long tradition of schooling ideals.

The aim of this paper is to present a systematic evaluation of the way we have moved from the views of John Henry Newman and Wilhelm von Humboldt towards what has been called the *corporate university or academic capitalism*. In this respect, I find the following claim by Anderson (2010) particularly relevant for the present Polish system of education:

if we seek guidance from the past, it is better to see the 'idea of the university' not as a fixed set of characteristics, but as a set of tensions, permanently present, but resolved differently according to time and place. Tensions between teaching and research, and between autonomy and accountability, most obviously. But also between universities' membership of an international scholarly community, and their role in shaping national cultures and forming national identity; between the transmission of established knowledge, and the search for original truth; (…) between serving the economy, and providing a space free from immediate utilitarian pressures (p. 5).

Keywords: university, metaphor, Wilhelm von Humboldt, John Henry Newman

ÇİFTLİK HAYVANLARINDA ZEHİRLİ BİTKİLER 1: *Astragalus* spp., *Oxytropis* spp., *Hypericum perforatum*, *Nerium oleander*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Quercus* spp., *Senecio* spp.

POISONOUS PLANTS IN LIVESTOCK ANIMALS 1: *Astragalus spp.*, *Oxytropis spp.*, *Hypericum perforatum*, *Nerium oleander*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Quercus spp.*, *Senecio spp.*

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Özet

Çiftlik hayvanlarının bitkilerle zehirlenmesi dünya çapında nispeten yaygın şekilde görülmektedir. Zehirli bitkiler ve metabolitleri dünya çapında çiftlik hayvanları endüstrisi için önemli ekonomik kayıplara neden olmaktadır. Çiftlik hayvanlarında zehirli bitkiler ile zehirlenme çoğunlukla bu bitkilerin ot ya da silajın içinde bulunması halinde meydana gelir. Bu makale kapsamda çiftlik hayvanlarında zehirlenmeye neden olan bitkilerden *Astragalus* spp. ve *Oxytropis* spp., *Hypericum perforatum*, *Nerium oleander*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Quercus* spp., *Senecio* spp.'nin zehirli etkileri ele alındı. Çiftlik hayvanlarında zehirlenmeye neden olan önemli bitki türleri Tablo halinde sunuldu. Zehirli bitkilerin zehirliliği ve çiftlik hayvanlarında neden oldukları klinik bulgular hakkında kapsamlı bilgi sunuldu. Ayrıca zehirli bitkilerle çiftlik hayvanlarının zehirlenmesini önlemek için gerekli önlemler ve sağaltım seçenekleri hakkında özlü bilgiler verildi.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çiftlik hayvanları, Zehirli bitkiler

Abstract

Poisoning of livestock animals with plants commonly occurs worldwide. Poisonous plants and their metabolites cause important economic losses for industry of livestock animals worldwide. Poisoning of livestock animals with poisonous plants mostly develops when these plants are within hay or silage. In this paper context, it was dealt with poisonous effects of *Astragalus* spp. and *Oxytropis* spp., *Hypericum perforatum*, *Nerium oleander*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Quercus* spp., *Senecio* spp. from plants leading to poisoning in livestock animals. The important plant species leading to poisoning in livestock animals were presented in Table. Broad knowledge was presented about toxicity of poisonous plants and clinical signs that they cause in livestock animals. In addition, the brief knowledge was presented on the required measures for preventing poisoning of livestock animals with poisonous plants and treatment choices.

Keywords: Livestock animals, Poisonous plants.

EFFECT OF DIETARY SEA BUCKTHORN ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE, BLOOD PLASMA HAEMOGLOBIN AND GLUTATHIONE PEROXIDASE IN CHICKS REARED AT TWO DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES

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Abstract

This study investigated the effects of dietary sea buckthorn (*Hippophaes rhamnoides*; SB) at 0 and 9 g/kg and two rearing temperatures, in accordance with breeders' recommendations (RT) and high (HT; constant 30 ℃), on growth performance, haemoglobin (HB g/L) and blood plasma glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px U/g HB) when fed to Ross 308 chicks. The two experimental diets were fed from 7 to 21d age to female birds in 16 small pens (two birds each) allocated into four rooms, following randomisation. In two of the rooms, the temperatures maintained at RT and the other two rooms were maintained at HT. Feeding SB did not have an impact on feed intake (FI; average 63.2, SEM = 1.10), weight gain (WG; average 44.2, SEM = 1.02) and feed conversion efficiency (FCE; average 0.70l, SEM = 0.0092) ($P > 0.05$). Blood (GSH-Px) was not affected by dietary SB (average 707, SEM = 40.3; $P > 0.05$). Rearing birds at HT reduced FI (60.5 *vs* 65.9, SEM = 1.41; $P < 0.05$), did not change WG (average 44.2, SEM = 1.09; $P > 0.05$) and improved FCE (0.734 *vs* 0.668, SEM = 0.0053; $P < 0.001$). Birds reared at HT also have reduced blood plasma GSH-Px (644 *vs* 769, SEM = 10.0; $P < 0.001$). However, there was rearing temperature by dietary SB interaction ($P < 0.05$), as birds fed SB at HT had reduced blood HB level (119 *vs* 105, SEM = 4.1), but not those birds reared at RT temperature (115 *vs* 124). This experiment has confirmed the expected biological effects of high ambient temperature on broilers. Dietary sea buckthorn did not affect growth performance variables and blood plasma glutathione peroxidase.

Keywords: sea buckthorn, chicks, rearing temperature, blood plasma variables

THE EFFECT OF OUTDOOR ACCESS ON THE BEHAVIOR OF DAIRY COWS

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Abstract

Access of dairy cows to pasture is important for both cows and breeders. In the world, cows' access to pasture is gradually decreasing. Cows also need fresh air and sunlight like other alives. While some countries have regulations regarding the access of animals to pasture, some do not. In farms where pasture access is not possible, methods such as providing sleeping areas outside the shelter (outdoors) may be preferred to allow cows to access outside. Giving animals the opportunity to graze on pastures can facilitate the expression of behaviors such as lying, standing, feeding, estrus and walking behaviors. Animals will be able to move more easily, partly because they can feel themselves in their natural habitat.

Increased exercise opportunities in open spaces may also benefit animal welfare, compared to the generally more restrictive closed housing environments. Since the unit area per cow in shelters is less than pasture, it may affect the number of negative social communication between cows. In addition, the dense shelter will increase the competition among the cows. Since this area will increase in the pasture, it will reduce the number of negative social communication and the competition to be experienced.

The soft floor and bed area that can be provided to the cows in the open field provides a number of benefits for lying, standing and walking behavior. An open area with a bed with a good floor can also encourage cows to show estrus behavior. The important point here is to provide the cows with a larger area and better ground. In order to determine the importance of grazing in dairy cows, more comprehensive studies are needed on this subject. Providing cows with options can also be effective, as cows' outdoor preferences depend on many factors.

Keywords: Behavior, Pasture, Bedded pack, Animal welfare

FUNCTIONAL PARTICIPATION IN HEMOSTASIS OF THE VASCULAR WALL IN PIGLETS DURING THE PHASE OF PLANT NUTRITION IN EARLY ONTOGENESIS

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Abstract

It becomes clear that to ensure homeostasis in piglets during their early ontogenesis, the functional parameters of platelets and vascular walls are of great importance. The level of their hemostatic capabilities in piglets of any age provides the level of functional readiness of primary hemostasis, the degree of perfusion of blood through tissues and the severity of anabolism in them. These circumstances give reason to believe that the severity of platelet aggregation and vascular disaggregation capabilities and their ratio during their growth and development very significantly affect the dynamics of body weight of piglets, that is, on economically important signs. In the blood of piglets during the phase of plant nutrition, the study found a decrease in peroxidation due to the strengthening of the antioxidant properties of their plasma. At the same time, at the end of early ontogeny, piglets showed low platelet activity and pronounced vascular disaggregation capabilities. The dynamics of platelet aggregation capabilities found in piglets during the phase of plant nutrition was fully compensated by changes in the severity of the disaggregation function of the walls of their vessels.

Keywords: piglets, early ontogenesis, phase of plant nutrition, blood vessels, platelets, aggregation, disaggregation.

MOLECULAR CHARACTERİZATİON OF RECOMBİNANT THERMOSTABLE CELLULASE FROM *THERMOTOGA NAPHTHOPHİLA*

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Abstract

Current study deals with the cloning, expression, purification and characterization of recombinant cellulase from *Thermotoga naphthophila*. Cellulase gene from hyperthermophile *T. naphthophila* was amplified and cloned into pTZ57R/T and sub-cloned in pET28a. *E. coli* BL21 CodonPlus (DEL) cells were used as expression host. Recombinant thermostable cellulase was purified using Ni affinity chromatography. Analysis of SDS-PAGE confirmed the molecular mass of enzyme 39 kDa. The purified cellulase showed optimal activity at pH 4.8 and 90 ℃. The enzyme activity was enhanced due to presence of Co^{2+}. However, addition of SDS, Tween 80 and Triton X100 with final concentration of 1% leads to decreased in activity. Cellulase showed the K_m and V_{max} values 0.4 mg/ml and 30 U/ml respectively when carboxy-methyl cellulose was utilized as substrate. Poultry trials utilizing feed supplemented with this locally characterized cellulase showed promising results and makes this enzyme suitable for the poultry feed industry.

Keywords: Cellulase, Recombinant enzyme, *Thermotoga naphthophila*

THE USE OF SEPRAFILM BARRIER ON THE PREVENTION OF INTRAABDOMINAL ADHESIONS

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Abstract

Intraabdominal adhesions are one of the common complications seen in abdominopelvic surgery. The purpose of this study was to assess the efficacy of seprafilm barriers in preventing postoperative intraabdominal adhesions in rabbits. Fourteen rabbits were used in this study. The 2x2 cm part of caecum was meticulously abraded after median laparotomy. The rabbits were divided into the control and experiment groups. No medication was given to the control group. In the experiment group; a 3x3 cm of seprafilm barrier was covered on the abraded area. Euthenasia was performed on the 14th day postoperative. The results of macroscopic evaluation showed that adhesion scores in the experiment group were found lower than in the control group ($P<0.05$). Histopathologically, fibrosis and inflammation in the treatment group were lower compared to the control group ($P<0.05$). In conclusion; seprafilm barriers were significantly effective in the prevention of postoperative intraabdominal adhesions in rabbits.

Keywords: Intraabdominal adhesion, barrier, sepraflm.

İNTRAABDOMİNAL ADEZYONLARIN ÖNLENMESİNDE SEPRAFİLM BARİYER KULLANIMI

Özet

İntraabdominal adezyonlar; abdominopelvik cerrahide karşılaşılan yaygın komplikasyonlardan biridir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; tavşanlarda postoperatif intraabdominal adezyonların önlenmesinde seprafilm bariyerlerin etkinliğinin ortaya konulmasıdır. Çalışmada 14 adet Yeni Zelanda tavşanı kullanıldı. Median laparatomiden sonra sekumda 2x2 cm2 ’lik alanda serozal abrazyon oluşturuldu. Tavşanlar kontrol ve deney gruplarına ayrıldı. Kontrol grubundaki olgulara herhangi bir tedavi uygulanmadı. Deney grubundaki travmatize edilen bölgeye 3x3 cm2 ’lik seprafilm bariyeri örtüldü. Postoperatif 14. günde ötenazi uygulandı. Makroskopik değerlendirmeler sonucunda; deney grubundaki olguların adezyon dereceleri kontrol grubuna oranla istatistiksel olarak anlamlı derecede az bulundu ($P<0.05$). Histopatolojik olarak; deney grubundaki olguların fibrozis ve inflamasyon oranları kontrol grubuyla karşılaştırıldığında düşüktü ($P<0.05$). Sonuç olarak; tavşanlarda intraabdominal adezyonların önlenmesinde seprafilm bariyeri önemli derecede etkili olduğu saptandı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İntraabdominal adezyon, barriyer, seprafilm

CHARACTERIZATION OF LUMPY SKIN DISEASE (LSD) - AZERBAIJAN.

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Abstract

Introduction: LSD is a contagious viral disease of cattle, first identified in Azerbaijan in 2014. LSD spread into 16 villages (10%) due to a lack of preventive measures. During LSD outbreaks in Azerbaijan 33 animal deaths were reported, with the highest rate in Ujar district (76%). Our objective was to characterize the epidemiology of LSD in Azerbaijan and reduce disease burden.

Methods: We used data from electronic integrated disease surveillance system (EIDSS), OIE reports 2014-2015, and veterinary laboratories. LSD is confirmed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing.

Results: In Azerbaijan, LSD was first reported in the areas river of Kura in Bilasuvar, Jalilabad which border endemic countries (Turkey and Iran). The virus could have been imported into Azerbaijan as a cattle route crosses borders. Later LSD was detected in October in Agdash and Ujar districts. During the outbreaks, 2836 (7%) of a 44247 cattle became infected, 2803(98.8%) survived, 33(1.2%) died. Sixty six percent of cattle tested positive for LSD by PCR.

In 2014 the MoA acquired 8 million doses of a sheep-pox vaccine (Poxvac), vaccinated 1.8 million animals in all districts. No LSD cases have been reported since the campaign.

Conclusion: In response to the LSD outbreak, the sheep-pox vaccine provided immunity and reduced disease burden.

Although no LSD cases have been reported since vaccination, there is still risk of outbreaks, as the virus is stable in the environment and spread by insect bites. In order to prevent outbreaks, it is recommended to continue enhanced LSD surveillance with clinical, epidemiologic, post-mortem LSD laboratory diagnostic testing in all unknown cattle deaths, and continue to implement timely large-scale vaccination campaigns which have been successful in Israel and Lebanon.

Keywords: lumpy skin disease, cattle, Azerbaijan

KIZIL TİLKİLERDE (*VULPES VULPES*) OS FEMUR ÜZERİNE MORFOMETRİK VE MAKROANATOMİK BİR ÇALIŞMA

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Özet

Ülkemizde hemen hemen her bölgede bulunan kızıl tilki carnivora takımının, Köpekgiller (canidae) familyasındadır. Canideae familyasının bir üyesi olan Kızıl tilkilerin (*Vulpes vulpes*) genellikle boyları 50-90, kuyrukları 33-60, omuz yükseklikleri 35-40 cm; ağırlıkları 3-10 kg kadardır. (Kuru 1987, Demirsoy 1995). Bu çalışmanın amacı Kızıl tilkilerde os femur'un makroanatomik ve morfometrik olarak yapısını incelemektir. Çalışmada kullanılan femur'lar Anabilim dalımızda daha önce başka çalışmalarda kullanılan gerekli etik izinleri alınan tilki karkaslarından elde edilmiştir. Femur'ların üzerindeki deri ile kaba etleri uzaklaştırıldı ve kontrollü bir şekilde suda kaynatılarak maserasyon işlemlerine tabi tutulup temizlendi ve morfometrik ölçüler digital kumpas (0.01, BTS, Eng) yardımıyla alındı. Makroanatomik değerlendirme de caput femoris'in trochanter major'u aştığı görüldü. Fossa trochanterica oldukça derin ve trochanter minör keskin şekildeydi. Fossa intercondylaris'in oldukça derin olduğu, intercondylar aralıkta 3 adet for. nutricium görüldü. Tuberositas supracondylaris'in oldukça yayılmış bir kabartı şeklinde olduğu görüldü. Alınan ölçülerin (sağ/sol) temel istatistiği SPSS paket programında yapıldı. Yapılan istatistiksel analize göre ortalama femur uzunluğu (GL) sağ 119,46±12,58 sol 118,08±11,76 mm, femur'un proximal genişliği (BP) sağ 22,31±2,31 sol 21,64±1,76 mm, corpus femur genişliği (SD) sağ 8,47±0,5 sol 8,87±0,4 mm, caput femoris derinliği (DC) sağ 10,83±1,6 sol 11,30±0,5 mm, femur'un distal uç genişliği sağ 18,52±1,33 sol 18,17±1,23 mm olarak belirlendi.

Sonuç olarak kızıl tilki femur'unun makroanatomik ve morfometrik özellikleri ortaya çıkarıldı. Bu verilerin sadece yaban hayatı cerrahisinde değil aynı zamanda konu ile ilgili ilerde yapılacak morfometrik, zoo-arkeolojik ve taksonomik araştırmalara katkı sağlayacağını düşünüyoruz.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kızıl tilki, Femur, Makroanatomi

A MORPHOMETRİC AND MACROANATOMİCAL STUDY ON OS FEMUR İN RED FOXES *(VULPES VULPES)*

Abstract

The red fox, which is found in almost every region in our country, is in the Canidae family. Red foxes (Vulpes vulpes), a member of the Canideae family, are generally 50-90 in length, 33-60 in tail, and 35-40 cm in height at the shoulder; their weight is 3-10 kg. (Kuru

1987, Demirsoy 1995). The aim of this study is to examine the macroanatomical and morphometric structure of the os femur in red foxes. The femurs used in the study were obtained from fox carcasses that had been used in other studies in our department before, with the necessary ethical permissions. The skin and muscles on the femurs were removed, boiled in water in a controlled manner and cleaned after maceration. Morphometric measurements were taken with the help of digital calipers (0.01, BTS, Eng). In macroanatomical evaluation, it was observed that caput femoris exceeded the trochanter major. Fossa trochanterica was quite deep and trochanter minor sharp. 3-5 nutricium foramen were seen in the intercondylar interval, with the fossa intercondylaris being quite deep. Tuberositas supracondylaris was seen to be in the form of a highly diffused bump. The basic statistics of the measurements (right / left) were made in the SPSS package program. According to statistical analysis, mean femur length (GL) right 119.46 ±12.58 left 118.08 ±11.76 mm, proximal width (BP) of femur right 22.31 ±2.31 left 21.64 ± 1,76 mm, corpus femur width (SD) right 8.47 ± 0.5 left 8.87 ± 0.4 mm, caput femoris depth (DC) right 10.83 ±1.6 left 11.30 ±0.5 mm, the distal tip width of the femur was determined as right 18.52 ±1.33 and left 18.17 ±1.23 mm.

As a result, macroanatomical and morphometric features of the red fox femur were revealed. We think that these data will contribute not only to wildlife surgery, but also to future morphometric, zoo-archaeological and taxonomic studies on the subject.

Keywords: Red fox, Femur, Macroanatomy

GENOME BASED SPECIES DELINEATION OF *Pseudomonas* sp. Ps-23 ISOLATE RECOVERED FROM FARMED TROUT

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Abstract

Numerous *Pseudomonas* species can cause diseases in humans, animals, and aquatic organisms. *Pseudomonas* species have been considered one of the most common bacterial infectious agents among cultured fish species and are considered to cause stress-related diseases of freshwater fishes, especially under culture conditions. In this study, *Pseudomonas* sp. Ps-23 isolate was recovered from rainbow trout (40g), exhibiting clinical signs such as lethargy, inappetence, and exophthalmia at the beginning of winter. It was aimed to determine genome-based identification of the Ps-23 and determine genomic features such as virulence and antimicrobial resistance genes (AMR) genes.

Samples were taken from the kidney and cultured on Tryptic Soy Agar (TSA) agar 25 ℃ for 24-48h. Identification and sequence analysis was done with 27F and 1492R universal 16S rRNA primers. Next-generation genome sequencing of the Ps-23 isolate was performed on an Illumina NovaSeq 6000 platform as paired-end (PE) 2x250 base reads with a 1000-cycle MiSeq reagent kit. The high-quality reads of the Ps-23 were assembled into contigs by de novo assembly using the SPAdes assembler 3.13.0. Genome-based species delineation of the Ps-23 was done with Type Strain Genome Server (https://tygs.dsmz.de/) and Automated Multi-Locus Species Tree (autoMLST, https://automlst.ziemertlab.com). AMR and virulence genes in the Ps-23 genome were identified using the Virulence Factor Database (VFDB) and NCBI-reference antimicrobial resistance genes database. If multiple virulence factors and AMR genes overlapped at the same locus in the genome, only the best-aligned gene was retained.

The 16S rRNA sequence of the Ps-23 isolate has similarities with the *Pseudomonas brenneri* (99.47%) in GenBank. The genome structure of the Ps-23 was found a total of 29.907.130 sequences and assembled in 6.351.950 base. According to genome-based species delineation, the Ps-23 isolate was found as a *Pseudomonas brenneri.* Based on the autoMLST results, it was determined that the PS-23 isolate was similar to the strains isolated from water and soil in England. 14 virulence and eight putative AMR genes were detected in the genome of the Ps-23 strain. It has been determined that these genes encode resistance to many classes of antimicrobials such as aminoglycoside, nitrofuran, macrolide, tetracycline, and fluoroquinolone. Also, the detected virulence genes were responsible for antiphagocytosis, serum resistance, biofilm production, and motility. The genomic data have been deposited in the DDBJ/ENA/GenBank databases under the accession number JADODS000000000. The next studies aim to determine the pathogenicity in rainbow trout of *P. brenneri* strain Ps-23 isolate by experimental infection. Thus we will determine the correlation of genomic and phenotypic data.

Keywords: Antimicrobial resistance genes, *Pseudomonas brenneri*, Rainbow trout, Virulence genes

GÖÇ SONRASI BULGARİSTAN'DA YAŞAYAN TÜRKLERİN BULGARLAR İLE SOSYAL İLİŞKİLERİNDE DÖNÜŞÜM

TRANSFORMATION OF SOCIAL RELATIONS OF TURKS WITH BULGARIANS IN BULGARIA AFTER MIGRATION

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Özet

Türklerin Balkanlardaki varlığı, eski çağlara dayanmaktadır. Ancak Osmanlıların Balkanlara ulaşmasıyla birlikte, Bulgaristan'da ciddi bir Türk varlığı ve egemenliği oluşmuştur. Türkler, Balkanlarda birçok medeniyet izleri ve kültür eserleri bırakmıştır. Yaklaşık beş yüz yıl yönetiminde tuttuğu Balkanlar'dan çekilmesiyle birlikte, Balkanlarda kalan Türkler, büyük bir zulme maruz kalmış ve ciddi bir asimilasyon girişimlerine uğramış olmakla birlikte, var olma ve kimliklerini yaşatma mücadelesi vermişler ve öz benliklerini korumuşlardır. Balkanlardaki konuyla ilgili en belirgin örnek, Bulgaristan'da yaşanmıştır. Bulgaristan'daki Müslümanlar büyük bir asimilasyona maruz kalmış ve bir kısmı da zorla Türkiye'ye göç ettirilmiştir. Son yıllarda Bulgaristan yönetimindeki değişimler ve gelişimler doğrultusunda, Türklere çok önceleri verilen ama hiç yürürlükte olmayan haklar, 2012 yılı itibarıyla yeniden gündeme gelmiş ve Bulgaristan Parlamentosu tarafından Komünist dönemde Türklere yapılan baskılar kınanmıştır. Siyasi gelişmelerin ötesinde Ehl-i Sünnet ve Bektaşi/Alevi grupların oluşturduğu Müslüman Türk toplumu, uzun yıllar Bulgar kökenlilerle birlikte yaşamış, sosyal hayatta birliktelik yapmış, arkadaşlık ve evlilikler gerçekleştirmiştir. Bu sunumumuzda, büyük göç sonrası Türkiye'ye gelemeyen ve Bulgaristan'da kalan Müslüman Türkler ile Bulgar halkı arasındaki sosyal hayatta birliktelik, arkadaşlık ve evliliğin, Bulgaristan Türkleri tarafından nasıl değerlendirildiği ile ilgili yapmış olduğumuz anket ve alan araştırması üzerinde duracağız ve sonuçlarını değerlendireceğiz.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bulgaristan, etnik barış, Türkler, Bulgarlar, sosyal ilişkiler.

Abstract

The existence of the Turks in the Balkans dates back to ancient times. However, with the arrival of the Ottomans in the Balkans, a serious Turkish presence and domination occurred in Bulgaria. Turks left many traces of civilization and cultural artifacts in the Balkans. With the withdrawal from the Balkans, which he ruled for nearly five hundred years, the Turks who remained in the Balkans were subjected to great persecution and serious assimilation attempts, but they struggled to exist and keep their identity alive and preserved their true selves. The most obvious example regarding the issue in the Balkans was experienced in Bulgaria. It has been exposed to a large part of the assimilation of Muslims in Bulgaria and has been forced to migrate to Turkey. In line with the changes and developments in the Bulgarian administration in recent years, the rights that were given to the Turks long ago but were not in effect again came to the agenda in 2012 and the pressure exerted on the Turks during the communist period was condemned by the Bulgarian Parliament. Beyond political developments, the Muslim

Turkish community, formed by Ahl-i Sunnah and Bektashi / Alevi groups, lived with people of Bulgarian origin for many years, had social life together, and made friendships and marriages. In our presentation, after the great migration cannot come to Turkey and social life of the association between the remaining Muslim Turks and Bulgarians in Bulgaria, friendship and marriage, Bulgaria will focus on how we have done regarding the evaluation survey and field research by Turkish and will evaluate the results.

Keynots: Bulgaria, Ethnical Peace, Turks, Bulgars, Social relations**.**

"HAC SOSYOLOJİSİ" İLE "HAC FIKHI" ARASINDA BİR KIYASLAMA

A COMPARISON BETWEEN "SOCIOLOGY OF HAJJ" AND "HAJJ FIQH"

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Özet

Hacca gitmeye maddi yetersizlik mi engel olur, maddi yeterlik mi? diye sorsanız muhtemelen maddi yetersizlik cevabını alırsınız. Bu, ortalama bir ilmihal bilgisiyle büyümüş toplum üyesinin vereceği standart bir cevaptır. Belli ölçüde doğrudur da. Fakat sanılanın aksine dini anlamda varlıklı olmak, en az yoksul olmak kadar hacca gitmeye engel olabilir. Diğer bir ifadeyle hacca gitme engelleri arasında sadece yoksul olmak yoktur, varlıklı olmak da vardır. Yani varlıklı olmak hacca engel olan diğer şartlardan bağımsız olarak bizzat kendisi buna engel olabilir.

İşte burası "hac sosyolojisi" ile "hac fıkhının" ayrıştığı temel noktadır. Fıkhın icraat alanı literal kaynaklardır. Bu yüzden hacca giden olmasa bile o, hacıdan bağımsız olarak vardır. Sosyolojinin icraat alanı ise bizzat insandır. Hacca giden insan olmadığı sürece hac sosyolojisi var olamaz. "İnsanlar neden hacca gitmezler? sorusu hac sosyolojisinin ilgi alanına girerken "insanlar neden hacca gitmelidir?" sorusu hac fıkhının ilgi alanına girer. Cevap bulmak için biri doğrudan insana diğeri metne bakar. Bunun nedeni ikisinin takip ettiği metot farkından kaynaklanır.

Hac sosyolojisi, hac fıkhının alternatifi değildir. Hac sosyolojisi fetva vermez ve dini hükümler hakkında normatif değerlendirmelerde bulunmaz. Eğer hac sosyolojisi, "fakih maddi durumu iyi olanın hacca gitmesi gerektiğini öğütler fakat hacca kimin gideceğine sadece toplum karar verir" derse "sosyolojizm" hatasına düşer. Hac fıkhı ise, ahkamını toplumdan bağımsız olarak var etmeye çalıştığında o da "fıkıhizm" hatasına düşmüş olur. Fıkıhçı toplumu gözeterek hareket eder fakat o literal kalıpları gözetmekle de yükümlüyse bu durumda toplumsal şartları göz ardı etmek durumunda kalabilir.

Bu çalışmanın ilham kaynağı hacca giden kişilerle yaptığımız yüz yüze görüşmelerden çıkan sonuçlardır. Bu çalışmada bu sonuçlardan başka "hac fıkhı" ve "hac sosyolojisi" ayrımına yer verilecektir. Bu ayrımın epistemolojk temelleri, detaylı akademik tartışmaları, metodolojik sorunları vs. çalışmanın kapsamına dâhil değildir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hac, Fıkıh, Hac Sosyolojisi.

Abstract

Does the financial insufficiency prevent the hajj (Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca) or is it financial sufficiency? If you ask, you will probably get the answer of "financial insufficiency". This is a standard answer given by the average community member who grew up with the knowledge of "ilmihal". It is also true to a certain extent. However, contrary to popular belief, being wealthy -in the religious sense- can prevent going on hajj as much as being poor. In other words, among the barriers to going on Hajj, there is not only being poor, but also being wealthy. Being wealthy can prevent this in person, regardless of other conditions that prevent hajj.

Here is the point where the "sociology of hajj" and "hajj fiqh" differ. The field of practice of fiqh is literal sources. Therefore, even if nobody goes on hajj, it exists independently of the “hacı” (muslim pilgrim). The field of practice of sociology is human. Sociology of hajj cannot exist unless a person who goes to hajj. While the question “Why do people not go on hajj? is related to the field of hajj sociology, the question "why should people go on hajj?" is related to the field of hajj fiqh. To find an answer, one looks directly at the person and the other at the text. This is due to the method difference that the two follow.

Sociology of hajj is not an alternative to hajj fiqh. Sociology does not issue fatwa and does not make normative evaluations about religious decrees. If it says that “faqih advises well-offs should go on hajj but only society decides who will go on the hajj" makes the mistake of “sociologism”. And fiqh tries to create its judgments independently of the society, it also makes the mistake of “fiqhism”. Fiqh scholar act with regard to society, but if he is also obliged to consider literal patterns, then he may have to ignore the social conditions.

The inspiration for this study is the results of our face-to-face interviews with people who go on hajj. In this study, apart from these results, the distinction of "hajj fiqh" and "sociology of hajj" will be included. The epistemological foundations of this distinction, detailed academic discussions, methodological issues, etc. It is not included in the scope of the study.

Keywords: Hajj, Pilgrimage, Fiqh, Sociology of Hajj.

VÂSIL B. ATÂ VE İÇERİSİNDE "RA" HARFİNİN GEÇMEDİĞİ HUTBESİ

VÂSIL B. ATÂ AND HİS SERMON WİTHOUT THE LETTER RA

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Özet

İslam düşüncesinin kurucu isimlerinden biri olan Ebû Huzeyfe Vâsıl b. Atâ el-Gazzâl el-Basrî (ö.131/748) hicri ikinci asırda İslam inanç ilkelerini savunmak ve temellendirmek amacıyla kelam ilmi ile ilgili birçok eser yazmıştır. Ancak bu eserlerin neredeyse tümü kaybolmuştur. Günümüze ulaşan en önemli eserlerinden biri Abdüsselâm Hârûn tarafından neşredilen "*Kitâbü Hutbetihî elleti ahrece minhâ harfe'r-râ*" adlı eseridir. Müellif, iyi bir hatip ve edebiyatçı olmasına rağmen her insanda olduğu gibi onda da bir dil hastalığı olan pelteklik mevcuttur. Müellif, bu kusurunu kıvrak zekâsı ve üstün kabiliyeti ile insanlarla konuştuğu zaman içerisinde râ harfinin geçtiği kelimelerin yerine eş anlamlı kelimeleri kullanarak örtmüştür. Vâsıl, bu kısa eserinde İslam inancının ulûhiyet anlayışını oluşturan, tevhit, Allah'ın isim ve sıfatları, ispat-ı vacip gibi konularda temel öz bilgiler vermiştir. Nübüvvet konusunda Hz. Muhammed'in Allah tarafından görevlendirilen hak nebi olduğunu ve görevini her koşulda yaptıktan sonra vefat ettiğini belirtir. Ayrıca dünya ve ahiret konusunda ise ahiretin kalıcı, dünyanın da geçici olduğunu belirterek birini, diğerine tercih etmeden dengeli bir şekilde davranmanın önemini belirtmiştir.

Vâsıl b. Atâ, aklı ve insan hürriyetini kendi düşünce merkezine koyarak İslam inanç ilkelerini diğer dini ve felsefi akımlara karşı savunmuştur. Onun bu çabası, kendisinden sonra gelen İslam kelamcılarına ve özelliklede Mutezile kelamcılarına örneklik teşkil etmiştir. Mutezile kelamcıları, Vâsıl b. Atâ'nın bu hürriyetçi ve akılcı tutumunu devam ettirmişler ve onu kendilerine kurucu önder olarak kabul etmişler. Vâsıl'ı, diğer kelamcılardan ayıran ilk konu, büyük günah işleyenin durumu hakkında olmuştur. Ona göre büyük günah işleyen ne kâfirdir, ne de mümindir. Zira büyük günah işleyen imanın unsurlarından birini kaybettiği için Müslüman olma vasfını kaybetmiştir. Ancak inkâr etmediği için kâfir de olmamıştır. Şayet tövbe edip ölürse Müslüman olarak kabul edilir. Tövbe etmeden ölürse de fâsık olarak ebediyen cehennemde kalır. Ancak kâfir olmadığı için azabı daha hafif olur. Bu düşüncesini iki konum arasında bir konum anlamına gelen "el-menzile beyne'l-menzileteyn" cümlesi ile formüle etmiştir. Onun bu düşüncesi daha sonra gelen Mutezile kelamcıları tarafından ekolün beş ilkesinden biri haline getirilmiştir.

Erken dönem kurucu kelam âlimlerinden biri olan müellifin itikat ile ilgili görüşlerin bilinmesi ilk dönem inanç problemlerinin daha iyi anlaşılmasına katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kelam, Ulûhiyet, Nübüvvet, Hutbe, Vâsıl b. Atâ.

Abstract

One of the founding names of Islamic thought, Abu Huzayfa Vâsıl b. Atâ al-Gazzâl al-Basri (d.131 / 748) wrote many works on the science of kalam in order to defend and base the principles of Islamic belief in the second century of the Islamic calendar. However, almost all

of these works have been lost. One of his most important works that have survived to the present day is his work titled "Kitâbü Hutbetih îelleti ahrece minh â harfe'r-râ" published by Abdüssel âm Hârûn. Although the author is a good orator and a writer, he also has peltekness, a language disorder, as in every human being. The author covered this flaw with his quick wit and superior ability by using synonyms instead of words in which the letter râ was used when he spoke to people. In this short work, Vâsıl gave basic information on subjects such as tawhid, the names and attributes of Allah, proof-of-wajib, which constitute the understanding of divinity of the Islamic belief. He states that Muhammad is the prophet appointed by Allah and that he passed away after fulfilling his duty under all circumstances. In addition, he emphasized the importance of acting in a balanced manner without choosing one over the other, stating that the hereafter is permanent and the world is temporary regarding the world and the hereafter.

Vâsıl b. Ata put the mind and human freedom in his thinking center and defended the principles of Islamic belief against other religious and philosophical movements. This effort of him set an example for the Islamic theologians who came after him and especially the Mutazila theologians. Mutazila theologians,Vâsıl b. They continued this libertarian and rational attitude of Ata and accepted him as their founding leader. The first issue that distinguishes Vâsıl from other theologians was about the state of the great sinner. According to him, a person who commits a major sin is neither an unbeliever nor a believer. Because he lost one of the elements of faith who committed great sins and lost the qualification of being a Muslim. However, he was not an unbeliever because he did not deny it. If he repents and dies, he is considered a Muslim. Even if he dies without repentance, he remains in Hell forever as a sinner. However, since he is not an unbeliever, his torment will be lighter. He formulated this idea with the sentence "el-menzile beyne'l-menzileteyn", which means a position between two positions. This idea of his was made one of the five principles of the school by the later Mutazila theologians.

Knowing the views of the author, who was one of the early founding scholars of theology, about belief will contribute to a better understanding of the early period belief problems.

Keywords: Kalam, Divinity, Prophethood, Sermon, Vâsıl b. Atâ.

İBN SÎNÂ'DA DİN SİYASET ÖZDEŞLEŞLİĞİ: HALİFELİK

THE UNITY of RELIGION and POLITICS on AVICENNA: THE CALIPHATE

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Özet

Bu bildirinin konusu İbn Sînâ'nın din siyaset özdeşliğine dair görüşleridir. Amacı ise İbn Sînâ'nın halifenin inkârı veya ona karşı gelmenin Tanrı'ya ve dine karşı gelmek meyanındaki sözlerinden ne anlaşılabileceğini ortaya koymaya çalışmaktır. İbn Sînâ'nın Fârâbî'nin siyaset teorisine "din siyaset özdeşliğini" monte etmek yönünde katkıda bulunduğu söylenebilir. İbn Sînâ'nın bu katkısının arka planında iki şey vardır: Birincisi onun üzerinde etki sahibi olan Şiî ve İsmâilî düşünce, ikincisi ise pratik anlamda Fârâbî'nin filozof başkan anlayışının İslâm toplumunda uygulanma şansının fazla olmadığına dair kanaati. Şu halde din siyaset özdeşliğinden anlaşılması gereken şey nedir? Bu şey, İbn Sînâ'nın, Fârâbî'nin filozof başkan tiplemesinden halife başkan tiplemesine yönelmiş olmasını ifade eder. Öyle ki İbn Sînâ'ya göre halifenin reddi Tanrı'nın ve dinin doğrudan reddi anlamına gelmektedir. Şu halde halife peygamberin töresini devam ettirdiğinden ve birliği sağlamakla görevli olduğundan ya nas ile belirlenmelidir ya da önde gelenlerin seçimiyle. Birincisi, birliğin sağlanıp ihtilafın önüne geçilmesini temin etmesi yanında aynı zamanda devletin yönetim biçimi ve dayandığı temel yasaların yerleşmesine yönelik bir tedbir olarak da değerlendirilebilir. İbn Sînâ, ikinci seçeneği iki ihtimalden dolayı teklif etmiş olabilir: Birincisi onun dört halife dönemini sistemine dâhil etmek için bunu yaptığıdır. İkincisi ise önde gelenlerin seçimini atanmış halifeler devrinin sonunda devreye girmesi gereken bir uygulama olarak görmesi yönünden. Onun halifeliğin inkârını, hak bir halifeye karşı yapılan isyanı ve hak halifeye karşı gelen isyankâra karşı koymayışı Tanrı tanımazlık ve dinsizlikle eşleştirmesi, aklen verilmiş bir hükümdür. İbn Sînâ'nın bu hükmün Kur'an ve hadislerdeki mukabil hükümlerine referansta bulunmaması, meselenin aklen ne kadar açık olduğu yönündeki inancına bağlanabilir. Şu halde İbn Sînâ'ya göre din, siyasettir; siyaset ise Tanrı'ya ve onun halifesinin yönetimine dayanır. Başka bir ifadeyle bu, aslında sırf akıl olan Tanrı'nın en akıllı kişiyi insanlara önder atamasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslâm Felsefesi, İbn Sînâ, Din, Siyaset, Halifelik.

Abstract

The subject of this declaration is Avicenna's views on the unity or oneness of religion and politics. Its aim is to try to reveal what can be understood from the words of Avicenna's denial or opposing of the caliph, which means opposing God and religion. It can be said that Avicenna contributed to Fârâbî's political theory in terms of mounting "the oneness of religion and politics". There are two things behind this contribution of Avicenna. The first one is the Shi'ite and Ismaili thought that has an influence on him, and the second one is his conviction that Farabi's understanding of the philosopher president does not have much chance to be applied in the Islamic society. So at this point what needs to be understood from the oneness of religion and politics? The thing is that Avicenna has turned from the philosopher president

type of Farabi to the caliph president type. So much that, according to Avicenna, the rejection of the caliph means a direct rejection of God and religion. In this case, since the caliph continues the tradition of the prophet and is responsible for ensuring the unity, it should be determined either by nas or by the election of the prominent. The first can be evaluated as a measure for the establishment of the state's form of government and the basic laws on which it is based, as well as ensuring that unity is established and conflict is prevented. Avicenna may have proposed the second option because of two possibilities: The first is that he did this to include the four caliph periods in his system. The second is that he sees the election of the prominent as a practice that should take effect at the end of the appointed caliphs. His pairing the denial of the caliphate, the rebellion against a righteous caliph, and the failure to resist the rebel against the righteous caliph with the godlessness and irreligion is a judgement made by reason. Avicenna's not referring/ referencing this provision to the corresponding provisions in the Quran and hadiths can be attributed to his belief in how clear the matter is. Therefore according to Avicenna, religion is politics; politics is based on God and the rule of his caliph. In other words, this means that in fact God, who is only reason, appoints the most intelligent person as the leader of people.

Keywords: Islamic Philosophy, Avicenna, Religion, Politics, Caliphate.

HANEFÎLERE YÖNELİK BİR TUTARSIZLIK İDDİASI: ORUÇLUNUN UNUTARAK YEMESİNİN HÜKMÜ

AN ALLEGATION ABOUT DISCREPANCY OF HANAFIS: EATING DUE TO FORGETFULNESS WHILE FASTING AND ITS RULE

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Özet

Haber-i vâhid ile amel meselesi, usûl âlimlerinin üzerinde titizlikle durduğu bir konudur. Usûlcülerin ıstılâhında "mütevâtir derecesine ulaşamamış haber" anlamında kullanılan haber-i vâhid (âhâd haber), zan ifâde eder. Özellikle ehl-i rey ekolünün devamı olarak gelen Hanefîler tarafından haber-i vâhid hem rivâyetin kuvveti hem de muhtevâ bakımından incelemeye ve elemeye tâbi tutulmuştur. Bulundukları coğrafyanın ve yaşadıkları sosyal çevrenin de etkisiyle Hanefîler, hükmün Hz. Peygamber'e dayandırılması konusunda oldukça titiz davranmış ve haber-i vâhid ile amel edilebilmesi için diğer mezheplere kıyasla daha ağır şartlar ileri sürmüşlerdir.

Usûl eserlerinde, Hanefîlerin haber-i vâhid ile amel için üç şart aradığı zikredilir. Bunlardan birincisi, râvinin kendi rivâyetine aykırı amelde bulunmamasıdır. İkincisi, haber-i vâhidin umûmu'l-belvâ türünden meseleler hakkında olmamasıdır. Üçüncü şart ise râvî fakih değilse rivâyet ettiği hadisin, kıyasa ve şer'î esaslara aykırı olmamasıdır. Bu çalışmada, Hanefîlerin üçüncü şartı ile ilgili olarak somut bir örnek üzerinden dile getirilen tutarsızlık iddiası ele alınmakta ve hakikaten bir tutarsızlık bulunup bulunmadığı incelenmektedir.

Bazı usûl eserlerinde, Hanefîlerin, Ebû Hureyre'nin "*Bir kimse oruçlu olduğunu unutarak yer ve içerse orucunu tamamlasın. Çünkü onu Allah yedirmiş ve içirmiştir*" rivâyetini kabul etmekle kendi usûlleri açısından tutarsızlığa düştükleri iddia edilmiştir. Ebû Hureyre fakih sahabîlerden olmayıp hadisin muhtevâsı da kıyasa ve şer'î esaslara aykırıdır. Çünkü orucun rüknü imsâk olup bir şey yiyip içen kimsenin orucunun bozulmuş olması gerekir. İddia sahiplerine göre, Hanefîlerin, haber-i vâhid ile amel için ileri sürdükleri üçüncü şarta aykırı olması nedeniyle bu hadisi reddetmeleri gerekir. Halbuki onlar, kendi ileri sürdükleri şart ile çelişmesine rağmen bu hadisi kabul edip onunla amel etmişlerdir.

Bu bildiride, öncelikle Hanefîlerin haber-i vâhidi kabul şartları ile ilgili önemli bazı hususlara değinilmekte; ardından oruç hakkında zikredilen hadisin şer'î esaslara aykırı olup olmadığı usûl cihetinden değerlendirilmekte; daha sonra ise Hanefîlerin bu hadisi kabul etmek sûretiyle usûlen çelişkiye düşüp düşmediği ortaya konulmaktadır. Sonuç olarak söz konusu hadisin kabulünün, Hanefî usûl anlayışı çerçevesinde mümkün olduğu ve tutarsızlık arz etmediği neticesine ulaşılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Haber-i vâhid, usûl-i fıkıh, Hanefî, oruç, unutma.

Abstract

The problem of accepting khabar al-wahid (khabar al-âhâd) is an issue that Islamic jurists attach great importance to. Khabar al-wahid is used to mean the narrative that cannot

reach mutawatir level, and it expresses the assumption. Khabar al-wahid has been examined by Hanafi jurists both in terms of content and reliability of narrators. With the influence of the environment they were in, Hanafis acted meticulously to attribute the legal ruling to the Prophet, and they put forward stricter conditions in accepting khabar al-wahid regard than other Islamic jurists.

As mentioned in law books, Hanafi jurists set down three conditions in accepting the khabar al-vahid. The first of these conditions: The narrator should not act against his own narration. The second: Al-khabar should not be about issues that everyone should see and hear. Third condition: -If the narrator is not a faqih- al-khabar should not be against the principles and general rules of Islamic law. In this study, an allegation about contradiction of Hanafi jurists is discussed through a specific example regarding their third condition, and it is analyzed if there is really any inconsistency.

In some books, Hanafi jurists are accused of contradicting their own legal principles for their acceptance of this hadith narrated by Abu Hurayrah that the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) said: “Whoever forgets when he is fasting and eats or drinks, let him complete his fast, for it is Allah who has fed him and given him to drink.” Abu Hurayrah is not a faqih, and the content of this hadith is against the general rules and principles of Islamic law. Because the necessary condition for fasting is to quit eating and drinking. Therefore, it is a necessary that the fast of a person who eats or drinks is broken. Those who say this think that Hanafi jurists should reject this hadith, because it is contrary to their third condition. However, they accept this hadith despite this contradiction.

In this study, some important points about Hanafi conditions in accepting khabar al-wahid are mentioned first. Then, it is evaluated whether the mentioned hadith is against Islamic legal principles or not. Also it is examined whether there is any inconsistency from the point of view of Hanafi legal theory in their acceptance of this hadith. As a result, it has reached that acceptance of this hadith is possible in the theory of Hanafi jurisprudence, and there is no contradiction in it.

Keywords: : Khabar al-wahid, Islamic legal theory, Hanafi, fasting, forgetting.

HZ. SÜLEYMAN İLE İLGİLİ RİVAYETLER ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

A STUDY ON THE RUMORS OF THE PROPHET SOLOMON

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Özet

Kur'ân-ı Kerim'in birçok sûre ve ayetlerinde Süleyman aleyhi's-selâm ile ilgili kıssalar yer almakta ve Nisâ', En'âm ile Sebe' Sûresi'nde birer; Baḳara ile Ṣâd Sûresi'nde ikişer; Enbiyâ Sûresi'nde üç; Neml Sûresi'nde ise 7 olmak üzere toplamda 17 defa sarih bir şekilde Hz. Süleyman'ın (as.) adı geçmektedir. Bu ayetlerin bir kısmında Süleyman aleyhi's-selâm diğer peygamberlerle birlikte zikredilmiştir. Bir kısmında ise sadece onunla ilgili kıssalar yer almaktadır. Keza rivayetlerde de Süleyman (as.) hakkında bilgiler bulunmaktadır. Dolayısıyla ayet ve rivayetlerde Hz. Süleyman (as.) ile ilgili veriler, detaylı bir şekilde bir bildiri ile ele almak mümkün değildir. Bu itibarla çalışmamızın konusu Süleman aleyhi's-selâm ile ilgili Buḫârî'nin Sahih'i, Müslimi'in Sahih'i, İbn Mace'nin Sünen'i, Ebû Dâvûd'un Süneni, Tirmizî'nin Sünen'i ve Nesâî'nin Sünen'i (Kütüb-i Sitte) ile Abdurrazzâk'ın Musannef'i Dârimî'nin Sünen'i ve Ahmed b. Hanbel'in Müsned'i gibi temel hadis kaynaklarında geçen rivayetlerle sınırlandırılmıştır. Süleyman (as.) hakkında kaynaklarda sıhhat dereceleri farklı olan birçok haber yer almaktadır. Bu rivayetlerin bazılarında Hz. Süleyman'ın (as.) başkaları arasında verdiği hükümlerle; bazıları da bizzat Hz. Süleyman ile bağlantılıdır. Bu çalışmada Kütüb-i Sitte ve diğer kaynaklarda geçen rivayetler, sened yönünden muhakkiklerin tespit ve verdikleri hükümler esas alınacaktır. Metin yönünden ise söz konusu eserler üzerine yapılan şerhler gözden geçirilerek değerlendirilmeye tabi tutulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hadis, Hz. Süleyman, Hükûm, Dua

Abstract

There are stories about Prophet Solomon (Peace be upon him) in many surahs and verses of the Qur'an. One each in Surah An-Nisa ', An'am and Saba'; Two in Surah Baḳara and Aâd; Three in the Surah Anbiya and Seven in the Surah An-Naml, a total of 17 times, of which Prophet Solomon's (pbuh) name is mentioned. In some of these verses, Solomon (pbuh) is mentioned together with other prophets. In some of them, there are only stories about him. In addition, there is information about Prophet Solomon (pbuh) in the rumors. Therefore, it is not possible to deal with the information in the verses and rumors about the Solomon (pbuh) in a detailed notice. For this reason, the subject of our study about Solomon (pbuh) is limited to the narrations in the main hadith sources such as the Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī, Sahih Muslim, Sunan Ibn Mājah, Sunan Abu Dawud, Sunan at-Tirmidhi, Sunan an-Nasa'i (Kutub al-Sittah), Musannaf of Abd al-Razzaq al-Sanʿani, Sunan al-Darimi and Musnad Ahmad ibn Hanbal. There are many knowledges about the Prophet Solomon with different reliability in the sources. In some of these narrations, the Prophet Solomon's judgments among others; some are linked to the Prophet Solomon himself. This study will be based on the rumors in the Kutub-i Sitte and other sources, the determinations of the investigators in terms of the deed and their provisions. In terms of text, the elucidations made on the aforementioned works will be subject to review and evaluation.

Keywords: Hadith, Prophet Solomon, Edict, Pray

İBN HALDUN'UN FELSEFESİ

PHILOSOPHY OF İBN HALDUN

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Özet

İlk bakışta, felsefeyi reddeden ve onunla uğraşmanın kötülüğünden bahseden bir düşünür olarak İbn Haldun'un felsefesinden bahsetmek abes görülebilir. Ancak onun meşhur eseri *Mukaddime* bütüncül bir okumaya tabi tutulursa, kendisinin felsefeyi tümden reddettiği konusunun kesin değil tartışmalı olduğu anlaşılacaktır. Onun genel olarak felsefeye mi yoksa spekülatif felsefe ve metafiziğe mi karşı çıktığı konusu aydınlatılmaya muhtaç görülmektedir. Nitekim tarih ve toplum bilimlerini felsefi bir disiplin gibi ele almasından dolayı pek çok düşünce tarihçisi onu pozitif düşünceli ilk İslam tarih felsefecisi ve sosyoloğu olarak selamlamaktadır. Onun gerçek anlamda bir medeniyet tarihçisi ve sosyal bilim felsefecisi olduğu görüşü de pek çok düşünür tarafından paylaşılmıştır. Ayrıca onun siyaset felsefecisi olduğu ispat gerektirmeyecek kadar açıktır. Öyleyse, bir tarih felsefecisi, sosyal bilim felsefecisi ve genel olarak sosyal felsefeci olması hasebiyle bile olsa, onun yazdıklarının felsefî bilgi kategorisinde değerlendirmemizi mümkün kılacak çok sayıda olumlu görüş bulunmaktadır. Özellikle, İbn Haldun'un 19. yüzyılda şekillenen tarih felsefesinin bütün unsurlarına daha 15. yüzyılda zihnen sahip olduğu ise ayrı bir husustur. Ayrıca onun, tarih ilminin, felsefenin temel disiplinlerinden biri olan bilgi felsefesi (epistemoloji) açısından incelenmesi gerektiğine işaret eden görüşleri de bir filozof tavrı olarak okunabilir. İşte bu bildiri ile onun, derin, tutarlı ve bütüncül bir felsefeye sahip olduğu ve bu yüzden bir filozof gibi değerlendirilmesi gerektiği tezi temellendirilecek ve *Mukaddime*'den örneklerle konu tartışılıp aydınlatılmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar kavramlar: İbn Haldun, felsefe, sosyal felsefe, tarih felsefesi, metafizik.

Abstract

At first sight, it may seem absurd to speak of Ibn Khaldun's philosophy as a thinker who rejects philosophy and speaks of the evil of dealing with it. However, if his famous work *Muqaddime* is subjected to a holistic reading, it will be understood that the subject of his rejection of philosophy altogether is not certain but controversial. Whether he is opposed to philosophy in general or to speculative philosophy and metaphysics seems to need clarification. As a matter of fact, many historians of thought hail him as the first positive-minded Islamic history philosopher and sociologist, as he treats history and social sciences as a philosophical discipline. The view that he was a true historian of civilization and a social science philosopher

was also shared by many thinkers. Moreover, it is too obvious to require proof that he is a political philosopher. Thus, even because he is a philosopher of history, a philosopher of social science, and a social philosopher in general, there are many positive opinions that will enable us to evaluate his writings in the category of philosophical knowledge. Especially, it is a separate fact that Ibn Khaldun mentally possessed all the elements of the philosophy of history that took shape in the 19th century as early as in the 15th century. In addition, his views, which indicate that the science of history should be examined in terms of the philosophy of knowledge (epistemology), one of the basic disciplines of philosophy, can be read as a philosopher's attitude. With this presentation, the thesis that he has a deep, consistent and holistic philosophy and therefore should be regarded as a philosopher will be based on and the subject will be discussed and illuminated with examples from his *Muqaddime*.

Keyconcepts: Ibn Khaldun, philosophy, social philosophy, philosophy of history, metaphysics.

PSİKOFİZİKSEL PARALELİZM: SPINOZA ÖRNEĞİ

A PSYCHOPHYSICAL PARALLELISM: CASE OF SPINOZA

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Özet

Psikofiziksel paralelizm doğası gereği farklı olan iki varlığın birbirini herhangi bir şekilde etkileyemeyeceğini savunur. Bu bağlamda zihin ve beden arasındaki nedensel ilişkileri yadsıyan bir anlayışı temsil eder. Zihin-beden tartışmalarını fitilini ateşleyen kişinin Descartes olduğunu söylemek mümkündür. Descartes'ın ruh (zihin) ve beden düazlimini iki tözsel varlık temelinde kurgulaması, bu ikilinin birbiri ile nasıl ilişki kurabileceğine yönelik tartışmaları da beraberinde getirmiştir. Kuşkusuz iki farklı tözü birbirine insan varlığında işlevsel olmalarını teorik bir zeminde çözümlemek oldukça güçtür. Nitekim aralarındaki bağlantı sorunsalını ilk olarak fark eden Descartes, sorunu beyindeki kozalaksı bez ile çözmeye çalışmışsa da günümüzde bu açıklamanın oldukça ilkel olduğu açıktır. Bunun yanı sıra iki tözün veya niteliği, birini diğerine indirgeme gereksinimi duymadan ve aralarında herhangi bir rabıta varsaymadan işlevlerini yerini getirme imkanını savunan düşünürler de olmuştur. Örneğin bir tözün varlığını çıkış noktası yapan Spinoza, bütün tekillikleri Tek bir tözün niteliği olarak izah etmiş, zihin ve bedeni de niteliklerden bir nitelik olarak tözün varlığına bağlamıştır. Spinoza'nın monist öğretisine göre varlık olmak bakımından bütün nitelikler ve moduslar eş değerdir. Dolayısıyla bu öğretinin yaslandığı rasyonel ve ontolojik zemin nasıl teşkil ettiği kayda değer görünmektedir. Bu bildiride zihin ve bedenin birbirine ihtiyaç duymaksızın kendi işlevlerini yerine getirme imkânı, filozofun ontolojisi bağlamında tartışmaya konu edilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spinoza, Zihin, Beden, Paralelizm.

Abstract

Psychophysical parallelism argues that two beings that are different in their nature cannot affect each other in any way. In this context it represents an understanding that negates the all causal relationships between mind and body. It is possible to say that it was Descartes who started the mind-body discussions. Descartes' fictionalization of the soul (mind) and body on the basis of two substantial entities brought along discussions about how these two elements could relate to each other. Undoubtedly, it is very difficult to analyze two different substances to be functional in human existence on a theoretical basis. As a matter of fact, Descartes, who first noticed the problem of the connection between them, tried to solve the problem with the pineal gland in the brain, but it is clear that this explanation is quite primitive today. In addition, there have been thinkers who advocated the possibility of fulfilling their functions without the need to reduce one to the other and without assuming any causality and interactivity between them. For example, Spinoza, who made the existence of a substance as a starting point, explained all singularities as the quality of a single substance, and linked the mind and body to

the Substance as a property of qualities. According to Spinoza's monist doctrine, all qualities and moduses are equivalent in terms of being or entity. Therefore, it is noteworthy how this doctrine forms the rational and ontological ground on which it rests. In this paper, the possibility of mind and body to fulfill their functions without needing each other will be discussed in the context of the ontology of the Philosopher.

Keywords: Spinoza, Mind, Body, Parallelism.

HERDER'İN TARİH FELSEFESİ BAĞLAMINDA DİLE YAKLAŞIMI

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Özet

Tebliğimizin konusu, başlığından da anlaşılacağı gibi, Herder'in tarih felsefesi bağlamında dile ilişkin düşünceleridir. Herder insanlığın tarih boyunca geçirdiği dönüşümde dilin oynadığı role dair önemli tespitlerde bulunmuştur. Herder'in nezdinde dil doğuştan bir yeti olmayıp insanlığın tarihteki gelişim sürecine bağlı bir kazanımıdır. İnsanoğlu bu kazanımı sayesinde içgüdü eksikliğini telâfi etmiş, güvenlik duygusuyla yaşayabileceği ve hemcinsleriyle kolayca dayanışma kurabileceği bir cemiyet haline geçmiştir. Herder'e göre dil, insana özgü bellek ve önceden kestirme güçlerinin temelidir. Anılan güçler, insanın hayvanlara nazaran yetersizliğini ve güçsüzlüğünü telafi eder; hayvanın içgüdüsel tepkilerinin sabitliğine, değişmezliğine mukabil insanın hürriyete sahip olmasına imkân verir. Herder açısından dil -Kant'ın iki terimiyle söylendiğinde- ne sadece "tabiat" alanına ne de sadece "hürriyet" ve yaratıcılık alanına ait bir fenomendir. Herder felsefesinde bu iki alanı tek bir "organik form" ideasında birleşmiştir. Kâinatı organik ve dinamik bir bütünlük olarak gören Herder bu tasavvuruna uygun bi çimde dili de bir canlı bir organizma telakki etmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Dil felsefesi, dilin kökeni, Herder.

HERDER'S APPROACH TO LANGUAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF HIS PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY

Abstract

The subject of our paper, as the title indicate, is Herder's considerations of language in the context of philosophy of history. Herder made important determinations about the role of language in the transformation of humanity throughout history. In the eyes of Herder, language is not an innate faculty, but an acquisition of humanity depending on the development process in history. Thanks to this acquisition, mankind has compensated for his lack of instinct and has become a society where he can live with a sense of security and easily establish solidarity with his fellows. For Herder, language is the basis of human's powers of memory and prediction. These powers compensate for the incompetence and powerlessness of man compared to animals; it allows human beings to have freedom in contrast to the constancy and invariance of the animal's instinctual reactions. For Herder, language is a phenomenon that belongs to neither only the field of "nature" nor only the field of "freedom" and creativity, when it is said in two terms of Kant. In Herder's philosophy, these two fields are united in a single idea of "organic form". Seeing the universe as an organic and dynamic integrity, Herder conceived language as a living organism in accordance with this vision.

Keywords: Philosophy of language, origin of language, Herder.
Keywords: Philosophy of language, origine of language, Herder.

JOHN LOCKE'DA EPİSTEMOLOJİK TUTARSIZLIK ÜZERİNE BİR ANALİZ

AN ANALYSIS ON THE EPYSTEMOLOGICAL INCOHERENCY IN JOHN LOCKE

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Özet

Düşünce tarihinde önemli bir yer işgal eden İngiliz düşünür J. Locke, fikirleriyle hala günümüzde tartışılan nadir filozoflardandır. Modern dönemde ampirizmin önemli bir sistemcisi olan Locke, pratik meseleleri felsefesinin merkezine taşıması ve pratikten hareketle teorisini oluşturması itibarıyla güncel kalmaya devam etmektedir. Özellikle politik-toplumsal problemlere ilişkin yaptığı çözümlemeler, yaşadığı dönemin epistemik paradigması göz önünde bulundurulduğunda oldukça özgün ve evrensel sayılabilir. Kuşkusuz gündelik insan gerçekliğinin hareket noktası olarak belirlenmesinin beraberinde getirdiği zorluklar da vardır. Kabul etmek gerekir ki doğası gereği karmaşık ve sofistike olan yaşam dünyasını, aksiyolojik, etik, epistemolojik ve ontolojik düzlemde bir tutarlılık içerisinde felsefi olarak kurgulamak oldukça güçtür. İşin içerisinde dilsel ve kavramsal sınırlamalar girdiğinde bu güçlüğün daha da belirgin hale gediğini söyleyebiliriz. Felsefi sistematiğinde böyle bir güçlükle karşılaştığını varsaydığımız J. Locke'un epistemolojisinde kaçınılmaz olarak terminolojik güçlükler ve zahiri tezatlarla karşılaşmak mümkündür. Ancak gerçekte düşünürün kasıt ve niyeti dikkate alındığında gerçekte çelişki/tutarsızlık gibi görülen hususların, çelişki ve tutarsızlık içerip içermediği tartışmaya açıktır. Örneğin zihni boş bir levha olarak gören ve hiçbir idenin doğuştan olamayacağını şiddetle savunan Locke, öte yandan bilginin derecelendirilmesi ile ilgili olarak sezgisel bilgiyi en başa koyar. Yine Tanrı'nın var olduğuna ilişkin bilgiyi matematiksel bir kesinlikte sayarak tanıtlamalı bilgi kategorisinde zikreder. Bu durumda bilginin kaynağını duyu verisine dayandıran bir filozofun söz konusu bilgi kategorizasyonunda çelişkiye düşüp düşmediği tartışmaya değerdir.

Bu bildiride J. Locke'un epistemolojik tutarlılığı, bilginin kaynağı ve bilginin derecelendirilmesi bağlamında tartışmaya konu edilecek ve Locke'un gerçekte çelişkiye düşmediği ileri sürülecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: J. Locke, Epistemoloji, Tutarsızlık, Bilginin Dereceleri.

Abstract

The British thinker J. Locke, who occupies an important place in the history of thought, is one of the rare philosophers whose ideas are still discussed today. Locke, who is an important systematist of empiricism in the modern period, continues to stay up-to-date as he puts practical issues at the center of his philosophy and establishes his theory based on practice. In particular, his analysis of political-social problems can be considered quite original and universal when considering the epistemic paradigm of his era. Undoubtedly, there are difficulties with the determination of everyday human reality as the starting point. It must be admitted that it is very difficult to philosophically construct the world of life, which is complex and sophisticated in its nature, in an axiological, ethical, epistmological and ontological level. We can say that this

difficulty becomes even more pronounced when linguistic and conceptual limitations are taken into consideration. In the epistemology of J. Locke, whom we assume to face such a difficulty in his philosophical systematics, it is inevitably possible to encounter terminological difficulties and apparent contradictions. However, considering the intention and aim of the thinker, it is open to debate whether the issues seen as contradiction / inconsistency contain contradiction and inconsistency. For example, Locke, who sees the mind as a blank slate (tabular asa) and strongly argues that no idea can be congenital, on the other hand, puts intuitive knowledge first regarding the degrees of knowledge. Again, he mentions the information about the existence of God in the category of demonstrative knowledge by counting it with mathematical certainty. In this case, it is worth discussing whether a philosopher who bases the source of knowledge on sense data falls into contradiction in the categorization of knowledge in question.

In this paper, J. Locke's epistemological consistency will be discussed in the context of the source of the knowledge and the degrees of the knowledge, and it will be argued that Locke does not really contradict.

Keywords: J. Locke, Epistemology, Incoherency, Degrees of Knowledge.

HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ÇOCUK HAKLARINA İLİŞKİN TUTUMLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF NURSING STUDENTS 'ATTITUDES REGARDİNG CHILD RIGHTS

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Özet

Araştırma üçüncü sınıf hemşirelik öğrencilerinin çocuk haklarına ilişkin tutumlarını değerlendirmek için tanımlayıcı tipte Mart-Haziran 2020 tarihleri arasında yürütüldü.

Araştırmanın evrenini pediatri hemşireliği dersine kayıtlı 203, örneklemini ise 162 öğrenci oluşturdu. Verilerin toplanmasında anket yöntemi kullanıldı. Anket formunun ilk kısmında öğrencilerin cinsiyet, yaş, gelir düzeyi, çocuk sevme durumları, mezun oldukları lise gibi tanıtıcı özelliklerine ilişkin bilgiler yer almaktadır. İkinci kısmında ise Karaman Kepenekçi (2006) tarafından geliştirilen 'Çocuk Haklarına İlişkin Tutum Ölçeği' yer almaktadır. Bu ölçek 5'li likert tipinde olup, içeriğinde çocukların yaşamsal, gelişimsel, korunma ve katılım haklarına ilişkin 22 madde içermektedir. Bu ifadeler "Tamamen Katılıyorum"(5), "Katılıyorum"(4), "Kararsızım"(3), "Katılmıyorum"(2) ve "Tamamen Katılmıyorum"(1) şeklinde puanlanmaktadır. Ölçekteki 2, 14 ve 15. maddeler ters maddelerdir ve tersten puanlandırılmaktadır. Ölçekten alınabilecek en düşük puan 22 ve en yüksek puan ise 110'dur. Ölçeğin Cronbach's alfası 0.85 olup bu araştırmada 0.89 olarak belirlendi.

Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin %84'ü kız, %68.5'i 21 yaş ve altında, %91.4'ü çocukları sevmekte, %87.7'si orta düzeyde gelire sahip, %74.7'si Anadolu lisesi mezunudur. Öğrencilerin çocukların haklarına ilişkin tutum ölçeği toplam puan ortalaması 102.12±10.53 tespit edildi. Öğrencilerin en çok kararsız olduğu maddenin "devletler farklı ülkelerde yaşayan parçalanmış ailelere bir arada yaşamaları için gerekli yardımı sağlamalıdır" olduğu, en çok katıldıkları maddenin ise çocukların düşüncelerini yazarak ya da çizerek anlatma hakları olduğunu düşünüyorum" olduğu belirlendi. Öğrencilerin cinsiyet (t=1.676; p=0.09), yaş (t=0.016; p= 0.987), gelir düzeyi (F=1.074; p=0.344) ve çocuk sevme durumlarına (t=0.732; p=0.465) göre çocuk haklarına ilişkin tutum ölçeği toplam puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık saptanmadı.

Araştırmanın sonucunda öğrencilerin çocuk haklarına ilişkin tutumlarının olumlu olduğu ve puanlarının yüksek olduğu tespit edildi. Ancak kararsız kaldıkları noktalar için eğitimler yapılması gerektiği sonucuna varıldı. Çocuk haklarının önemi dikkate alındığında bu konunun öğrencilerin ders içeriklerinde ayrıntılı olarak yer alması gerektiği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, Çocuk Hakkı, Hemşirelik, Öğrenci

Abstract

The research was conducted in a descriptive manner between March-June 2020 to evaluate third-year nursing students' attitudes towards children's rights.

The population of the study consisted of 203 students enrolled in pediatric nursing course and 162 students as the sample. In the first part of the questionnaire form, there is information about the introductory characteristics of the students such as gender, age, income level, liking of children, and the high school they graduated from. In the second part, there is "Attitude Scale towards Child Rights" developed by Karaman Kepenek ç (2006). This scale is in 5-point Likert type and includes 22 items related to the vital, developmental, protection and participation rights of children. These statements are scored as "I completely agree" (5), "I agree" (4), "I am undecided" (3), "I do not agree" (2), and "I completely disagree" (1). Items 2, 14 and 15 in the scale are reverse items and are scored in reverse. The lowest score that can be obtained from the scale is 22 and the highest score is 110. Cronbach's alpha of the scale is 0.85 and it was determined as 0.89 in this study.

84% of the students participating in the study are girls, 68.5% are under 21 years old, 91.4% like children, 87.7% have a medium income, 74.7% are graduates of Anatolian high schools. The total score average of the students' attitude scale towards children's rights was determined to be 102.12 ±10.53. It was determined that the most indecisive item of the students was “states should provide the necessary assistance to broken families living in different countries to live together”, and the item they mostly agree with is the right of children to express their thoughts by writing or drawing ”. Students' rights to children according to gender ($t = 1.676$; $p = 0.09$), age ($t = 0.016$; $p = 0.987$), income level ($F = 1.074$; $p = 0.344$), and liking children ($t = 0.732$; $p = 0.465$) No statistically significant difference was found between the total scores of the scale of attitude towards relationship.

As a result of the study, it was determined that students' attitudes towards children's rights were positive and their scores were high. However, it was concluded that trainings were required for the points where they were undecided. Considering the importance of children's rights, it is thought that this issue should be included in the course contents of the students in detail.

Keywords: Child, Child Rights, Nursing, Student

0-1 YAŞ GRUBU BEBEĞİ OLAN ANNELERİN GÜVENLİ UYKU PRENSİPLERİNİ UYGULAMA DURUMLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE PRACTİCES OF SAFE SLEEP PRINCIPLES OF MOTHERS WİTH 0-1 AGE BABIES

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Özet

Bebekler için güvenli uyku prensipleri, hem bebeklerin gelişimi açısından hem de ani bebek ölüm sendromu açısından büyük bir önem arz etmektedir. Bu doğrultuda araştırma 0-1 yaş arasında bebeği olan annelerin güvenli uyku prensiplerini uygulama durumlarını değerlendirmek üzere tanımlayıcı ve kesitsel tipte yapıldı.

Araştırma Gümüşhane iline bağlı Kelkit 1 Nolu Aile Sağlığı Merkezinde Eylül- Ekim 2020 aylarında bu merkeze başvuran 0-1 yaş grubu bebeği olan ve araştırmaya gönüllü olarak katılmaya kabul eden 100 anne ile yürütüldü. Veriler toplanmadan önce annelere araştırma hakkında bilgi verildi ve yazılı onamları alındı. Verilerin toplanmasında anket yöntemi kullanıldı. Anket formunda anneye ilişkin sosyo-demografik özellikler yer almakta ve annelerin bebeklerini nasıl uyuttuklarına ilişkin değerlendirmenin yapılması için bir kontrol formu bulunmaktadır. Kontrol formu; Amerikan Pediatri Akademisinin Güvenli Uyku Prensipleri doğrultusunda hazırlanmış ve 19 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Bu formda; annelerden bebeklerini uyuturken kullandıkları uyku pozisyonları, yatak sertliği, bebeğin giyimi, örtü kullanımı, odanın sıcaklığına ilişkin durumlar, annenin sigara kullanımı gibi maddelere kendilerine uygun olarak evet ya da hayır seçeneklerini işaretlemeleri istenmiştir.

Araştırmaya katılan annelerin yaş ortalamaları 30.20±4.22, annelerin %53'ü lisans mezunu, %52'si herhangi bir işte çalışmamakta, %39'u memur, %5'i özel sektörde çalışmakta, %2'si işçi ve diğer %2'si ise esnaf veya serbest meslek çalışanı, %49'unun geliri giderine eşit ve %83'ünün gebeliği planlıdır. Annelerin bebeklerinin yaş ortalaması ise 10.41±5.53 aydır. Annelerin %63'ü bebeklerini uyuturken yastık kullandığını, %23'ü bebeği uyurken emzik verdiğini, %77'si bebeğini uyurken yan pozisyonda yatırdığını, %82'si bebeğini besledikten sonra denetimli bir şekilde yan yatırdığını, %18'i bebeği uyurken yüzünü örtü ile örttüğünü, %25'i bebeği uyurken yanına oyuncak vb. koyduğunu, %69'u bebeklerini

uyuturken sert (çökmeyen) bir zemin kullandığını, %25'i bebeği ile aynı yatakta uyuduğunu, %66'sı bebeği ile aynı odada fakat ayrı yataklarda uyuduğunu, %20'si bebeğini uyuturken bebeğine kalın bir battaniye sardığını, %71'i bebeğinin uyuturken battaniye yerine giyilebilir uyku kıyafetlerini tercih ettiğini, %70'i bebeğini uyurken hafif gözenekli bir battaniye ile bebek koltuk altı hizasından örttüğünü, %17'si bebeğini yatırırken ayaklarının yatağın alt kenarın değdiğini, %85'i bebeklerinin yattığı ortamın aşırı sıcak olmadığını, %86'sı bebeğinin yatağının çarşaflarını gevşek bırakmadığını ve yatak kenarlarına sıkıştırdığını, %89'u bebeğinin odasını sık sık havalandırdığını, %80'i ilk 6 ay boyunca bebeklerini emzirdiğini/emzirmekte olduğunu, annelerin %16'sı sigara kullandığını ve %64'ü ani bebek ölüm riskinin ne olduğunu bildiğini ifade etti.

Araştırmanın sonucunda annelerin önemli bir kısmının güvenli uyku prensiplerini uygulamadığı saptandı. Bu doğrultuda annelerin bu konuda eğitim ihtiyaçlarının olduğu belirlendi. Annelere bebekleri için güvenli uyku prensipleri konusunda eğitim içeren çalışmalar yapılması gerektiği düşünülmektedir. Ayrıca aile sağlığı merkezlerindeki hemşirelerinin anneleri doğum öncesinde ve sonrasında bu konu hakkında bilgilendirmeleri ve eğitim vermeleri önerilmektedir. Pediatri hemşireleri bu konuda öncülük etmeli ve aile sağlığı merkezlerindeki hemşireler ile iş birliği yapmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anne, Bebek, Uyku.

Abstract

Safe sleep principles for babies are of great importance both for the development of babies and for sudden infant death syndrome. Accordingly, the study was conducted in a descriptive and cross-sectional type to evaluate the implementation of safe sleep principles of mothers with babies aged 0-1.

The study was conducted in Kelkit No 1 Family Health Center in Gümüşhane, with 100 mothers who admitted to this center between September and October 2020, and who voluntarily accepted to participate in the study. Before the data was collected, the mothers were informed about the study and their written consent was obtained. Questionnaire method was used to collect data.

The questionnaire includes the socio-demographic characteristics of the mother and there is a control form to evaluate how mothers put their babies to sleep. Control form; It was prepared in line with the Safe Sleep Principles of the American Academy of Pediatrics and consists of 19 items. In this form; The mothers were asked to mark yes or no options according to the items such as sleeping positions used while sleeping their babies, bed stiffness, baby's clothing, use of cover, conditions related to the temperature of the room, and mother's smoking.

The average age of the mothers participating in the study is 30.20 ± 4.22, 53% of the mothers are university graduates, 52% do not work, 39% are civil servants, 5% work in the private sector, 2% are workers and the other 2%. of them are tradesmen or self-employed workers, 49% of them are equal to their income and expenses and 83% of them are planned to be pregnant. The average age of mothers' babies is 10.41 ± 5.53 months. 63% of the mothers used a pillow while sleeping their babies, 23% gave the baby a pacifier while sleeping, 77% put the baby in the side position while sleeping, 82% put their baby on their side in a supervised manner after feeding their baby, 18% covered their face while sleeping. 25% of the baby while sleeping with toys, etc. 69% used a hard (non-collapsible) floor while sleeping their babies, 25%

slept in the same bed with their baby, 66% slept in the same room with their baby but in separate beds, 20% wrapped a thick blanket while sleeping their baby 71% of them prefer wearable sleeping clothes instead of blankets while sleeping, 70% of them cover their baby with a lightly porous blanket at the armpit level, 17% of them that their feet touch the lower edge of the bed while their baby is lying down, 85% of them the environment was not too hot, 86% did not leave the bed sheets loose and squeezed against the bed edges, 89% aired their baby's room frequently, 80% nursed / nursed their babies for the first 6 months, 16% of the mothers smoked. and 64% stated that they knew what the risk of sudden infant death was.

As a result of the study, it was determined that a significant portion of the mothers did not apply safe sleep principles. Accordingly, it was determined that mothers had education needs on this subject. It is thought that studies should be conducted with aducation for mothers on safe sleep principles for their babies. In addition, it is recommended that nurses in family health centers inform mothers about this issue before and after birth and provide education. Pediatric nurses should lead in this regard and cooperate with nurses in family health centers.

Keywords: Mother, Baby, Sleep.

HOW SENIORS IN GERMANY USE THE INTERNET FOR HEALTH-RELATED INFORMATION AND DECISIONS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

In the practice of medical communication, the paternalistic model of patient-provider information has been challenged in the last years by a model implying an embeddedness of the medical and human values in the medical interaction and in the decision-taking process of the informed patient. Also, patients have increasingly begun to adopt a participative role in healthcare, by actively seeking information and rationale for the decisions they make about their health. However, when it comes to searching for medical information on the internet, people are frequently overloaded with the sheer amount of information available online. Moreover, elderly adults respond differently to online communication than younger ones. In this context, seniors face new challenges relating to medical communication, and health-related information and decisions.

This paper addresses the health-related internet use by seniors in Germany, through a qualitative methodology, which involved ten in-depth semi-structured interviews with persons aged 65 years or more who use the internet including for health-related search. The findings of the study are discussed in detail in the paper, following the answers to the research questions pursued, referring to the types of health-related information searched, such as general or specific, as for example regarding some medical conditions, if and which advices, recommendations, information about illnesses, treatments, physicians and clinics have been sought, where the searches took place, on what types of websites, such as general, specialized, scientific, etc., the extent to which the interviewees show confidence in the reliability of the internet information and advices, if they are overloaded with the quantity of online health-related information, and so on. Besides, a point of research interest was to find out to what extent the online communication and gaining information related to health from the internet influences the real, face to face communication between the elder patients and their physicians. Starting from these topics and the results of the research, the conclusions of the paper outline how the German seniors use the internet for health-related information and decisions.

Keywords: health-related information, health-related internet use, seniors, Germany, medical communication, online communication.

KORONAVİRÜS (COVİD-19) PANDEMİ SÜRESİNCE TÜRKİYE'DE SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARININ KARŞILAŞTIKLARI ŞİDDET HABERLERİ (11 MART- 30 EKİM 2020)

CORONAVİRUS (COVİDİEN-19) ACTION DURING VİOLENCE NEWS FACED BY HEALTH WORKERS IN TURKEY
(11 MARCH - 30 OCTOBER 2020)

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Özet

Şiddet tüm kurumlarda olduğu gibi sağlık kurumlarında da sıkça karşılaşılan bir durumdur. Sağlık sektöründe çalışanların şiddete maruz kalma durumu gün geçtikçe artmaktadır. Hasta veya hasta yakını tarafından şiddete maruz kalma durumu, sağlık çalışanlarının motivasyonu etkilemekte ve verimliliğini düşürmektedir. Zor şartlar altında hizmet sunmaya çalışan sağlık çalışanlarının işi 11 Mart 2020 itibariyle Türkiye'de görülmeye başlayan yeni koronavirüs (covid-19) hastalığı ile birlikte daha da zorlaşmıştır. Bu süreçte sağlık çalışanlarının çalışma yükü artmasının yanında hastalığa yakalanma riski de bulunmaktadır. Bu riskler karşısında sağlık çalışanları hala şiddete maruz kaldığı görülmektedir. Bu araştırmada, yeni koronavirüs (Covid-19) hastalığı süresince sağlık çalışanlarının karşılaştıkları şiddet haberleri ele alınarak değerlendirmesi yapılmıştır. Araştırma 11 Mart 2020 ile 30 Ekim 2020 tarihleri arasında internette yer alan sağlık çalışanına şiddet haberleri ele alınmıştır. 11 Mart- 30 Ekim 2020 tarihleri arası internette sağlık çalışanlarına şiddet ile bağlantılı toplam 63 habere ulaşılmıştır. Bunlardan 13'ü yaşanan şiddet olayını verirken 38'i şiddet sonrası yaşanan durumu (kınama, protesto, yasa önerisi, basın açıklaması vb.), 12'sinde ise diğer haberleri konu almaktadır. Her ay sağlık çalışanına şiddet haberi yayınlanmıştır. Metropol kentler ve o kentlerin bulunduğu coğrafi bölgelerde şiddet haberleri daha yaygındır. Sağlık çalışanlarına ait olguların büyük çoğunluğu kamuya ait sağlık kurumlarında gerçekleşmiştir. Şiddet haberlerinde yer alan saldırgan ve saldırıya uğrayan sağlık çalışanının büyük çoğunluğu erkektir.

Anahtar Kelimler: Covid-19, Sağlık Çalışanları, Şiddet

Astract

Violence is a common occurrence in health institutions as in all institutions. The exposure of employees in the health sector to violence is increasing day by day. Being exposed to violence by the patient or patient's relative affects the motivation of healthcare professionals and decreases their productivity. Work under difficult conditions of health professionals to provide services to 11 March 2020 the new coronavirus starting to be seen in Turkey (Covidien-19) has become more difficult with the disease. In this process, there is a risk of contracting

the disease besides the increase in the workload of healthcare workers. It is observed that healthcare workers are still exposed to violence in the face of these risks. In this study, the news of violence faced by healthcare workers during the new coronavirus (Covid-19) disease was evaluated. The research focused on news of violence against healthcare workers on the internet between March 11, 2020 and October 30, 2020. Between 11 March and 30 October 2020, a total of 63 news related to violence were reached by healthcare professionals on the internet. While 13 of them give the incident of violence, 38 of them cover the situation experienced after violence (condemnation, protest, proposal of law, press release, etc.), and 12 of them cover other news. Violence news was published to the healthcare worker every month. News of violence is more common in metropolitan cities and the geographical regions where those cities are located. The vast majority of cases belonging to healthcare professionals took place in public health institutions. The vast majority of the aggressive and attacked health workers in the news of violence are men.

Keywords: Covid-19, Healthcare Professionals, Violence

ANKİLOZAN SPONDİLİT HASTALARINDA AĞRI DÜZEYİ VE AĞRI İLE BAŞ ETMEDE KULLANDIKLARI YÖNTEMLERİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF PAIN LEVEL AND COPING METHODS IN PATIENTS WITH ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS

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Özet

Bu çalışma, Ankilozan Spondilit hastalarında ağrı düzeyi ve ağrı ile baş etmede kullandıkları yöntemlerin belirlenmesi amacıyla tanımlayıcı tipte, kesitsel bir araştırma olarak yapılmıştır.

Araştırmanın örneklemini Nisan 2018-Haziran 2019 tarihleri arasında Ankilozan Spondilit Hasta Derneği (ASHAD)'nin sosyal medya sayfasına giriş yapmış ve anketi doldurmuş toplam 274 hasta oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen "Anket Formu" ve "Vizuel Analog Skala" kullanılarak toplanmıştır.

Çalışmaya katılan 274 hastanın %40,5 (n=111)'i kadın, %59,5 (n=163)'i erkektir. Hastaların yaşları 20 ile 64 arasında değişmekte olup, yaş ortalama 35,81±6,21 yıldır.

Hastaların %60,8 (n=149)'nin fiziksel terapiler içerisinde egzersizi, %59,3 (n=83)'ünün bilişsel-davranışçı terapiler içerisinde dua etmeyi, %60,9 (n=53)'nun diğer terapiler içinde bitkisel tedavileri seçtikleri saptandı.

Hastaların bireysel özellikleri ile seçtikleri non-farmakolojik yöntemler arasında anlamlı farklılık saptanmadı ($p>0,05$). Hastaların ağrı ile baş etmede kullandıkları yöntemlere göre ağrı ortalamaları arasında fark olmadığı bulundu ($p>0,05$).

Sonuç olarak, hemşirelik eğitim müfredatında ve hizmet içi eğitim programlarında, ağrı yönetiminde kullanılan non-farmakolojik yöntemlere yer verilmesinin ve bu konuda bilimsel çalışmalar yapılmasının yararlı olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ankilozan spondilit, ağrı, baş etme

Abstract

The present study is a descriptive, cross-sectional study that enables the determination of pain level and the methods used to cope with pain in outpatients with ankylosing spondylitis.

The sample of the study consisted of a total of 274 patients who entered the social media page of Ankylosing Spondylitis Patient Association between April 2018 and June 2019 and completed the questionnaire. The data of the study was collected by using "Questionnaire Form" and "Visual Analog Scale" developed by the researcher.

Of the 274 patients included in the study, 40,5% (n = 111) were female and 59,5% (n= 163) were male. The ages of the patients ranged from 20 to 64 years, with a mean age of 35.81 ± 6.21 years.

60,8% (n = 149) of the patients chose exercise in physical therapies, 59,3% (n = 83) preferred praying in cognitive-behavioral therapies, 60,9% (n = 53) preferred herbal treatments in other therapies.

There was no significant difference between the individual characteristics and the non-pharmacological methods of the patients (p>0,05). There was no difference between the mean pain levels according to the methods used to cope with pain (p>0,05).

As a result, it is thought to be useful to include non-pharmacological methods used in pain management and to make scientific studies in nursing education curriculum and in-service training programs.

Keywords: Ankylosing spondylitis, pain, coping

ANNELERİN EK GIDALAR HAKKINDA YAKLAŞIMLARI

MOTHERS ' APPROACH TO SUPPLEMENTARY FOODS

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Özet

Giriş ve Amaç: Beslenme, çocukların büyümesi, sağlığı ve gelişimleri için son derece özel bir öneme sahiptir. Bu konuda yapılan hatalı ve bilinçsiz uygulamaların olumsuz etkileri yalnız çocukluk çağında değil, yaşamın bütün dönemlerini etkileyebilmektedir. Bebekler yaşamın ilk 6 ayında sadece anne sütü ile beslenmeli, 6 aydan sonra tek başına anne sütü yaşamın ilk altı ayından sonra bebeğin tüm besin öğesi gereksinimlerini karşılayamaz. Bu yüzden altıncı aydan sonra anne sütüne ek besinlere başlanması gerekir. Bu çalışma, annelerin bebeklerini ne kadar süre sadece anne sütü ile beslediklerini, ne zaman ek gıdaya geçtiklerini ve ek gıdalar hakkında annelerin yaklaşımlarını belirlemek amacıyla yapıldı.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Tanımlayıcı ve kesitsel olarak yapılan bu çalışma Gümüşhane İline bağlı Kelkit 1 ve 2 nolu Aile Sağlığı Merkezlerine 2020 Eylül-Ekim aylarında başvuran 6-24 aylık bebeği olan 128 anne ile yürütüldü. Veriler annelerin sosyo-demografik özelliklerini; çocukların ilk 24 saat içinde anne sütü alıp almadığı, sadece anne sütü ile beslenme süresi, ilk 6 ay beslenme şekli, ek gıdalara ne zaman başladıkları, 6 aydan önce ek gıda başlayan annelere neden başladıkları ile ilgili sorular soruldu. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde tüm değişkenler için yüzde, ortalama ve standart sapma kullanıldı.

Bulgular: Araştırma sonucunda annelerin yaş ortalamasının 29.78±4.30 yıl (Min:20;Max:44), %55.5'inin üniversite ve üzerinde bir eğitime sahip olduğu,%43.8'inin çalıştığı, %52.3'ünün gelirinin giderine eşit olduğu,%93.0'ının çekirdek aileye sahip olduğu, %60.2'sinin bebeklerinin cinsiyetinin erkek olduğu belirlendi. Annelerin %71, 9'u bebeklerine ilk 1 saat içinde anne sütü verdiğini, ilk 1 saat içinde anne sütü veremeyen annelerin %7.0'ı bebekleri yoğun bakım kaldığı için, %6.3'ü sezaryen doğum yaptığı için, %4.7'si ise sütü gelmediği için bebeklerine anne sütü veremediğini belirtti. Annelerin %28.1'i doğum sonrası hastanede yattığı dönemde anne sütü dışında bebeğine ek besin verdiğini belirtti. Annelerin %46.9'u ilk 6 ay sadece anne sütü verdiğini, %68.0'ı ise bebeklerini halen emzirmeye devam ettiğini, %7'si ilk 6 aydan önce emzirmeyi kestiğini belirtti. Annelerin %53.1'i ilk 6 ayda anne sütü dışında bebeklerine ek gıda verdiğini ve %5.5'i ek gıdaya doğumdan sonra hemen başladığını, %1.6'sı 1. ayda, %2.3'ü 2. ayda, %3.1'i 3.

ayda, %3.9'u 4. ayda, %21.1'i 5.ayda, %45.3'ü 6. aydan sonra başladığını belirtti. Doğum sonrası ilk 6 ay içinde tekrar çalışmaya başlayan annelerin %10.2'sinin bu süreçte bebeklerine ek gıda vermeye başladığı ve annelerin %9.4'ü iş yerinde süt sağması için uygun koşulların sağlandığını belirtti. Annelerin %43.8'i bebeğine ilk verdiği ek besinin yoğurt, %17.2'sinin mama, %17.2'sinin çorba, %16.4'ünün meyve püresi olduğu belirlendi. Bebeklerine ilk 6 ay içinde ek besin veren annelerin %30.5'i anne sütü ve su verdiğini,%25.8'i anne sütü ve formül mama, %11.7' si anne sütü ve yoğurt, %7'si anne sütü ve meyve suları verdiğini belirtti. Ek gıdaların ne zaman verilmesi gerektiği konusunda ise annelerin çoğu (%84.4) hiçbir ek gıda vermeden 6 ay sadece anne sütü verilmesi gerektiğini belirtirken, %2.3'ü 4. ayda, %6.3'ü 5. ayda, %1.6'sı anne sütü az ise hemen başlanması gerektiğini, %3.1'i 7. ayda, %2.3'ü 9. ayda verilmesi gerektiğini belirtti.

Sonuç olarak annelerin ilk altı ayda bebeklerine sadece anne sütü verme oranları düşük bulundu. Annelerin en çok bebeklerinin yoğun bakımda yatması nedeniyle anne sütü veremedikleri, yarıdan fazlasının ise ilk altı ay bebeklerine anne sütü dışında bir ek gıdaya başladığı saptandı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ek Gıda, Anne Sütü, Hemşire

Abstract

Introduction and Aim: Nutrition is of special importance for the growth, health and development of children. The negative effects of erroneous and unconscious practices on this issue can affect not only childhood but all periods of life. Babies should be fed exclusively with breast milk in the first 6 months of life, after 6 months breast milk alone cannot meet all nutritional requirements of the baby after the first six months of life. Therefore, after the sixth month, it is necessary to start supplementary foods to breast milk. This study was conducted to determine how long mothers fed their babies exclusively with breast milk, when they switched to supplementary food, and mothers' attitudes about supplementary foods.

Materials and Methods: This descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted with 128 mothers with 6-24-month-old babies who applied to Kelkit 1 and 2 Family Health Centers in Gümüşhane Province in September-October 2020. The data includes socio-demographic characteristics of mothers; Questions were asked about whether the children received breastmilk in the first 24 hours, the duration of breastfeeding only, the way of feeding for the first 6 months, when they started supplementary foods, and the mothers who started additional food before 6 months. Percentage, mean and standard deviation were used for all variables in the evaluation of the data.

Results: As a result of the research, the average age of the mothers was 29.78 ± 4.30 years (Min: 20; Max: 44), 55.5% had a university or higher education, 43.8% were working, 52.3% were equal to the expenses of their income, 93.0% It was determined that 60.2% of them had a nuclear family and their babies were male. 71.9% of the mothers gave breast milk to their babies in the first hour, 7.0% of the mothers who could not breastfeed in the first hour, their babies remained in intensive care, 6.3% because they gave birth by cesarean section, and 4.7% did not have breastmilk. stated that she could not give breast milk to her babies. 28.1% of the mothers stated that they gave supplementary food to their babies other than breast milk during the postpartum hospitalization period. 46.9% of the mothers stated that they only gave breast milk in the first 6 months, 68.0% of them continued to breastfeed their babies and 7% stopped

breastfeeding before the first 6 months. 53.1% of the mothers gave supplementary food to their babies other than breast milk in the first 6 months and 5.5% started supplementary food immediately after birth, 1.6% in the 1st month, 2.3% in the 2nd month, 3.1% in the 3rd month 3.9% stated that it started at the 4th month, 21.1% at the 5th month, 45.3% after the 6th month.

It was stated that 10.2% of the mothers who started working again in the first 6 months after birth started to give additional food to their babies during this period and 9.4% of the mothers stated that suitable conditions were provided for expressing milk at work. It was determined that 43.8% of the mothers first gave their babies yogurt, 17.2% baby formula, 17.2% soup, 16.4% fruit puree. 30.5% of the mothers who gave supplementary food to their babies in the first 6 months stated that they gave breast milk and water, 25.8% breast milk and formula, 11.7% breast milk and yogurt, 7% breast milk and fruit juices. Regarding when to give additional foods, most of the mothers (84.4%) stated that only breast milk should be given for 6 months without giving any additional food, 2.3% at 4 months, 6.3% at the 5th month, 1.6% of them less breast milk 3.1% stated that it should be given at the 7th month and 2.3% at the 9th month.

As a result, the rate of mothers giving only breast milk to their babies in the first six months was found to be low. It was found that the mothers were unable to breastfeed mostly because their babies were hospitalized in intensive care, and more than half of them started additional food other than breast milk for their babies in the first six months.

Keywords: Supplementary Food, Breast Milk, Nurse,

BEBEKLERİN İLK ALTI AYDA SADECE ANNE SÜTÜ İLE BESLENME DURUMLARI

FEEDING OF BABIES WITH ONLY BABY'S MILK IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS

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Özet

Giriş ve Amaç: Anne sütü, içeriğinde bulunan protein, lipit, karbonhidrat, vitaminler, mineraller, enzim ve hormonlar, immünomodülatörler ve büyüme faktörleri bileşenleri ile yeni doğan bebeğin ilk altı ay boyunca tüm ihtiyaçlarına cevap vererek tam beslenme sağlar.

İlk 6 ay sadece anne sütü ile beslemenin anne ve bebek sağlığı açısından kısa ve uzun vadeli yararları göz önünde bulundurulursa bir annenin bebeğini besleme kararı, demografik ve sosyal faktörler ile birlikte bebeğin sağlığı, annenin fiziksel ve psikolojik sağlığı, doğum şekli, annenin doğum öncesi ve sonrası anne sütü hakkında bilgilendirilmesi, doğum sonrası ilk 6 ay içerisinde annenin işe dönmesi durumunda sütünün uygun koşullarda sağılıp saklanması da dâhil olmak üzere birçok faktöre bağlıdır. Bu çalışma annelerin ilk altı ay içerisinde bebeklerine sadece anne sütü verme durumlarının ve annelerin anne sütü konusundaki yaklaşımlarını belirlemek amacıyla yapıldı.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Tanımlayıcı ve kesitsel olarak yapılan bu çalışma Gümüşhane İline bağlı Kelkit 1 ve 2 nolu Aile Sağlığı Merkezlerine 2020 Eylül-Ekim aylarında başvuran 6-24 aylık bebeği olan 128 anne ile yürütüldü. Veriler annelerin sosyo-demografik özelliklerini; çocukların ilk 24 saat içinde anne sütü alıp almadığı, ilk 6 ay sadece anne sütü ile beslenip beslenmediği, emzirme eğitimi alıp almadıkları, ek gıdaya başlama nedenleri ve ek gıdalara ne zaman başladıkları ile ilgili sorular soruldu. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde tüm değişkenler için yüzde, ortalama ve standart sapma kullanıldı.

Bulgular: Araştırma sonucunda annelerin yaş ortalamasının 29.78±4.30 yıl (Min:20;Max 44), %55.5'inin üniversite ve üzerinde bir eğitime sahip olduğu, %43.8'inin çalıştığı, %52.3'ünün gelirinin giderine eşit olduğu,%93.0'ının çekirdek aileye sahip olduğu belirlendi. Annelerin %50.8'inin ilk çocuğu olduğu, %60.2'sinin bebeklerinin cinsiyetinin erkek olduğu, %17.2'sinin bebeğinin ≤37 gebelik haftasında doğduğu ve %60.9'unun sezaryen ile doğum yaptığı belirlendi. Annelerin %44.5'inin bu gebeliğinde doğum öncesi anne sütü/emzirme eğitimi aldığı ve bu eğitimi çoğunun hemşireden aldığını belirtti. Annelerin %74.2'si bebeklerine kolostrum verdiklerini, %49.2'si ilk yarım saat içinde

bebeklerine anne sütü verdiğini, çoğu (%27.3) bebeklerini ortama 10 dakika emzirdiğini belirtmiştir. Annelerin %46.9'u ilk 6 ay sadece anne sütü verdiğini, ilk 6 ay sadece anne sütü veremeyen annelerin %55.6'sı sütü yetmediği, %11.1'i bebeği emmek istemediği, %11.1'i bebeği yeni doğan yoğun bakımda kaldığı için ilk 6 ay sadece anne sütü veremediğini belirtmiştir. Doğum sonrası ilk 6 ay içinde tekrar çalışmaya başlayan annelerin %10.2'sinin bu süreçte bebeklerine ek gıda vermeye başladığı ve annelerin %9.4'ü iş yerinde süt sağması için uygun koşulların sağlandığını belirtti. Annelerin ilk 6 ay sadece anne sütü verme durumu ile annenin eğitim durumu, çalışma durumu, aile tipi, sosyo- ekonomik durumu, doğum şekli, çocuğun cinsiyeti, evde aile büyüğünün emzirmeyi destekleme durumu ve annenin doğum öncesi emzirme eğitimi alma durumu arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark olmadığı belirlendi. Sonuç olarak annelerin ilk 6 ayda anne sütü verme oranlarının yeterli olmadığı bu konuda annelerin daha fazla desteklenmeleri gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anne sütü, Emzirme, Çocuk

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Aim: Breast milk provides complete nutrition by responding to all needs of the newborn baby for the first six months with its protein, lipid, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals, enzymes and hormones, immunomodulators and growth factors.

Considering the short and long-term benefits of exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months, a mother's decision to feed her baby, demographic and social factors, baby's health, mother's physical and psychological health, delivery type, mother's pre and postnatal health Informing about breast milk depends on many factors, including milking and storing the milk under appropriate conditions if the mother returns to work within the first 6 months after birth. This study was conducted to determine whether mothers only breastfed their babies in the first six months and the mothers' attitudes towards breast milk.

Material and Method: This descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted with 128 mothers with 6-24-month-old babies who applied to Kelkit 1 and 2 Family Health Centers in Gümüşhane Province in September-October 2020. The data includes socio-demographic characteristics of mothers; Questions were asked about whether the children were breastfed in the first 24 hours, whether they were only breastfed for the first 6 months, whether they received breastfeeding training, why they started supplementary food and when they started supplementary foods. Percentage, mean and standard deviation were used for all variables in the evaluation of the data.

Results: As a result of the study, the average age of the mothers was 29.78 ± 4.30 years (Min: 20; Max 44), 55.5% had a university or higher education, 43.8% worked, 52.3% was equal to the expenses of their income, 93.0% ' It was determined that it has a nuclear family. It was determined that 50.8% of the mothers had their first child, 60.2% of their babies were male, 17.2% had their babies born at ≤37 weeks of gestation and 60.9% gave birth by cesarean section. He stated that 44.5% of the mothers received prenatal breast milk / breastfeeding training during this pregnancy and most of them received this training from nurses. 74.2% of the mothers stated that they gave colostrum to their babies, 49.2% gave breast milk to their babies within the first half hour, and most (27.3%) breastfed their babies to the environment for 10 minutes. 46.9% of the mothers gave only breast milk in the first 6 months, 55.6% of the mothers who could not only breastfeed in the first 6 months did not have enough milk, 11.1% did not

want to breastfeed the baby, and 11.1% had a newborn in intensive care for the first 6 months He stated that he could not only give breast milk. It was stated that 10.2% of the mothers who started working again in the first 6 months after birth started to give additional food to their babies during this period and 9.4% of the mothers stated that suitable conditions were provided for expressing milk at work. There was a statistically significant difference between the mothers' exclusive breastfeeding status for the first 6 months and the mother's educational status, employment status, family type, socio-economic status, mode of delivery, child's gender, support to breastfeeding at home and the mother's receiving prenatal breastfeeding training. It was determined that there was no difference. As a result, mothers should be supported more on this issue that the rate of breastfeeding in the first 6 months is not sufficient.

Keywords: Breast milk, Breastfeeding, Child

POLYVINYL ALCOHOL-CARBON DOTS NANOCOMPOSITE FILMS FROM ORGANIC WASTE

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Abstract

In this study, carbon quantum dots are synthesized from organic waste fishbone by using hydrothermal method. The obtained waste fishbone used as if without any further process. The synthesized carbon quantum dots have been characterized by using UV-Vis, Photoluminescence (PL) and Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) techniques. The obtained carbon dots have a clear absorption peak at 280 nm and gave emission peak at 414 nm when excited at 335 nm. Moreover, excitation dependent emission spectra of carbon dots have been studied. Also FTIR results supports the existence of carbon quantum dots. Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) /CQDs composite film were peppered by using simple casting methods. The optical properties of the obtained nano composite film have been investigated. Thus, fishbone; a worthless material which is organic waste, was transformed into a worthy valuable materials.

Keywords:Carbon Quantum Dots, PL, PVA

KARBON KUANTUM NOKTALARIN HİDROTERMAL SENTEZ SÜRESİNE BAĞLI BAZI OPTİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF SOME OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF CARBON QUANTUM DOTS DEPENDING ON HYDROTHERMAL REACTION TIME

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Özet

Karbon kuantum noktaları; ayarlanabilir floresan özellikleri, düşük toksisite, suda iyi çözünebilme, kimyasal stabilite, basit ve ekonomik sentez yöntemleri ve kolay işlevselleştirilebilme gibi avantajlara sahip olan yeni bir karbon nanoparçacık sınıfıdır. Bu özellikler bağlamında karbon kuantum noktalarının; ciddi sınırlamaları olan geleneksel yarı iletken kuantum noktaların veya diğer karbon nanomalzemelerin yerini alabileçek potansiyel adaylar olduğu düşünülmektedir. Karbon kuantum noktaları biyogörüntüleme, biyosensör, hücre görüntüleme ve ilaç salınım sistemleri, gen transferi gibi biyomedikal alanlarda ve fotokataliz, optoelektronik gibi biyomedikal olmayan alanlarda da yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Karbon kuantum noktalarının ayarlanabilen floresan özellikleri analitik kimya, çevresel ve biyolojik algılama ve görüntülemedeki uygulamalar açısından da önemli bir potansiyele sahiptir. Ayrıca karbon kuantum noktaları nanotıp, güneş pilleri, ışık yayan diyotlar ve elektrokataliz alanlarında da ilgi gören nanomalzemeler olmuştur. İleri malzemeler için karbon kuantum noktaları yeni nesil biyogörüntüleme ve ilaç salınım sistemleri için umut vaat etmektedir. Floresan karbon kuantum noktaları; ekonomik, sürdürülebilir ve kolayca bulunabilen karbon kaynaklarından sentezlenmeleri ile önemli nanomalzemeler haline gelmiştir.

Bu çalışmada peçete ve sitrik asit kullanılarak karbon kuantum noktaları sentezi ve karakterizasyonu incelenmiştir. Sentez işlemi için hidrotermal yöntem kullanılmıştır. Reaksiyon; 150 ℃ sabit sıcaklıkta ve farklı reaksiyon sürelerinde (4, 6, 8 ve 10 sa) gerçekleştirildi. Sentezlenen karbon kuantum noktalarının UV, Floresans, FTIR ve XRD spektroskopileri ile analizleri yapılarak optik özellikleri ve yapıları aydınlatılmıştır. 325 nm'de uyarıldığında maksimum emisyonu 435 nm'de vermiştir. Ayrıca reaksiyon süresinin artması ile maksimum fotolüminesans (PL) pik şiddetinde de artma meydana geldiği gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karbon kuantum noktaları, nanomalzeme, spektroskopi

Abstract

Carbon quantum dots; It is a new class of carbon nanoparticles with advantages such as tunable fluorescent properties, low toxicity, good water solubility, chemical stability, simple and economical synthesis methods and easy functionalization. In the context of these properties, carbon quantum dots; They are thought to be potential candidates to replace conventional semiconductor quantum dots or other carbon nanomaterials with serious limitations. Carbon quantum dots are widely used in biomedical fields such as bioimaging, biosensor, cell imaging and drug delivery systems, gene transfer and non-biomedical fields such as photocatalysis and optoelectronics. The tunable fluorescence properties of carbon quantum dots also have an important potential for applications in analytical chemistry, environmental and biological sensing and imaging. In addition, carbon quantum dots have been nanomaterials of interest in the fields of solar cells, light emitting diodes and electrocatalysis. For advanced materials, carbon quantum dots hold promise for next generation bioimaging and drug release systems. Fluorescent carbon quantum dots have become important nanomaterials as they are synthesized from economical, sustainable and readily available carbon sources. Fluorescent carbon quantum dots have become important nanomaterials as they are synthesized from readily available carbon sources, economical and sustainable.

In this study; It was investigated carbon quantum dots of synthesis and characterization using napkins and citric acid. Hydrothermal method was used for the synthesis process. The reaction was carried out at a constant temperature of 150 °C and at different reaction times (4, 6, 8 and 10 hours). The optical properties and structures of the synthesized carbon quantum dots were analyzed by UV, Fluorescence, FTIR and XRD spectroscopy. When excited at 325 nm, it gave the maximum emission at 435 nm. In addition, it was observed that the maximum photoluminescence (PL) peak intensity increased with the increase in the reaction time.

Keywords: Carbon quantum dots, nanomaterials, spectroscopy

SPORDA ÇEVRESEL SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK UYGULAMARI: TÜRKİYE STADYUM ÖRNEĞİ

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY APPLICATIONS IN SPORTS: TURKEY STADYUM EXAMPLE

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Özet

Dünyanın çevresel bozulma durumuyla karşı karşıya olmasından kaynaklı diğer örgüt ve kurumlar gibi spor organizasyonlarının da faaliyetlerini sürdürdüğü tesislerin de çevresel sürdürülebilirliği dikkate alması gerekmektedir. Çevresel sürdürülebilirliğe veya doğal çevrenin korunmasını destekleyen uygulamalara geçme ihtiyacının zorunlu hale gelmesiyle beraber evrensel olarak en popüler spor olarak kabul görmüş futbolun faaliyet gösterdiği stadyumların da bu değişime uyarlanmış olması beklenmektedir. Bu doğrultuda araştırmanın amacı, ulusal ve uluslararası birçok spor etkinliğinin yapıldığı stadyumların çevresel sürdürülebilirliğe katkılarını tespit etmek ve Türkiye'de son 10 yıl içerisinde inşa edilen ya da yenilenen stadyumların çevresel sürdürülebilirlik adına yapmış olduğu yenilikçi uygulamaları incelemektir.

Bu araştırmada veriler, nitel bir veri analizi yöntemi olan doküman analizi yöntemi kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Araştırma 02.02.2019 ile 09.07.2019 tarih aralığında örneklemde bulunan 10 stadyumun web siteleri incelenerek yapılmıştır. Veri analizi, Mallen ve Chard (2012) tarafından belirlenen "Spor Etkinliği Çevresel Performans Ölçümü" başlığı altında belirlenen çevresel sürdürülebilirlik bileşenleri ile çerçevelenmiştir. Bu bileşenler; sürdürülebilirlikte yenilikler, enerji ve kaynakların verimli kullanımı, atık ve kirlilikteki azalmalar, yenilenebilir enerjinin kullanımı, hava kirliliğinde azalma, su yönetimi, arazilerin korunması ve sürdürülebilirliğin teşvik edilmesi olarak belirlenmiştir.

Araştırma sonuçlarına göre son 10 yılda inşa edilen ya da yenilenen stadyumların bazılarının çevresel sürdürülebilirlik bileşenlerinden özellikle, sürdürülebilir yenilikler, enerji ve kaynakların verimli kullanımı, yenilenebilir enerjinin kullanımı, sürdürülebilirliğin teşvik edilmesi sporda çevresel sürdürülebilirlik için yapılan yenilikler ve gelişmeler olduğu bulunmuştur. Bu sonuçlara göre bu çevresel sürdürülebilirlik bileşenlerinin bütün spor örgütlerinde ya da tesislerinde uygulanması ve sonuçlarda bulunmayan bileşenlerinde uygulanması için harekete geçilmesi sporda çevresel sürdürülebilirliğin gelişimi ve katkısı açısından önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor Tesisleri, Çevresel Sürdürülebilirlik, Stadyum

Abstract

Due to the fact that the world is facing environmental degradation, the facilities where sports organizations continue their activities, as well as other organizations and institutions, should also take environmental sustainability into consideration. With the need to adopt environmental sustainability or practices that support the protection of the natural environment, it is expected that the stadiums where football, which is universally recognized as the most popular sport, operates, will also be adapted to this change. The aim of research in this direction is the national and the stadium where many international sporting events to determine their contribution to environmental sustainability and to examine innovative applications it has made on behalf of environmental sustainability in the last 10 years, built or renovated stadiums in Turkey.

In this study, the data were collected using the document analysis method, which is a qualitative data analysis method. The research was conducted by examining the websites of 10 stadiums in the sample between 02.02.2019 and 09.07.2019. The data analysis was framed with environmental sustainability components identified under the title of "Sports Event Environmental Performance Measurement" determined by Mallen and Chard (2012). These components; innovations in sustainability, efficient use of energy and resources, reductions in waste and pollution, use of renewable energy, reduction in air pollution, water management, protection of lands and promotion of sustainability.

According to the results of the research, it has been found that some of the stadiums built or renewed in the last 10 years are among the environmental sustainability components, especially sustainable innovations, efficient use of energy and resources, use of renewable energy, promotion of sustainability, innovations and developments for environmental sustainability in sports. According to these results, it can be suggested that these environmental sustainability components should be applied in all sports organizations or facilities and taking action to implement them in the components that do not have results in terms of the development and contribution of environmental sustainability in sports.

Keywords: Sports Facilities, Environmental Sustainability, Stadium

GENÇ FUTBOLCULARDA SEZON ÖNCESİ DAYANIKLILIK VE SÜRAT PERFORMANSININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, genç oyuncuların sezon öncesi dayanıklılık ve sürat performanslarının yaşa ve antrenmana bağlı değişimi incelemekti. Çalışmaya 21 genç erkek futbolcu (yaş: 13.47±0.50 yıl, boy: 168.54±6.63 cm, vücut ağırlığı: 59.32±8.35 kg) katılmıştır. Futbolcuların dayanıklılık ve sürat performansları iki yıl arayla 2018-2019 ve 2020-2021 sezonları öncesinde test edilmiştir. Futbolcuların dayanıklılığı Yo-yo (IR1) testi, sürat özelliği ise 30-m sürat ve tekrarlı sprint testi kullanılarak ölçülmüştür. Futbolcuların iki yıl arayla yapılan ölçümlerinde boy ve vücut ağırlığında anlamlı artışların olduğu gözlenmiştir ($p<0.05$). Dayanıklılık özelliğinin geliştiği özellikle koşu mesafesi ve maksimal oksijen tüketiminde (VO2maks) anlamlı artışların olduğu ($p<0.05$), buna karşın Yo-yo testine verilen kalp atım hızı cevaplarında ise anlamlı bir azalmanın olduğu bulunmuştur ($p<0.05$). Futbolcuların 30-m sürat performansı artarken, tekrarlı sprint performansının anlamlı azaldığı görülmüştür. Tekrarlı sprintte en iyi sprint süresi ve ortalama sprint süresinin anlamlı arttığı ($p<0.05$), yorgunluk indeksinin ise değişmediği gözlenmiştir ($p>0.05$). Sonuç olarak, genç oyuncuların büyümeye ve antrenmana bağlı sezon öncesi dayanıklılık ve 30-m sürat performansının arttığı, buna karşın tekrarlı sprint performansının azaldığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Futbol, Yo-yo (IR1) testi, tekrarlı sprint testi

COMPARISON OF PRE-SEASON ENDURANCE AND SPEED PERFORMANCE IN YOUNG SOCCER PLAYERS

Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine the change in pre-season endurance and speed performance of young players with age and training. Twenty-one young male soccer players (age: 13.47 ± 0.50 years, height: 168.54 ± 6.63 cm, body weight: 59.32 ± 8.35 kg) participated in the study. The endurance and speed performances of the soccer players were tested two years apart the pre-season of 2018-2019 and 2020-2021. The endurance of the players was measured using the Yo-yo (IR1) test, and the speed feature was measured using the 30-m speed and repeated sprint test. Significant increases in height and body weight were observed in the measurements performed two years apart ($p<0.05$). It was found that the endurance of soccer players improved, especially in running distance and maximal oxygen consumption (VO_2max) significantly increased ($p<0.05$), whereas there was a significant decrease in heart rate responses to Yo-yo test. While the 30-m speed performance of the soccer players increased, it was observed that the repeated sprint performance decreased significantly. In the repeated sprint, it was observed that the best sprint time and average sprint duration increased

significantly ($p<0.05$), but the fatigue index did not change ($p>0.05$). As a result, it was observed that pre-season endurance and 30-m speed performance of young soccer players increased due to growth and training, whereas repeated sprint performance decreased.

Key words: Soccer, Yo-yo (IR1) test, repeated sprint test

Tablo 1. Futbolcuların fiziksel özellikleri (Ort±Ss)

	2018-2019 sezonu	2020-2021 sezonu	t testi
Yaş (yıl)	13.47±0.50	15.47±0.50	-
Boy (cm)	168.54±6.63	173.59±5.73	3.520*
Vücut ağırlığı (kg)	59.32±8.35	65.19±7.92	3.112*

*p<0.05

Tablo 2. Futbolcuların dayanıklılık özellikleri (Ort±Ss)

	2018-2019 sezonu	2020-2021 sezonu	t testi
Koşu mesafesi (m)	948.88±341.84	1304.44±440.99	3.885*
VO_2maks (ml/kg/dk)	44.37±2.87	47.35±3.70	3.883*
KAHmaks (atım/dk)	205.00±6.88	200.22±8.37	3.560*

*p<0.05

Tablo 3. Futbolcuların sürat ve tekrarlı sprint özellikleri (Ort±Ss)

	2018-2019 sezonu	2020-2021 sezonu	t testi
30-m sürat (sn)	4.57±0.25	4.29±0.23	4.716*
Tekrarlı sprint en iyi süre (sn)	6.51±0.38	6.71±0.25	2.344*
Tekrarlı sprint ortalama süre (sn)	6.72±0.42	6.94±0.30	2.131*
Tekrarlı sprint yorgunluk indeksi (%)	3.27±1.65	3.56±1.85	0.483

*p<0.05

VITAMIN D SUPPLEMENTATION TO REDUCE AND PREVENT ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME (ARDS) IN COVID-19 PATIENTS

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Abstract

Although COVID-19 affects individuals from all segments of the society, it is more severe in certain age and disease groups. The main complication of COVID-19 is due to various mechanisms such as Acute Respiratory Distress syndrome (ARDS), cytokine storm, renin-angiotensin system dysregulation, neutrophil activation and increased (micro) coagulation. Vitamin D deficiency is more common in older age groups, smokers, obese, patients with chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, various gastroenterological diseases, and individuals with respiratory tract infections by different mechanisms. High-risk groups with more complications and higher mortality in COVID-19 coincide with groups with a higher incidence of vitamin D deficiency. We believe that vitamin D deficiency may be one of the major risk factors for COVID-19 complications and higher mortality. The role of vitamin D in reducing the risk of infection is explained by various mechanisms. These mechanisms are decreased pro-inflammatory cytokine production, increased anti-inflammatory cytokine production, and vitamin D's immunomodulatory role. Current data suggest that vitamin D deficiency may pose a risk for COVID-19, and that improving vitamin D levels in risk reduction will positively contribute to cheap, reliable results. Several randomized clinical trials are ongoing using oral vitamin D or oral Calcifediol (25OHD). Oral Calsifediol is shown as the most promising approach in a pilot study. New interesting findings suggest that by inducing progesterone-induced blocking factor (PIBF), vitamin D can regulate the immune response and also modulate the cytokine IL-6, which appears to be increased in COVID-19 infections. In Slovenia, medical practitioners have been urgently advised to supplement vitamin D for COVID-19 patients in high-risk and vulnerable individuals. In our country, there is no scientific consensus on a "determined" vitamin D supplement dose for COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19, ARDS, Vitamin D, Cytokine

VAR SİSTEMİNİN TÜRKİYE FUTBOL SÜPER LİGİNDE SEZONLARA GÖRE KARŞILAŞTIRLMASI

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Özet

VAR sisteminin Türkiye futbol süper liginde iki sezon kullanıldıktan sonra oyun alanı içinde önceki sezona göre meydana gelen değişiklikler ve beraberinde getirdikleri merak konusu olmaktadır. Bu açıdan çalışmanın amacı, VAR sisteminin Türkiye futbol süper liginde uygulamaya konulmadan önceki 2017-2018 sezonu ile kullanılmaya başlandığı 2018-2019 ve 2019-2020 sezonlarının fauller, kartlar, goller, penaltılar, ofsaytlar, oyun süresi, topun oyunda kalma süresi ve hakem kararları açısından karşılaştırılmasını sağlamaktır. VAR'ın uygulamaya konulmasından önceki ve sonraki sezonları karşılaştırmak için gözlemsel çalışmanın alt başlıklarından biri olan retrospektif çalışma modeline göre hareket ederek müsabakaların istatistiksel verilerinden yararlanılmıştır. Bu bağlamda VAR' ın uygulanmaya başlandığı sezonlarda ofsayt ve faullerde düşüş olduğu gözlenmiştir. Ayrıca topun oyunda kalma süresi azalırken, oyun süresinde de artış tespit edilmiştir. Son olarak penaltı sayısı artarken gol sayısında azalma olduğu ifade edilebilir. Elde edilen bilgiler VAR sisteminin spor otoriteleri tarafından farklı bir perspektinden değerlendirilmesine katkı sunabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Süper lig, Sezon, VAR sistemi

COMPARISON OF VAR SYSTEM IN TURKEY FOOTBALL SUPER LEAGUE ACCORDİNG TO SEASONS

Abstract

After VAR system has been used for two seasons in Turkey football Super League, the changes it has brought in the game when compared with the previous seasons have become an issue of curiosity. In this respect, the aim of the present study is to compare 2017-2018 season, the season before VAR system was put into practice in Turkey football Super League, and 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 seasons when VAR system was put into practice in terms of fouls, cards, goals, penalties, offside, duration of play, the time the ball was in the play and decisions of the referees. In order to compare the seasons before and after VAR was put into practice, statistical data of games were used by using retrospective study model, one of the subtitles of observational study. In this context, a decrease was found in offside and fouls in the seasons when VAR was put into practice. In addition, while the time the ball was in play was found to decrease, an increase was found in the playing time. Finally, it can be stated that there was a decrease in the number of goals while the number of penalties increased. The data obtained can contribute to the evaluation of VAR system by sport authorities from a different perspective.

Keywords: Super league, Season, VAR system

BİR KADIN GÜLLECİNİN BEŞ YILLIK PERFORMANS DEĞERLENDİRMESİ: VAKA SUNUMU

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Özet

Gülle atma, atletizm branşının atmalar grubu içerisinde yer alır. Atma işlemi; küre şeklindeki demir materyalin vücutla temas halinde; kayma ya da dönme tekniği ile taşınarak elden çıkarılması prensibi ile gerçekleşir. Atlet bu devinimi 2,13 metrelik çember şeklindeki beton ya da benzeri malzeme üzerinde yapar. Tekniğin geliştirilmesi ve uygun performansa ulaşmak için kuvvet, sürat ve koordinasyon gibi biyomotor özelliklerin geliştirilmesi gerekir. Bu vaka çalışmasında elit düzeyde spor yapan Aysel Yılmaz isimli atlet incelenmiştir. Sporcunun yirminin üzerinde Türkiye Şampiyonluğu bulunmaktadır. Beş yıldır bu branşı yapan sporcu on üç kez Milli Takımda yer almıştır. Çalışmada sporcunun beş yıllık periyotta kuvvet gelişiminin yanı sıra teknik gelişimi, yardımcı materyaller ile atışları ve testleri takip edilerek, antrenman dönemlerine göre; adet, miktar ve mesafe açısından değerlendirilmelerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gülle, atletizm, performans.

FIVE-YEAR PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF A WOMEN'S ROSE: CASE PRESENTATION

Abstract

Shot put is included in the throwing group of the track and field branch. Throwing process; the spherical iron material in contact with the body; It is carried out by the principle of disposal by transporting by slip or rotation technique. The athlete makes this motion on a 2.13 meter circle of concrete or similar material. Biomotor properties such as strength, speed and coordination need to be developed in order to improve the technique and achieve proper performance. In this case study, an athlete named Aysel Yılmaz, who does sports at an elite level, was examined. There are over twenty athletes Turkey Championship. The athlete, who has been in this branch for five years, has been in the National Team thirteen times. In the study, by following the strength development of the athlete over a five-year period, as well as his technical development, auxiliary materials, shots and tests, according to the training periods; It has been evaluated in terms of number, quantity and distance.

Keywords: Shot put, athletics, performance.

COVID-19 IMMUNE SYSTEM AND EXERCISE

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Abstract

The SARS-CoV-2 agent, defined as a new type of coronavirus, emerged in Wuhan, 2019 and affected the whole world in a short time. Quarantine and isolation practices have been recommended by various authorities in order to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic and prevent virus exposure and deaths. However, lower energy expenditure due to the reduction of regular physical activity brings with it the potential risk of deterioration and negatively affects conditions such as obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, which are risk factors for mortality in COVID-19 disease. Although the pathophysiological mechanism of COVID-19 is still not fully explained, weak immune system and various chronic diseases are shown as the most important cause of death in individuals in the risk group. In this context, it is important what kind of exercise should be planned to strengthen the immune system. On the other hand, it is known that the intensity and duration of exercise and the physical capacity of the individual have different effects on the immune system. In a study in which the effect of exercise intensity on inflammatory factors and immune cells was reviewed, it was stated that high intensity exercise could cause suppression of the immune system by increasing oxidant production. Following vigorous exercise, the lymphocyte concentration decreases and the ability of the cells to multiply decreases. In addition, the time called open window following vigorous exercise and lasting up to 72 hours creates a favorable environment for microorganisms, especially viruses, to enter the body and cause infections. Therefore, in the process of coping with COVID-19, considering the anti-inflammatory and immune system supportive properties of physical activity, it has been concluded that individuals should be offered moderate intensity and intensity exercise suitable for the person's capacity.

Keywords: COVID-19, Immune system, Quarantine, Exercise

SAMSUN TEKKEKÖY BELEDİYESİ SPOR HİZMETLERİ VE UYGULAMALARI

SAMSUN TEKKEKÖY MUNICIPALITY SPORT SERVICES AND PRACTICES

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Özet

Spor en kısa tanımıyla beden ve ruh sağlığını geliştirmek amacıyla yapılan faaliyetler olarak tanımlanabilir. Spor aynı zamanda kişiliğin oluşumu, karakter özelliklerinin gelişimi ve çevreye uyumun kolaylaştırılmasında önemli rollere sahiptir. Belediyeler, halkın yaşadığı yerle ilgili bütün ihtiyaçlarını karşılamakla sorumlu kurumlardır. Belediyeler için yasaların öngördüğü görevler çok geniş kapsamlıdır. Belediye yasalarındaki görevler ve sorumluluklar genel başlıklar altında alt yapı ve imar, ulaşım, sağlık, ağaçlandırma, konut, kültür ve sanat, turizm ve tanıtım, sosyal hizmet ve yardım, ekonomi ve ticaretin geliştirilmesi ve gençlik ve spor şeklinde toplanabilir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmada Samsun Tekkeköy belediyesinin spor hizmet ve uygulamaların yönelik yapılan çalışmaların incelenmesi amacını taşımaktır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemleri (durum çalışması) izlenmiş olup Tekkeköy Belediyesinin spor koordinatörlüğü birimindeki yetkililerle yüz yüze görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmacı tarafından oluşturulan veri toplama formu (11 soru) ile yüz yüze gerçekleştirilen görüşmelerden ses kaydı alınmıştır. Elde edilen veriler Nvivo programına aktarılarak betimsel analiz yöntemiyle çözümlenmiştir. Araştırma bulgularına göre, belediyenin spora önem verdiği ve spor alanında halka çeşitli hizmetler sunduğu, çeşitli projeler ve planlamalarla bu hizmetleri daha ileriye taşımaya gayret ettiği söylenebilir. Tüm bu bulgulardan hareketle, halka en yakın kuruluşlar olan belediyelerin sağlıklı nesiller yetiştirmek ve herkesin spor yapmasını sağlamak açısından çok önemli bir role sahip olduğu ve sosyal belediyecilik anlayışı çerçevesinde Tekkeköy belediyesinin yöneticilerinin bu durumun farkında olduğu ve gençlik ve spor hizmetlerine önem verdiği ancak uygulama aşamasında mali kaynakların yetersizliğinden dolayı sıkıntılar yaşadığı söylenebilir. Dolayısıyla belediye bütçelerinden spor hizmetlerine daha fazla kaynak aktarılması, Gençlik ve spor daire başkanlığı veya şube müdürlüğünün oluşturularak hizmetlerin bu birimlerden etkin bir şekilde yürütülmesi, Belediyede gençlik ve spor hizmetlerini yürüten idarecilerin spor eğitimi almış ve alandan gelmiş olmasına dikkat edilmesi gerektiği söylenebilir. Sporun gelişmesi ve halk tarafından daha fazla benimsenmesi için sporun renklendirilmesi, iyi örneklerin ön plana çıkarılması ve doğru stratejilerle halka sunulması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Belediye, Spor, Yerel Yönetimler

Abstract

Sports can shortly be defined as the activities performed to develop the physical and mental health. Sport also has significant roles in forming the character, developing characteristic traits and facilitating adaptation to the environment. Municipalities are institutions responsible for meeting all the needs of people related to where they live. The duties prescribed for municipalities by law are very comprehensive. The duties and responsibilities in municipalities can be grouped under general headings as infrastructure and town planning, transportation, health, afforestation, housing, culture and art, tourism and promotion, social services and aid, development of economy and trade and youth and sport. Therefore, the present study aims to examine the sport services and practices of Samsun Tekkeköy municipality. Qualitative research methods (case study) were used in the study and face to face interviews were made with the officials in the Sport Coordinatorship of Tekkeköy Municipality. Voice recordings were taken from the interviews conducted face-to-face by using data collection form (11 questions) prepared by the researchers. The data obtained were transferred to Nvivo program and analysed with descriptive analysis method. According to the results of the study, it can be said that the municipality considers sport important, provides various services to its people in terms of sports and tries to advance these services with various projects and plans. In line with all these results, it can be said that municipalities, which are the institutions closest to public, have a very important role in terms of raising healthy generations and providing sports opportunities to everyone and within the context of social municipalism, Tekkeköy municipality is aware of this situation, places importance on youth and sport services but experiences problems due to insufficient financial sources in the process of practice. Thus, it can be said that more resources should be allocated to sport services from municipality budget, youth and sport departments or branches should be formed and services should be conducted effectively from these units and administrators carrying out youth and sport services in municipalities should have received sport education and should be from the field of sports. In order for sports to develop and to be adapted more by the public, it should be made more colourful, good examples should be emphasized and presented to the public with correct strategies.

Keywords: Municipality, Sport, Local Administrations

YEREL YÖNETİMLER SPOR HİZMETLERİ VE UYGULAMALARI: SAMSUN İLİ İLKADIM BELEDİYESİ ÖRNEĞİ

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS SPORT SERVICES AND PRACTICES: CASE OF SAMSUN PROVINCE İLKADIM MUNICIPALITY

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Özet

Spor bireylerin bedensel, ruhsal ve sosyal yönden gelişimini sağlayan bir eğitim aracıdır. Devletlerin en önemli ulusal ve yerel sorumlulukları arasında tüm vatandaşlarının refah ve sağlığının korunması önemli yer tutar. Sporun yaygınlaştırılması ve halkın spora yönlendirilmesi gelişmişlik açısından büyük ölçüde paralellik göstermektedir Ülkemizde sporun topluma yaygınlaştırılması ve spor kültürünün oluşturulmasıyla ilgili çeşitli düzenlemeler yapılmıştır. Bu düzenlemeler sonucunda halka en yakın kurumlar mahalli idareler olduğu için bazı görevler doğrudan belediyelerin sorumluluğundadır. Yerel yönetimler çeşitli spor hizmetleri yürütürken halkın istek ve beklentilerini dikkate alarak çalışmalarını yürütmelidirler. Halkın isteklerini önemsemek, ihtiyaçlarını göz ardı etmemek, onların güven ve desteğini kazanmak belediyeler için önem taşımaktadır. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmada Samsun İlkadım Belediyesinin spor hizmetlerine yönelik uygulamalarını tespit etmek amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma nitel araştırma desenlerinden biri olan durum çalışması modelindedir. Araştırma sürecinde İlkadım belediyesi spor koordinatörlüğü birimi yetkilileri ile yerel yönetim yasaları temel alınarak yarı yapılandırılmış sorularla toplam 17 soru ile derinlemesine görüşmeler yürütülmüş ve verilen cevaplar ses kaydına alınmıştır. Elde edilen veriler Nvivo 10 programına aktarılmış ve betimsel analiz yöntemiyle çözümlenmiş kod ve tema çerçevesi oluşturulmuştur. İlgili temalara katılımcıların ifadeleri atanmış ve verilerin çözümlenmesi sağlanmıştır. Sonuç olarak İlkadım Belediyesinin sadece yarışma sporunu değil aynı zamanda sporu tabana yaymak amacıyla hizmet ettiği, sporun yayılması ve benimsetilmesi adına okullarda çeşitli projeler yapıldığı, insanların spora dayalı etkinliklerden zevk alması ve tesislerden mutlu ayrılmasının önemli olduğu, engelli bireylere yönelik çeşitli uygulamalar yapıldığı, spor eğitimi almak isteyen bireylere ücretsiz yetenek kursları verildiği ve okullarda uygun alanların spor alanlarına dönüştürüldüğü tespit edilmektedir. Dolayısıyla Samsun İlkadım Belediyesinin spora yönelik hizmet ve uygulamaları Türkiye'de örnek çalışmalar arasında gösterilebilir niteliktedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Belediye**,** Spor, Yerel Yönetimler

Abstract

Sport is an educational tool that develops individuals physically, mentally and socially. Preserving the well-being and health of all citizens is among the most important national and local responsibilities of states. Popularization of sport and leading the public to sport are in parallel in terms of development. In our country, various regulations have been put into effect about generalizing sport in the society and creating a sport culture. Since local administrations are the institutions which are the closest to public, some duties fall under the responsibility of municipalities directly as a result of these regulations. Local administrations should carry out their activities while conducting various sport services by taking into consideration the wishes and expectations of the public. It is important for municipalities to care about the wishes of its people, not to ignore their needs, to gain their trust and support. Thus, this study aims to find out the practices of Samsun İlkadım Municipality in terms of sport services. The study has the case study model, which is one of the qualitative research designs. In-depth interviews were made with İlkadım Municipality Sport Coordination unit authorities based on the laws of local administrations by using semi-structures questions (17 questions) and the answers given were voice recorded. The data obtained were transferred to Nvivo 10 program, analyzed with descriptive analysis method and code and theme frames were formed. The participants' expressions were transferred to the related themes and the data were analysed. As a result, it was found that İlkadım Municipality served not only for generalizing competition sports but also for generalizing sport, conducted various projects in schools to generalize sport, it was important for the municipality for individuals to take pleasure from sport based activities and to leave the facilities happy, some practices were conducted for disabled individuals, free talent courses were given to individuals who wanted to be trained in sport and suitable areas in schools were turned into sport areas. Thus, sport related activities and practices of Samsun İlkadım Municipality can be shown as a good example in Turkey.

Keywords: Municipality**,** Sport, Local Administrations

YÖNETİCİLERİN DEMOGRAFİK ÖZELLİKLERİ VE ÖRGÜTSEL PERFORMANS ALGILAMALARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ: ZİNCİR OTEL İŞLETMELERİNDE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MANAGEMENT DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND PERCEPTIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE: A STUDY ABOUT HOTEL CHAINS

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Özet

Örgütsel performans, örgütsel amaçların ne oranda gerçekleştiğine ilişkin değerlendirmeleri kapsamaktadır. Örgütsel amaçların gerçekleştirilmesi ve performansın arttırılmasında yöneticilerin katkısı tartışılmaz bir gerçektir. Üst Kademe Teorisi'ne göre yöneticilerin sahip oldukları deneyimleri, değerleri ve bireysel özellikleri karar alma ve örgütsel performans üzerinde etkili olmaktadır. Teori, yöneticilerin demografik ve bilişsel özelliklerine odaklanmaktadır. Yöneticinin yaşı, cinsiyeti, eğitimi, iş geçmişi ve örgütteki görev süresi, sosyo-ekonomik durumu gibi değişkenler demografik özellikleri; yöneticinin değerleri ve bilişsel yapıları da bilişsel özellikleri oluşturmaktadır. Demografik özellikler, değerler, tutumlar ve bilişsel özellikler gibi kavramlara göre daha kolay ölçülmektedir. Bununla birlikte demografik özellikler, bilişsel yapıların, değerlerin ve beklentilerin şekillenmesinde etkilidir. Bu doğrultuda yöneticilerin örgütsel performansa ilişkin algılamaları demografik özellikleri çerçevesinde farklılık gösterecektir. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmanın amacı yöneticilerin örgütsel performans algılamaları ile demografik özellikleri arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymaktır. Çalışmada örgütsel performans, finansal performans, operasyonel performans ve çalışan performansı olarak üç boyutta ele alınmıştır. Yöneticilerin demografik özellikleri ise yaş, cinsiyet, medeni durum, pozisyon, pozisyonda çalışma süresi ve işletmede çalışma süresi açısından değerlendirilmiştir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda Türkiye'de faaliyet gösteren zincir otel işletmelerinde görev alan 620 üst ve orta düzey yöneticiden anket formu aracılığıyla veri elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde t testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi (Anova), çoklu karşılaştırma (Tukey) testinden yararlanılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre yöneticilerin bazı demografik özellikleri ile çalışan performansı ve operasyonel performans algılamaları arasında farklılık tespit edilmiştir. Yöneticilerin çalışan performansına ilişkin algılamaları, yöneticilerin cinsiyetine, yaşına ve işletmede çalışma süresine göre farklılaşırken, yöneticilerin operasyonel performansa ilişkin algılamaları yaş, pozisyon, pozisyonda çalışma süresi ve işletmede çalışma süresi açısından farklılaşmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel Performans, Üst Kademe Teorisi, Zincir Oteller

Abstract

Organizational performance includes evaluations of how much organizational goals are realized. The contribution of managers in achieving organizational goals and increasing performance is an indisputable fact. According to the Upper Echelons Theory, the experiences,

values and individual characteristics of managers are effective on decision-making and organizational performance. The theory focuses on the demographic and cognitive characteristics of managers. The demographic characteristics consist of variables such as the manager's age, gender, education, work history and tenure in the organization, and socio-economic status. Cognitive features consist of managers' values and cognitive bases. It is more easily measured than concepts such as demographic characteristics, values, attitudes and cognitive characteristics. However, demographic characteristics are effective in shaping cognitive structures, values and expectations. Accordingly, managers' perceptions of organizational performance will differ within the framework of their demographic characteristics. In this context, the purpose of this study is to reveal the relationship between managers' perceptions of organizational performance and their demographic characteristics. In the study examines organizational performance in three sub-dimensions: financial performance, operational performance and employee performance. The demographic characteristics of the managers were evaluated in terms of age, gender, marital status, position, working time in the position and working time in the company. In line with this aim, firstly survey was conducted on 620 top and middle managers who work hotel chain, then gathered data were analysed. In the analysis of the data obtained, t test, one-way Anova, multiple comparison (Tukey) test were used. According to the results of the research, a difference was determined between some demographic characteristics of managers and their perceptions of employee performance and operational performance. The resuşts indicate that managers perceptions of employee performance differ according to the gender, age and working time of managers, while managers' perceptions of operational performance differ in terms of age, position, working time in the position and working time in the company.

Keywords: Organizational Performance, Upper Echelons Theory, Chain Hotels

BİŞKEK'TE HEDİYELİK EŞYA SATAN ESNAFIN TURİZM VE TURİST İLE İLGİLİ TUTUMLARI

ATTITUDE OF A TRADERS' SELLING SOUVENIR IN BISHKEK TO TOURISM AND TOURIST

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Özet

Günümüzde insanların turizme katılım nedenleri istek ve ihtiyaçları doğrultusunda sürekli değişmektedir. Turistler, seyahatlerinde konaklama, yeme-içme ve eğlence ihtiyaçlarının yanında tatil deneyimlerini tamamlayacak ve onlara tatilde yaşadıklarını hatırlatacak hediyelik eşyalara yöneliyorlar. Hediyelik eşyaların, kültürel değerlerin yaşatılmasında önemi büyüktür. Turistik harcamalar içinde önemli bir yere sahip olan hatıra ve hediyelik eşya alışverişleri için bireysel olarak gerçekleştirilebilecek el yapımı ürünlerden ileri teknoloji ürünlerine kadar birçok üründen bahsetmek mümkündür. Üretim şeklindeki bu çeşitlilik sayesinde hatıra ve hediyelik eşya üretimi yöresel olarak yerel halkın turizm gelirlerinden yararlanmak için değerlendirebileceği alanlardan biridir.

Bitirme tezi olan bu çalışmanın amacı, Kırgızistan'ın başkenti olan Bişkek'in merkezinde faaliyet gösteren esnafın turizm ve turist ile ilgili tutumlarını ortaya koymaktır. Sahada turistlerle direk bağlantı içinde olan esnafın turistlere karşı tutumlarını anlamaya çalışmak ve şehrin turizm planlanmasında paydaşların fonksiyonlarını ortaya koymak önemlidir. Çalışma Bişkek'te faaliyet gösteren hediyelik eşya ürünlerini satan esnafı kapsamaktadır. Anket uygulaması için Bişkek merkezinde bulunan hediyelik eşya satan esnafa anket bizzat uygulanarak azami katılımın sağlanmasına çalışılmıştır. Çalışmada önce Kırgızistan turizmi ve başkent Bişkek'e gelen turistler hakkında genel bilgiler, daha sonra hediyelik eşya satan esnaf ve onların turist ve turizm ile ilgili tutumlarına yönelik elde edilen bulgulara yer verilmektedir. Çalışmanın son bölümünde ise Bişkek'te esnafın turizm ve turist ile ilgili tutumlarına yönelik analizlere yer verilmektedir. Bişkek'te çalışan esnafın tutumlarının ortaya çıkarılmasını hedefleyen bu çalışma ile bölgede yapılacak olası turizm planlamalarına ve düzenlemelerine fayda sağlayacağı umulmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Turizm, hediyelik eşya esnafı, tutum

Abstract

Today, the reasons for people's participation in tourism are constantly changing in line with their wishes and needs. In addition to their accommodation, food and entertainment needs, tourists turn to souvenirs that will complement their holiday experience and remind them of their holiday. Gift items are of great importance in keeping cultural values alive. It is possible to mention many products ranging from handmade products to advanced technology products

that can be carried out individually for souvenir and gift shopping, which has an important place in touristic expenditures. With this variety of production methods, souvenir and gift making is one of the areas that locals can use to generate income from tourism.

The purpose of this research, which is a graduate thesis, is to identify the attitude of traders working in the center of Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyzstan, towards tourism and tourists. It is important to try to understand the attitudes towards tourists of traders who are in direct contact with tourists and to identify the roles of stakeholders in the tourism planning of a city. This study covers the owners of souvenir shops working in Bishkek. When applying to participate in the survey, sellers of souvenir shops located in the center of Bishkek were personally applied a questionnaire to ensure maximum participation. The study includes, first of all, general information about tourism in Kyrgyzstan and tourists coming to the capital Bishkek, and then the results of merchants in souvenir shops and their attitude towards tourists and tourism. The last part of the study includes an analysis of the attitudes of Bishkek traders towards tourism and tourists. We hope that this study, which aims to identify the attitudes of traders working in Bishkek, will contribute to eventual planning and regulation of tourism in the region.

Keywords: Tourism, souvenir tradesman, attitudes

COVID-19, A GAME CHANGER IN TOURISM SECTOR

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Abstract

COVID-19 has triggered a crisis to all industries around the world. Tourism, lodging, and travel businesses, markedly sensitive to serious shocks such as the prevalence of epidemics, are suffering a sharp fall in demand.

Due to the nature of tourism and hospitality setting which is highly dependent on uncertain environment, it seems that planning for career is not always crystal clear. Although various studies show the importance of career planning among graduate students, our knowledge concerning the factors that make the students reluctant to pursue their career during a crisis and unpredictable incidents are scarce and vague.

The main purpose of the current study is to inspect whether there has been a change in the perception of career planning among generation Z (born after 2000) tourism management students after experiencing a pandemic situation, namely COVID-19.

Based on the aforesaid discussion, the current study attempts to discuss and argue the following research questions:

1. What are the changes in the perceptions of tourism and hospitality students towards their future career?

2. Do higher education institutions prepare students for such unpredictable situations?

3. What are the students' expectations from the responsible parties?

Using homogenous sampling technique, semi-structured interviews have been directed with senior tourism and hospitality management students. The research method is based upon a focus group interview through qualitative method. Grounded by career construction theory, the results revealed that the majority of the participants were reluctant to pursue their career in the tourism and hospitality setting due to several reasons. More precisely, lack of information transparency, lack of coordination among affiliated organizations, citizens' disobedience and lack of sufficient and efficient trainings in tourism and hospitality organizations are among the main reasons for this claim.

Keywords: COVID-19, Career planning, Generation Y employees, Tourism and hospitality industry

BİLGİSAYAR OYUNLARININ ORTAYA ÇIKIŞINDA MİTOLOJİK FİGÜRLER

MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES IN THE EMERGENCE OF COMPUTER GAMES

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Özet

İnsanlar keyifli vakit geçirmek ya da boş zamanlarını değerlendirmek adına var oldukları günden bu yana çağlar çeşitli hobiler edinmiştir. Çağlar boyunca bu hobiler değişerek ve gelişerek günümüze ulaşmıştır. Tüm bu gelişmeler ile birlikte yeni iş tanımları ve tasarım alanları ortaya çıkmıştır. Gelişen ve sürekli gelişmeye devam eden teknoloji, toplumun tüm kesimlerinde farklı yönelimlere sebep olmaktadır. Teknolojinin gelişmesi ile bilgisayar oyunları ortaya çıkmıştır ve zamanla, cinsiyet fark etmeksizin, üst sıralarda yer alan hobiler arasında yer almaktadır. Bilgisayar oyunları sadece hayal gücü ya da basit kodlamalar değil aynı zamanda içerisinde birçok teknolojik ve sanatsal gelişmeyi de barındıran rekreasyon araçlarıdır. Bu nedenle oyun olmaktan öte bir kavramdır diyebiliriz.

Dünya genelinde dijital oyun pazarı gün geçtikçe daha hızlı bir şekilde büyümektedir. Türkiye'de de bu gelişmeler takip edilmektedir. Türkiye Dijital Oyunlar Federasyonu (TÜDOF) tarafından açıklanan rapora göre, dünyada 1 milyarın üzerinde insan dijital oyun oynamaktadır. Yine aynı rapora göre, Türkiye'de dijital oyun kullanıcılarının sayısının yaklaşık 22 milyon olduğu ifade edilmektedir. Dünya dijital oyun sektörünün büyüklüğü yaklaşık 75 milyar doları bulmaktadır. Türkiye'de ise bu rakam yaklaşık 100 milyon dolardır.

Büyüyen dijital oyun sektöründe Türkiye'nin oyun satışlarındaki potansiyeli, genç neslinde etkisiyle önemsenecek büyüklüktedir. Çeşitli alanlarda gelişme ve büyüme atılımı yapan Türkiye'nin, büyük bir pazar haline gelmiş olan dijital oyun sektöründe yerini alması bir zorunluluk haline gelmiştir. Türk yapımı oyunların büyük kitlelere hitap edebilmesi için bu alanda daha fazla yatırım yapılmalı ve daha donanımlı tasarım elemanlarının yetiştirilmesi ve alanda çalıştırılması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilgisayar, Oyun, Bilgisayar Oyunları, Mitolojik Figür.

Abstract

Ages have acquired various hobbies since the day people existed in order to have a pleasant time or to spend their free time. Throughout the ages, these hobbies have survived by changing and developing. With all these developments, new job descriptions and design areas have emerged. Technology that develops and continues to develop continuously causes different trends in all segments of society. With the development of technology, computer games have emerged and over time, regardless of gender, they are among the top hobbies. Computer games are not only imagination or simple coding, but also recreation tools that

contain many technological and artistic developments. Therefore, we can say that it is a concept beyond being a game.

The digital game market around the world is growing faster day by day. These developments in Turkey are followed. Turkey Digital Games Federation (TÜDOF) According to a report released by the digital game play than 1 billion people in the world. According to the same report, the number of users of digital games in Turkey are said to be about 22 million. The size of the world digital game industry is approximately 75 billion dollars. In Turkey the figure is about $ 100 million.

Turkey's potential game sales in the growing digital gaming industry, the impact is large enough to be noticed in the younger generation. engaged in the development and growth spurt in various areas of Turkey, to take its place in the digital games industry has become a huge market, which has become a necessity. In order for Turkish-made games to appeal to large masses, more investments should be made in this field and better equipped designers should be trained and employed in the field.

Keywords: Computer, Game, Computer Games, Mythological Figure.

BİZANS'IN AYA / AZİZE İRİNİ'Sİ

BYZANTION'S HAGIA EIRENE CHURCH

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Özet

Bizans İmparatorluğu'nda din ve kilisenin önemi çok büyüktür. Hıristiyanlığın resmen kabul edilmesinden sonra imparatorların kiliseye karşı önlem almasına rağmen kilise her zaman saygınlığını korumuştur. İmparator tarafından seçilen patrik, imparatora taç giydirmekteydi.

Halkın manastırlara olan ilgisinin fazla olması nedeniyle kiliseye bağlı olarak geniş bir manastır ağı kurulmuştu. Kiliseye maddi destek halk tarafından sağlanmaktaydı. Toplumun ihtiyacını karşılar nitelikte olması ve her gruptan insana açık olması manastırların önemini de arttırmıştır. İnsanlar buraya gelip, Tanrı'ya olan borçlarını ödemekte ve aynı zamanda huzur, mutluluk ve güven dolu bir hayat yaşamaktaydılar[1].

Hıristiyan tapınaklarına kilise, içinde piskopos kürsüsü bulunan ana kiliseye de katedral adı verilmektedir. Katedraller ve kiliseler, Batıda çeşitli dönemlerdeki mimarlık üsluplarının temel öğeleri olmuşlardır.

Bizanslılar en güzel ve en büyük eserlerini İstanbul'un başkent olması nedeniyle İstanbul'da yapmışlardır. İstanbul dışında Anadolu topraklarının hemen her yerinde Bizans izlerine rastlanmaktadır. Bugün Anadolu toprakları içerisinde kalan Bizans dönemi kiliseleri, günümüzde dünyanın her tarafında mensupları bulunan ve dünya nüfusunun 1/5'inin dini olan Hıristiyanlığın hac merkezlerini oluşturmaktadır.

Bizans sanatının Anadolu'daki en önemli örneklerinden bir tanesi de günümüzde müze olarak kullanılan fakat o dönemde kilise olarak inşa edilmiş olan Aya İrini Kilisesidir. Kilise bugün inanç turizmi için gelen konuklarını ağırlamaktadır. Çalışmada Bizans sanatının çizgilerine ve Aya İrini Kilisesi'nin tarihine yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bizans Sanatı, Aya / Azize İrini Kilisesi, İstanbul.

Abstract

The importance of religion and church in the Byzantine Empire is enormous. Although the emperors took measures against the church after the official adoption of Christianity, the church has always maintained its dignity. The patriarch elected by the emperor was crowning the emperor.

Due to the high interest of the people in monasteries, a wide network of monasteries was established depending on the church. Financial support for the church was provided by the

[1] İnternet 4 www.maximumbilgi.com/tarih/bizans

people. The fact that they meet the needs of the society and is open to people from all groups has increased the importance of monasteries. People came here to pay off their debts to God and at the same time lived a life full of peace, happiness and security.

Christian temples are called churches, and the main church with the bishop's chair is called the cathedral. Cathedrals and churches have been the basic elements of the architectural styles of various periods in the West.

The Byzantines made their most beautiful and biggest works in Istanbul because Istanbul is the capital city. Byzantine traces are found in almost every part of Anatolian lands except Istanbul. The Byzantine churches, which remain within the Anatolian territories today, constitute the pilgrimage centers of Christianity, which are the religion of 1/5 of the world population and have members all over the world today.

One of the most important examples of Byzantine art in Anatolia is the Hagia Eirene Church, which was used as a museum today but was built as a church at that time. The church today welcomes its guests coming for religious tourism. In the work, the lines of Byzantine art and the history of Hagia Eirene Church are included.

Keywords: Byzantion Art, Hagia Eirene Church, İstanbul.

OTEL İŞLETMELERİNDE NOMOFOBİ: ESKİŞEHİR ÖRNEĞİ

NOMOPHOBIA IN HOTEL BUSINESS: SAMPLE OF ESKISEHIR

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Özet

Nomofobi kavramı son yıllarda hayatımıza giren ve akıllı telefondan uzak kalma korkusu olarak tanımlanan bir kavramdır. Her ne kadar nomofobi konusunda son yıllarda pek çok çalışma yapılmış olsa da nomofobinin hizmet sektöründe çalışanlarda ne derece etkili olduğuna dair çalışmalar sınırlı sayıdadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı Eskişehir'deki otel işletmelerinde çalışan personelin nomofobik davranış sergileme eğilimlerinin demografik değişkenlere göre belirlenmesidir. Araştırma kapsamında Eylül- Kasım 2019 tarihleri arasında kolayda örneklem ile 202 otel çalışanı ile yüz yüze anket yapılarak veriler toplanmış ve toplanan veriler güncel istatistik programlarıyla analiz edilmiştir. Analiz aşamasında öncelikle ölçeğin yapısal geçerliliğinin tespiti amacıyla faktör analizi yapılmış ve 4 faktörlü (Bilgiye Ulaşamama, Bağlantıyı Kaybetme, İletişim kuramama ve Rahat Hissedememe) bir yapı elde edilmiştir. Verilerin normal dağılım gösterip göstermediğinin tespiti için Skewness ve Kurtosis değerlerine bakılmış ve verilerin normal dağılım gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Buradan hareketle demografik değişkenlere göre gruplar arası farklılıkların tespiti için T-Test ve One Way ANOVA analizleri uygulanmıştır. Yapılan analizlerde cinsiyet değişkenine göre nomofobik davranış sergileme eğilimleri arasında anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu ($p< 0,05$) ve kadınların erkeklere oranla daha fazla nomofobik davranış sergileme eğiliminde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Benzer bir farklılık da sektörde çalışma sürelerinde tespit edilmiş ve 1 yıldan az çalışanların 5 yıldan fazla çalışanlara oranla daha fazla nomofobik davranış sergileme eğiliminde oldukları sonucuna varılmıştır ($p<0,05$). Nomofobik davranış sergileme eğiliminin yaş, eğitim durumu, medeni durum ve aynı işyerinde çalışma süresi değişkenlerine göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık göstermediği ortaya konulmuştur. Buradan hareketle işletmelerin insan kaynakları yönetimi süreçlerinde çağımızın önemli hastalıklarından biri olan nomofobiyi dikkate almaları ve çalışanlarına bu konuda eğitim vermeleri bir gereklilik haline gelmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nomofobi, Otel İşletmeleri, Eskişehir

Abstract

Nomophobia is a concept that has entered our lives in recent years and is defined as the fear of staying away from a smartphone. Although many studies have been conducted on nomophobia in recent years, studies on how effective nomophobia is among service sector

employees are limited. *The aim of this study is to determine the tendency of the personnel working in the hotel establishments in Eskişehir to exhibit nomophobic behavior according to demographic variables*. Within the scope of the research, face-to-face surveys were conducted with 202 hotel employees with a sample of convenience between September and November 2019, and the data were collected and analyzed with up-to-date statistical programs. In the analysis phase, factor analysis was performed in order to determine the structural validity of the scale and a structure with 4 factors (Not Being Able to Access Information, Losing Connectedness, Not Being Able to Communicate and Giving Up Convenience) was obtained. Skewness and Kurtosis values were examined to determine whether the data showed normal distribution and it was determined that the data showed normal distribution. Based on this, T-Test and One Way ANOVA analyzes were applied to determine the differences between groups according to demographic variables. According to the analysis, it was found that there is a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between the tendencies to exhibit nomophobic behavior according to the gender variable, and women tend to exhibit more nomophobic behaviors compared to men. A similar difference was detected in the working time in the industry, and it was concluded that those who worked less than 1 year tend to exhibit more nomophobic behavior than those working more than 5 years ($p < 0.05$). It has been revealed that the tendency to exhibit nomophobic behavior does not show a statistically significant difference according to the variables of age, education level, marital status and duration of work in the same workplace. Hence, it has become a necessity for businesses to consider nomophobia, one of the important diseases of our age, in their human resources management processes and to train their employees on this subject.

Keywords: Nomophobia, Hotel Enterprises, Eskişehir.

STAKEHOLDERS' INVOLVEMENT IN TOURISM PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL OF NATIONAL POLICY AND ACT

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Abstract

Communities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are cardinal stakeholders in tourism planning and developments (TPD), whose proper involvement is indispensable for sustainable TPD. Using a developing nation like Nigeria, this study questions how are stakeholders involved through the National Tourism Policy of Nigeria (NTPN) and Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation (NTDC) Act; when and which administration designed these public policies? Secondary sources of data were used, hermeneutically analyzed, and presented in themes; the study anchors on stakeholder theory (ST). The results showed NTPN and NTDC Act were designed by military administration, and such administration makes stakeholder's involvement limited. Stakeholders such as community participation are highly limited, NGOs' role were not explicit. This lends support to ST. The need to review NTPN and NTDC Act seems obvious for sustainable TPD in Nigeria. The study suggests proper stakeholders' inclusion in TPD by making it mandatory via tourism policy and Act in explicit terms. The study suggests that tourism acts and policies in countries with poor tourism development may be reviewed for proper stakeholders' integration to ensure sustainability; especially in nations with long military or dictatorial administration. This study is invaluable to tourism stakeholders-policy makers and neighboring African nations.

Keywords: Community, Nigeria, Stakeholders, & Tourism.

TOURISM STAKEHOLDERS' INVOLVEMENT IN TOURISM POLICIES AND ACT: THE NIGERIAN CASE

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Abstract

Communities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are cardinal stakeholders in tourism planning and developments (TPD), whose proper involvement is indispensable for sustainable TPD. Using a developing nation like Nigeria, this study questions how are stakeholders involved through the National Tourism Policy of Nigeria (NTPN) and Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation (NTDC) Act; when and which administration designed these public policies? Secondary sources of data were used, hermeneutically analyzed, and presented in themes; the study anchors on stakeholder theory (ST). The results showed NTPN and NTDC Act were designed by military administration, and such administration makes stakeholder's involvement limited. Stakeholders such as community participation are highly limited, NGOs' role were not explicit. This lends support to ST. The need to review NTPN and NTDC Act seems obvious for sustainable TPD in Nigeria. The study suggests proper stakeholders' inclusion in TPD by making it mandatory via tourism policy and Act in explicit terms. The study suggests that tourism acts and policies in countries with poor tourism development may be reviewed for proper stakeholders' integration to ensure sustainability; especially in nations with long military or dictatorial administration. This study is invaluable to tourism stakeholders-policy makers and neighboring African nations.

Keywords: Community, Nigeria, Stakeholders, & Tourism.

VAN İLİ KÜLTÜR TURİZMİ DEĞERLERİ VE SAVAT SANATI

CULTURAL TOURISM VALUES AND ART OF NIELLO IN VAN

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Özet

Bireylerin turizm faaliyetinden beklentilerinin değişmesi ve buna bağlı olarak seyahat güdülerinin değişmesi, beraberinde farklı turizm türlerini de ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Kültür turizminin de bu ihtiyaç sonra ortaya çıktığı söylenebilir. Diğer bir ifadeyle, insanların farklı destinasyonlar görme ve gittikleri destinasyonda yörenin kültürel değerlerini deneyimleme ihtiyacı doğrultusunda kültür turizmi kavramı ortaya çıkmaktadır. Kültür turizmi, yerel halkın yaşam tarzını korumayı ve aynı zamanda halkın yaşam standartlarını da iyileştirmeyi hedefleyen bir turizm türüdür. Kültür turizmine konu olan destinasyonun öncelikle sahip olduğu kültürel değerleri, zamanın getirdiği teknolojik vb. gelişmelerden etkilenmeden koruması ve sürdürmesi gerekmektedir. Günümüzde insanlar, kültürel faaliyetlerde bulunmak, farklı yaşam tarzlarını öğrenmek yörenin el sanatlarını ve mutfağı hakkında bilgi sahibi olmak ve geçmiş kültürlerin izlerini yerinde görmek istemektedir. Bunun sonucunda kültürel özelliği olan turizm destinasyonlarının önemi giderek artmakta ve daha çok tercih edilmektedir. Urartu medeniyetine ev sahipliği yapmış olan Van ili de kültürel değerleri bakımından zengin bir destinasyondur. Urartu gümüş sanatı olarak bilinen "savat" da Van ilinin sahip olduğu turistik değerlerden biridir. Van'ı ziyaret eden turistlerin sık ziyaret ettiği yerlerden biri de gümüş işleme atölyeleridir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Van'ı ziyaret eden turistlerin Urartu medeniyetine ait olan savat işlemeciliğinin yapıldığı atölyeleri ziyaret ederek Van ilinin kültür turizmi değerlerini deneyimlemeleri ve bunun sonucunda savat sanatına duyulan ilginin ortaya konmasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kültür Turizmi, Van, Savat, Urartu.

Abstract

Changing expectations of individuals from tourism activities and changing travel motives accordingly reveal different types of tourism. It can be said that cultural tourism emerged after this need. In other words, the concept of cultural tourism emerges in line with the need of people to see different destinations and experience the cultural values of the region in their destination. Cultural tourism is a type of tourism that aims to protect the lifestyle of the local people and also to improve the living standards of the people. The cultural values of the destination, which is the subject of cultural tourism, primarily the technological values brought by the time, etc. it must be protected and maintained without being affected by developments. Today, people want to engage in cultural activities, to learn about different lifestyles, to have knowledge about the local handicrafts and cuisine, and to see the traces of past cultures in place. As a result, the importance of tourism destinations with cultural characteristics are increasing and preferred. The city of Van, which has hosted the Urartian civilization, is a rich destination in terms of cultural values. Also known as Urartian silver art, "niello" is one of the touristic

values of Van province. One of the places frequently visited by tourists visiting Van is silver processing workshops. The aim of this study is that the tourists visiting Van experience the culture tourism values of the city of Van by visiting the workshops in which Urartian civilization is made and as a result, the interest in the art of niello is revealed.

Keywords: Cultural Tourism, Van, Niello, Urartian.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF *CURCUMIN* AGAINST OXIDATIVE DAMAGE CAUSED BY HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IN *SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE*

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Abstract

Curcumin, popularly known as turmeric, is a yellow-colored, powdered spice obtained from the roots of *Curcuma longa* and is widely used in the treatment of various diseases. It is also known to have protective effects such as antioxidant, antiinflammatory, antimicrobial, antialzheimer's, antitumor, antidiabetic and antirheumatism. In addition to these, it has been determined in studies that turmeric provides protection against hypoglycemic, hepatoprotective, nephroprotective, cardioprotective and neuroprotective and myocardial infarction. In this study, four groups were formed to investigate whether *Curcumin* has a protective role against the damage caused by hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Groups: (i) Control Group: Yeast cultivated group only; (ii) *Curcumin* Group: *Curcumin* group (% 8); (iii) H_2O_2 Group: Group given H_2O_2 (15 mM); (iv) *Curcumin* + H_2O_2 Group: Group given *Curcumin* (% 8) + H_2O_2 (15 mM). *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* cultures were developed at 30 ℃ for 1, 3, 5 and 24 hours (h). Cell growth, lipid peroxidation MDA (malondialdehyde) analysis and GSH (glutathione) levels were determined by spectrophotometer. Total protein changes were detected by SDS-PAGE electrophoresis and calculated by Bradford method.

In line with the data obtained from the study; cell growth (1, 3, 5 and 24 h), total protein synthesis and GSH levels (24 h) increased in *Curcumin* groups, while MDA level (24 h) decreased when compared with H_2O_2 group. As a result of this study, *Curcumin* has been shown to have an effect that promotes cell growth and total protein synthesis as well as reducing oxidative damage in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* culture.

Keywords: *Curcumin*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, SDS-PAGE

GENEL BAKIŞLA ŞAPERON PROTEİNLER

CHAPERONE PROTEINS AT OVERVIEW

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Özet

Tüm canlılarda genetik bilgi akış yolu evrensel olup Deoksiribonükleik asit (DNA)'ten Ribonükleik Asit (RNA)'e, RNA'dan da proteine doğrudur. Bu bilgi akışındaki son adım proteinin doğru bir şekilde üçüncül haline ulaşmasını sağlamayı içerir. Proteinler, hücresel yaşamla ilgili temel işlemlerde görevli biyomoleküllerdir. Bu nedenle işlevsel olarak aktif ve doğal durumunu elde etmek için belirli bir üç boyutlu yapıya katlanması gerekir. Kendi kendine katlanma yeteneğinde olan bir protein, sentezlendikten sonra aktif hale geçebilmek için katlanır. Bu yeteneğe sahip olmayan proteinler ise son aktif şekillerini kazanamazlar. Yüksek sıcaklık, yüksek protein konsantrasyonu ve düşük veya yüksek pH gibi çevresel stresler altında proteinlerin yanlış katlanması ve geri dönüşümsüz olarak kümeleşmesi yaygındır. Bu durumlarda; olayı düzelten, yanlış şekilde kıvrılmış bir proteinin uygun şekil almasını sağlayan yardımcı proteinlere şaperon proteinler denir. Moleküler şaperonlar; de novo katlanmaya yardımcı olanlar ve daha sonraki bir aşamada yanlış katlamanın etkilerini algılayan, hafifleten, konformasyonel bakım gerçekleştirenler olarak iki kategoriye ayrılırlar.

Moleküler şaperonlar proteinlerin, istenmeyen etkileşimlerini ve kümeleşmesini önlemesinin yanında yanlış katlanmış polipeptitlerin biyoaktif formlarını yeniden kazanmasını kolaylaştırarak üretken katlanmaya aracılık eder. Böylece proteinleri katlanmış formda tutmaktan ve hücrede protein birikimini önlemekten sorumludurlar. Yanlış katlanmış bir polipeptidin kendisiyle veya diğer proteinlerle kümelenme eğilimi hücresel işlevi ciddi şekilde etkileyebilir. Protein katlanmasındaki kusurlar, Alzheimer, Parkinson ve Huntington hastalığı dahil birçok hastalığa yol açabilir. Moleküler şaperonlar, proteinlerin hücre içinde ne zaman ve nerede katlanıp açıldığını düzenler ve çevresel stres veya patolojinin neden olduğu ciddi yanlış katlanma ve kümelenme varsa, hücreyi apoptoza yönlendirmek için sensörler olarak hareket edebilirler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şaperon protein, protein katlanması, protein

Abstract

The flow path of genetic information is universal in all living things, from Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) to Ribonucleic Acid (RNA), and from RNA to protein. The last step in this flow of information involves ensuring that the protein reaches its tertiary state correctly. Proteins are biomolecules involved in basic processes related to cellular life. It must therefore fold into a certain three-dimensional structure in order to achieve its functionally active and natural state. A protein that is capable of folding on its own folds to become active

after it is synthesized. Proteins that do not have this ability cannot gain their final active form. Under environmental stresses such as high temperature, high protein concentration, and low or high pH, it is common for proteins to misfold and clump irreversibly. In these cases; The auxiliary proteins that correct the event and allow a protein that is incorrectly curled to take the proper shape are called chaperon proteins. Molecular chaperones; They are divided into two categories: those that help with de novo folding and those who detect, mitigate, and perform conformational care at a later stage the effects of misfolding.

Molecular chaperones mediate productive folding by facilitating proteins' unwanted interactions and aggregation as well as regaining their bioactive form of misfolded polypeptides. Thus, they are responsible for keeping the proteins in their folded form and preventing protein accumulation in the cell. The tendency of a misfolded polypeptide to aggregate with itself or with other proteins can seriously affect cellular function. Defects in protein folding can lead to many diseases, including Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and Huntington's disease.

Molecular chaperones regulate when and where proteins are folded and unfolded inside the cell, and if there is severe misfolding and clustering caused by environmental stress or pathology, they can act as sensors to direct the cell to apoptosis.

Keywords: Chaperone protein, protein folding, protein

DIFFUSION COEFFICIENTS OF POLYPYRROLE FILMS ELECTROPOLYMERIZED IN DIFFERENT SOLUTIONS

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Abstract

Conductive polymer is widely used in many applications due to its high conductivity, (bio)compatibility, and affordable cost. Controllability of electropolymerization time and polymer density of conductive polymers is another important advantage. Polypyrrole is one of the most attractive and investigated conductive polymers due to its ease of synthesis and surface modification. In this report, in order to investigate the effect of the electropolymerization medium on the diffusion coefficient, the pyrrole monomer was electropolymerized in two separate medium including organic and aqueous phases under the same conditions by cyclic voltammetry (CV) technique. 50 mM of tetrabutylammonium tetrafluoroborate (TBAFB, supporting electrolyte) and 10 mM pyrrole diluted in 10 mL of acetonitrile was used as one of the electropolymerization medium, 0.6 mg / mL sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS, supporting electrolyte) and 10 mM pyrrole diluted in 10 mL of 50 mM pH 6.5 citrate buffer was used as another medium. CVs were performed with 5 cycle at a potential scan ranging between -1 and +1 V at a scan rate of 0.1 V/s for both medium. In order to calculate the diffusion coefficients with the Randles-Sevcik model, CV studies were performed in ultra pure water containing 5 mM $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ at increasing scan rate from 0.02 to 0.5 V/s for both polymeric film. The reduction and oxidation diffusion coefficients were calculated as $5{,}62 \times 10^{-6}$ cm^2/s and $5{,}62 \times 10^{-6}$ cm^2/s for acetonitrile medium, and $3{,}61 \times 10^{-8}$ cm^2/s and $5{,}62 \times 10^{-8}$ cm^2/s for aqueous medium. Results showed that the reduction and oxidation diffusion coefficients of polypyrrole coated in organic medium were ~156 and 100 times higher, respectively than polypyrrole film coated in aqueous medium. It was concluded that oxidation and reduction reactions of iron ion on the surface of the polypyrrole film prepared in acetonitrile was better than the same reactions conducted on the other electrode surface.

Keywords: Diffusion coefficients, $K_3Fe(CN)_6$, Electropolymerization, Randles-Sevcik model

WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT AND HEAVY METAL DETOXIFICATION VIA BIOREMEDIATION

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Abstract

Water is quintessential for sustenance of life. But, industrialization, mining and overuse of pesticides has led to deterioration of water quality by release of large quantities of heavy metals in the ecosystem. Heavy metal accumulation in living systems beyond permissible levels can cause metal toxicity that poses serious risks to life. This is an alarming concern in developing nations like India. The methods to remove heavy metals from aqueous media can be grouped into two broad categories. The conventional methods fall under the physico-chemical approach. These methods can be carried out on a large scale but have their limitations. The other category which is the focus of this review explores biological methods used to remove heavy metals. This approach is called bioremediation. Bioremediation can involve various methods and can be grouped into phytoremediation (using plants) and microbial remediation (using microbes). This review describes some methods under bioremediation, mainly biosorption and bioaccumulation, and the differences between these methods. To improve the efficiency of these methods, some techniques have been discussed. These are immobilization and modifications of the cell wall. Further, case studies involving bioremediation and commercial applications of bioremediation have been touched upon. These are use of *Gynura pseudochina* (L.) as a hyperaccumulator plant and the use of *Heliathanthus sp.* for remediation of uranium rich soil. Scope for our experimentation is mentioned for further study in the area.

Keywords: Heavy metal, adsorption, bioremediation, phytoremediation, biosorption, bioaccumulation, heavy metal toxicity, water treatment, industrial effluent

ESTIMATION OF RISK CAUSED BY INTAKE OF TRACE METAL THROUGH CONSUMPTION OF WILD EDIBLE MUSHROOMS COLLECTED AROUND AUTOMOBILE VILLAGE IN ABIA STATE

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Abstract

Despite the benefits of mushroom consumption, the bioaccumulation of trace metals in mushrooms can endanger consumer's health. The consumption of mushrooms in South Eastern Nigeria has received less attention. Seven edible mushroom species (*Auricular auricular judae, Lentinus squarrosulus, Pleurotus pulmonarius, Pleurotus ostreatus, Termitomyces microcarpus, Termitomyces robusta* and *Volvariella volvacea*) and their respective substrate samples, collected from Ohiya mechanic village in Abia central senatorial zone of the South-eastern Nigeria were investigated for the presence of five heavy metals (Cd, Pb, Fe, Hg, As). Apart from this, the heavy metals associated health risks were also analyzed for the consumers by evaluating estimated weekly intake (EWI), non-carcinogenic and carcinogenic health risks to ALC and HLC. A total of 21 fruiting bodies (3 specimens for each species) and the corresponding substrates (n = 21) were collected randomly. The results showed that all the mushrooms showed almost same bioconcentration factors, although their metal contents varied among themselves. The magnitude of heavy metals in mushroom fruit bodies tends to increase with an increase of the metals in the substrate. Elevated concentration of heavy metals was observed in those mushroom species collected from highly contaminated substrate. Amomg the heavy metals, iron showed highest mean concentration in the mushroom fruit bodies (85.86±2.39 mg/kg) while least value was recorded for mercury (0.018 mg/kg). Overall, the trace metal contents showed a descending pattern of Fe > Pb > Cd> As > Hg both for mushrooms and their respective substrates. The estimated weekly intake (EWI) values of heavy metals were all lower than provisional tolerable weekly intakes (PTWIs) except for Fe. The highest weekly intake was calculated for Fe, while the lowest value was recorded for Hg. The hazard index (HI), ranged from 1.36-3.59, revealed possibility of adverse health effects on the long term due to the excessive consumption of contaminated wild mushrooms.

Keywords: Bioaccumulation, Estimated weekly intake, Hazard index, Mushroom, Trace metals, Nigeria

EPR SIGNAL INTENSITY INVESTIGATION OF ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIAL *IN VITRO* OF *ROSA CANINA L* DRY BERRIES AND ETHANOL EXTRACT AFTER GAMMA RADIATION

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Abstract

Antioxidants contained in *Rosa canina L*. can deactivate the pro-oxidation reactions and suppress changes in oxidative stress caused by high levels of ionizing radiation. In recent years, food irradiation has been used to protect against oxidative damages and toxicity, and this methodology is internationally recognized for effective long-term storage (Directive 1999/3/*EN 1787*). The present study for the first time reported radical-scavenging and radiation-protective properties of *Rosa canina L*. small berries from Bulgarian flora, against 10 kGy and 25 kGy radiation. Phytochemical composition of the *Rosa canina L*. berries are responsible for its biological effects, e.g., antioxidative, hepato-, cardio-, gastro- protective, anti-diabetic, anti-inflammatory, hypoglycemic and anti-cancer activities. The freeze dried berries were irradiated at 60Co-dosimeter (BioMax, at 8200 Ci), powdered and extracted by 30% ethanol solvent (v/v) to purity of 90% and 87%, respectively. X-band electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectrometer e-scan (EPR, Bruker ER 116 DS) as promising techniques for food-stuffs identification, antioxidant capacity and regulatory requirements was used. Spectral processing was identified by *Win EPR* and *Sim-Fonia* software. The ability of extracts to scavenge *in vitro* short-lived radicals the spin-traps BMPO• (5-tert-Butoxycarbonyl-5-methyl-1-pyrroline-N-oxide) and DPPH• (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) was expressed. In the non-irradiated *Rosa canina L*. samples, a single signal is recorded, characterized by g-factor 2.00338 in both dry substance and ethanol solution. The irradiated *Rosa canina L*. ethanol extracts are characterized by an increased g-factor at 10 kGy (g=2.0039) and 25 kGy (g=2.0036). The kinetics of 10-25 kGy radiation-induced EPR signals were studied for a period of 3, 6, 9 months post-storage. It should be point out that stable radical structures were registered in the both samples for the mentioned periods for 10 kGy irradiated samples. In the case of the adduct formations, the signal intensity increases for *Rosa canina L*. samples after 10 kGy radiation (till to 9th month). The high dose radiation (25 kGy) statistically significantly decreased EPR signal intensity and ROS-adducts scavenging.

Keywords: small berries, gamma radiation, antioxidants, protectors.

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HYPOSPERMATOGENESIS: DEMONSTRATION WITH HISTOPATHOLOGY OF TESTICULAR BIOPSY IN ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Testicular biopsy as well as clinical valuation is crucial in management of male infertility. Hypospermatogenesis is a state in the male defined when all stages of spermatogenesis are there; nevertheless there is a decline in sperm production. This inquisition was prepared to make certain the recurrence of Hypospermatogenesis in a Nigerian health facility**.** The conclusions of the histopathology of the testicular biopsies were recorded. This investigation actually involved 47 males who undertook testicular biopsy at the Nkeoma Specialist Hospital, Onitsha in Anambra State, Nigeria from the first day of February to the last day of July, 2018. The patients' ages was documented after ethical back up was established from the Research and Ethics Panel in the Department of Human Anatomy, Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria. Statistics were analysed with SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) version 18. Chi-square was employed as a tool to search out the association of hypospermatogenesis and age by way of statistical significance point placed at $p \leq .05$. Hypospermatogenesis was deduced in 6 (12.8%) of the males examined. This analysis revealed a significant association involving age and hypospermatogenesis ($p=.00$). Hypospermatogenesis is a prevalent histopathological finding in testicular biopsies gotten from males in the eastern part of Nigeria.

Keywords: Hypospermatogenesis, testicular, biopsy, Nigeria.

SOME PRELIMINARY RESULTS ON WHEAT IRRADIATION WITH PROTON BEAM AT THE BRAGG PEAK

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Abstract

It is well known that proton beam used in radiotherapy is able to deliver high radiation dose to a localized spot. This irradiation modality consists in radiation deceleration, faster than X-ray photons and more energy deposition as protons slow down, with a maximum in a peak – known as the Bragg peak. The aim of our experiment was to find out if the remarkably radioresistant process of photosynthesis could be affected at Bragg peak proton exposure for radiation doses of tens of Gy. Seeds of *Triticum aestivum* (common wheat) were chosen as biological samples that were irradiated with doses from 22.4 Gy to 89.6 Gy. Dose rate at the Spread out Bragg Peak was of 0.55 Gy/min. Biochemical parameter assay was focused on the contents of chlorophyll *a*, chlorophyll *b* and carotene pigments, known as photosynthesis pigments. Also biometric parameters were measured, the young wheat plantlets roots and stems. The contents of dry mass and water were estimated too in those seedlings. We evidenced that both chlorophyll *a* and chlorophyll *b* levels were diminished up to 70% for the highest radiation doses of 67.2 Gy and 89.6 Gy, but not in linear manner, and also the carotene total content was reduced in a similar way. The photosynthesis apparent efficacy, illustrated by the ratio chlorophyll *a*/chlorophyll *b* has shown first an unexpected increase of about 17%, up to the middle of the applied radiation range while, further, for higher doses the graph decreased back to the control sample value. Box chart statistic representation revealed generally negative influence of irradiation on the root length at all diagram parameters. Plantlet stem showed different variations for the box chart parameters: the highest length was increased progressively with the radiation dose while median values remained approximately the same, except for the enhanced value for the dose of 67.2 Gy; also the average value was decreased for the dose of 44.8 Gy. Water content as well as dry mass percentage exhibited some variations that appeared to be difficult to correlate with the variations of the other parameters. We might conclude that because the chlorophyll *a* diminished in a different way compared with chlorophyll *b*, the photosynthesis efficacy appeared to be influenced by high proton irradiation doses, reflecting the response of Light Harvesting System II from chloroplast membranes to such powerful constraints as proton beam impact at the Bragg peak. The study is going to be extended to antioxidant enzymes activities.

Keywords: proton beam, Bragg peak, *Triticum aestivum* L., photosynthesis, seedling growth

APPLICATION OF 3D-CT RECONSTRUCTION OF LUMBAR TRANSVERSE PROCESS STRESS FRACTURES IN FORENSIC MEDICINE

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Abstract

Lumbar transverse processes fractures of vertebras can be as the result of major violent lateral left and right side bending. The aim of this report is to compare a multiplanar three-dimensional tomography (3D-CT) reconstruction with conventional radiography in lumbar transverse process stress fractures.

We described a case of a 35-year-old man presented to the emergency department by pain in the lumbosacral region as a result of a beating. The patient were subjected to blood biochemistry examinations, conventional radiography and multiplanar three-dimensional tomography CT chest with 3D reconstruction.

It was not observed traumatic changes of the lumbar spine by X-ray. CT showed fractures of the transverse processes on left 11th rib arc, L-1 vertebrae on right side and L-3 и L-4 on left side. Multiple lumbar transverse process stress of L-1, L-3 and L-4 can associated with direct lateral bending and flexion. 3D images showed number and actual sites of fractures than X-ray method.

CT shows 100% accuracy in fracture detection site and number of lumbar transverse process stress fractures. The final conclusion of forensic expertise based on the results of 3D reconstruction.

In this aspect, 3D-CT have better diagnostic ability in mechanical stress case. It can used as powerful tools in forensic medicine practice for identifies the possible mechanism of injury.

Keywords: Multiplanar three-dimensional reconstruction, 3D imaging, Lumbar transverse process, Diagnostic tools in forensic medicine

GÜMÜŞHANEDE SATILAN SOKAK SÜTLERİNİN BAZI KALİTE ÖZELLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF SOME QUALITY PROPERTIES OF STREET MILK SOLD IN GÜMÜŞHANE

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Özet

Bu çalışmada Gümüşhane ilindeki sokak sütü satıcılarından toplanan çiğ süt örneklerinin (12 inek sütü ve 3 manda sütü) bazı fizikokimyasal (pH, asitlik, yağ, lakoz, protein ve özgül ağırlık) ve mikrobiyolojik (toplam aerobik mezofilik bakteri (TAMB), koliform, *Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus)* ve maya-küf sayıları) özellikleri ile somatik hücre sayısı (SHS) incelenmiştir. Süt hayvanı türünün (inek, manda) çiğ süt örneklerinin pH, asitlik, yağ, laktoz, protein ve özgül ağırlık değerleri üzerindeki etkisinin istatistiksel olarak önemli olduğu ($P<0,01$) belirlenmiştir. İnek sütünün asitlik, yağ, laktoz, protein ve özgül ağırlık değerleri manda sütünden düşük ($P<0,05$), pH değerlerinin ise daha yüksek ($P<0,05$) olduğu belirlenmiştir. İnek sütlerinin ortalama asitlik ve protein değerlerinin Türk Gıda Kodeksi'ne uygun, özgül ağırlık değerlerinin ise Gıda Kodeksi'ndeki değerden düşük olduğu bulunmuştur. Manda sütünün ise sadece ortalama protein değerinin Türk Gıda Kodeksi ile uyumlu olmadığı ortaya konulmuştur. Çiğ süt örneklerinin tüm mikrobiyolojik ve SHS değerleri üzerinde hayvan türünün etkisinin istatistiksel olarak önemsiz olduğu ($P>0,05$) tespit edilmiştir. Manda sütünün ortalama TAMB ve *S. aureus* sayıları inek sütüne göre daha yüksek ($P<0,05$) iken, koliform ve maya-küf sayıları bakımından önemli bir farklılık olmadığı ($P>0,05$) tespit edilmiştir. Manda sütünün SHS değerlerinin inek sütünden düşük olmasına karşın, aradaki farkın istatistiksel önemli olmadığı ($P>0,05$) belirlenmiştir. İnek sütünün ortalama TAMB değeri Türk Gıda Kodeksi'ne uygun iken, manda sütünün ortalama değerinin uygun olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak sokak sütlerin hijyenik olarak kalitesinin arttırılması gerekmektedir. Tüketiciler yasal olarak denetlenebilir sütleri tercih etmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çiğ Süt, Fizikokimyasal Özellikler, Somatik Hücre Sayısı, Mikrobiyolojik Özellikler

Abstract

In this research, some physicchemical (pH,acidity, fat, lactose, protein and specific gravity), microbiological (total earobic mesophilic bacteria (TAMB), coliform, *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*), yeast-mould counts) characteristics and somatic cell count (SCC) of raw milk samples (12 cow milk and 3 water buffalo milk) which collected from raw milk sellers in Gümüşhane province were investigated. Animal's species had a signifcant effect ($P<0,01$) on pH, acidity, fat, lactose, protein and specific gravity values of raw milk samples. The acidity, fat, lactose, protein and specific gravity values of cow milk was lower ($P<0,05$) than water buffalo milk, meanwhile the pH values were higher ($P<0,05$). Avarage acidityand protein values of cow milk samples were harmony with Turkish Food Codex, while specific gravity

values were lower than value stated of Turkish Food Codex. Only avarage protein value of water buffalo milk samples did not comply with Turkish Food Codex. All microbiological and SCC values of raw milk samples were not affected by animal's species (P>0,05). The avarage count of total earobic mesophilic bacteria (TAMB) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*) of water buffalo milk was higher (P<0,05) compared to cow milk, while there was no statistically significant difference between coliform and yeast-mould counts (P>0,05). The SCC of water buffalo milk was lower than cow milk, but this difference was not statistically significant (P>0,05). The average of TAMB count of cow milk complied with Turkish Food Codex, meanwhile the average count of the water buffalo was not harmony with legislation limits. As a result, hygienic quality of street milk should be improved. The consumers should prefered to auditable milks as legal.

Keywords: Raw Milk, Physicochemical Properties, Somatic Cell Count, Microbiological Properties

DESKRİPTİV DİLÇİLİK VƏ LEKSİK-QRAMMATİK FORMALAR

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Hülasa

Deskriptiv dilçiliyin leksik-qrammatik formalara münasibəti birmənalı deyildir. Belə ki, türkologiyada, ümumi dilçilikdə, bugünə qədər bütün qrammatika kitablarında, dərsliklərdə, dilə aid olan əsərlərdə uzun müddət bir sıra forma və kateqoriyaların həm leksik, həm də qrammatik mahiyyətə malik olması qəbul olunmayaraq mübahisə obyektinə səbəb olmuşdur. Qeyd edək ki, leksik-qrammatik formalardan ***-ki*** şəkilçili ad formaları təsviri və ya deskriptiv dilçilkdə hal-hazırda da gah sözdüzəldici, gah da sözdəyişdirici forma hesab olunur.

Eyni vəziyyəti müxtəlif feili kateqoriyalara da aid edə bilərik. Belə ki, feillərin növ kateqoriyası kimi tanıdığımız məchul, qayıdış, qarşılıq-birgəlik, icbar və s. növləri, təsriflənməyən feil formaları kimi təqdim olunan məsdər, feili sifət, feili bağlama bir tərəfdən feillərə aid qrammatik kateqoriya kimi izah edilsə də, digər tərəfdən isə bu kateqoriyaları əmələ gətirən şəkilçilər feildən feil düzəldən şəkilçilər adlandırılaraq, o tərzdə də izah edilir. Əgər sözdüzəltməyə baxsaq bunlar feildən feil düzəldən şəkilçilərdir. Feilin növ kateqoriyasına baxsaq görürük ki, bunlar feilin növ kateqoriyasının şəkilçiləridir. Əslində isə bunlar nə tam leksik, nə də tam qrammatik şəkilçilərdir.

Leksik-qrammatik formalar dilin müəyyən ehtiyaclarından yaranaraq müstəqil vahidlər, lüğəvi sözlər şəklində lüğətimizə daxil olaraq onu zənginləşdirir. Bu bəzən dilin daimi ehtiyacından yox, danışan şəxsin və ya aktiv kommunikantın müvəqqəti, epizodik nitqinin keçici ehtiyyacları ilə bağlı olur. Bu zaman dildə ilkin variantda ad və hərəkət mənasına malik olan sözlər ikinci dəfə mücərrəd əşya, ismi və ya feili əlamət kimi təqdim olunur ki, buna dilçilik ədəbiyyatında ikinci təqdimat və ya reprezentasiya hadisəsi deyilir

Təsviri dilçilikdə bir sıra mütəfəkkirlər israrla bu şəkilçiləri qrammatik şəkilçi adlandırdığı halda, digər qismi leksik şəkilçi adlandırır. Həqiqətdə isə bunlar nə tam qrammatik, nə də tam leksik şəkilçilərdir. Bunlar ikisinin vəhdəti kimi leksik-qrammatik şəkilçilər olaraq kecid vəziyyətində olan xüsusi formalardır ki, adı ikinci təqdimat kateqoriyası adlanır.

Açar sözlər: deskriptiv dilçilik, leksik-qrammatik formalar, ikinci təqdimat kateqoriyası

TANIMLAYICI DİLBİLİMİ VE LEKSİK-GRAMER FORMLARI

Özet

Tanımlayıcı dilbilimin leksik-gramer biçimlere karşı tutumu aynı değildir. Bunun nedeni şudur ki, Türkoloji'de, genel dilbilimde ve dil ile ilgili tüm gramer kitaplarında, ders kitaplarında ve dil ile ilgili çalışmalarda, bir dizi form ve kategorinin hem leksik hem de gramer nitelikte olması gerçeğine rağmen uzun zamandır tartışma konusu olmuştur. Örneğin leksik-gramer biçimlerden olan **-ki** eklenmiş isim biçimlerinin hala da tanımlayıcı dilbilimde yapım veya çekim eki olması tartışılmaktadır.

Aynı durum farklı fiil kategorilerinde de söz konusu sorunu oluşturmaktadır. Böylece, fiillerin bir çeşitleme kategorisi olarak tanımladığımız bilinmeyen, etken, edilgen, dönüşlü vb. çeşitler belirsiz fiil formları olarak sunulan eylemsiler, ortaçlar ve ulaçlar bir yandan fiillere ilişkin gramer kategorisi olarak açıklanırken, diğer yandan bu kategorileri oluşturan eklere fiil oluşturan ekler adı verilmektedir. Yeni bir kelimenin oluşumuna baktığımızda, bunlar fiillerden fiil oluşturan eklerdir. Aynı zamanda bununlar birlikte sözkonusu ekler, eylem kategorisinin ekleridir. Aslında, bu ekler ne leksik, ne de gramer ekleri değildirler.

Leksik-gramer biçimleri dilin belirli ihtiyaçlarından doğar ve bunları sözlüğümüze bağımsız birimler şeklinde yer alarak onu zenginleştirir. Bazen bu, sürekli dile olan ihtiyaçtan değil, konuşmacının veya aktif iletişimcinin geçici, epizodik konuşma için geçici

ihtiyaçlarından kaynaklanır. Bu durumda, dilin orijinal versiyonunda, isim ve eylem anlamındaki kelimeler, dilbilim literatüründe ikinci sunum veya temsil olayı olarak adlandırılan soyut bir nesne, isim veya fiil olarak ikinci kez sunulur.

Tanımlayıcı dilbilimde, bazı düşünürler bu eklere gramer ekleri demekte ısrar ederken, diğerleri onlara leksik ekleri adını verir. Aslında, ne tam gramer ne de tam leksik ekleri değillerdir. Bunlar, ikinci sunum kategorisi olarak adlandırılan, ikisinin bir kombinasyonu olarak leksik-gramer ekler olarak geçiş halindeki özel formlardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: tanımlayıcı dilbilim, leksik-gramer formlar, ikinci reprezentasyon kategorisi

DESCRIPTIVE LINGUISTICS AND LEXICO-GRAMMAR FORMS

Abstract

The attitude of descriptive linguistics to lexical and grammatical forms is ambiguous. Thus, in Turkology, general linguistics, and in all grammar books, textbooks, and works related to language, the fact that a number of forms and categories have both lexical and grammatical nature has long been the subject of controversy. It should be noted that in descriptive linguistics the suffix **-ki** as a lexico-grammatical forms is still considered either a word-forming or a word-changing form.

The same situation can be attributed to different verb categories. Thus, the suffixes that make up the categories of verbs, although the infinitive, the participle I and the participle II, which are presented as indefinite verb forms, on one hand are described as grammatical categories of verbs, but on the other hand as verb-forming suffixes. If we look at word formation, these are suffixes that form verbs from verbs. If we look at the category of verbs, we see that they are suffixes of the category of verbs. In fact, they are neither fully lexical nor fully grammatical suffixes.

Lexical-grammatical forms arise from certain needs of the language and enrich it by entering them into our dictionary in the form of independent units, lexical words. This is sometimes due to the temporary needs of the speaker or the active communicator for temporary, episodic speech, rather than a constant need for language. In this case, words that exist in the language in the original version with the meaning of noun and action are presented for the second time as an abstract object, noun or verb, which is called the second presentation or representation event in linguistic literature.

In descriptive linguistics, some thinkers insist on calling these suffixes grammatical suffixes, while others call them lexical suffixes. Actually, they are neither fully lexical nor fully grammatical ones. They are special forms in transition as a combination of lexico-grammatical suffixes, which are generally called the second category of representation.

Keywords: descriptive linguistics, lexico-grammatical forms, second presentation category

QRAMMATİK MƏKAN KATEQORİYASININ LİNQVİSTİK GÖSTƏRİCİLƏRİ

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Hülasa

Qrammatik kateqoriyalar hər bir dilin daxili mahiyyətini, özəlliyini, qrammatik-semantik xüsusiyyətlərini üzə çıxarır. Qrammatik məkan kateqoriyası obyektiv, real məkanın materiyadan ayrılmazlığının dildə morfoloji və sintaktik ifadə görümləri ilə müəyyənləşdirilməsi, aşkara çıxarılması haqqında qrammatik anlayışlar sistemidir. Bu qrammatik kateqoriya da digərləri kimi dilçilik elminin fəlsəfə ilə əlaqəsi zəminində, onların qarşılıqlı münasibətləri ilə bağlı nəzəri müddəalar əsasında formalaşmışdır.

Qrammatik məkan fəlsəfi məkanın əsasında yaranmışdır. Burada qrammatik məkan linqvistik, fəlsəfi; obyektiv məkan isə fəlsəfi anlayışı bildirən terminlərdir. Anlayış təfəkkür, termin sözləri isə dil vahididir. Dil vahidləri, yəni sözlər, terminlər onlara uyğun anlayışların təfəkkürdə yaranıb formalaşmasını təmin edir. Obyektiv anlayışların dildə müxtəlif linqvistik ifadə görümləri içərisində qrammatik kateqoriyalar da vardır. Bu və ya digər anlayışın linqvistik göstəriciləri içərisində qrammatik kateqoriyası olmayan dillərə rast gəlinir.

Elmi-nəzəri ədəbiyyatda türk dillərində, o cümlədən də Azərbaycan dilində cins kateqoriyasının olmadığı halda həmin vəziyyəti ifadə edən başqa leksik-sintaktik təzahür formaları vardır. Qədim türk yazılı abidələrində, həm də çağdaş Azərbaycan dilində obyektiv məkan anlayışının başqa dil vahidləri ilə bərabər, yer-məkan kateqoriyasının olması təsdiq edilməlidir. Dilimizin indiki inkişaf səviyyəsi məkan kateqoriyasının gerçəkləşməsinə, üzə çıxarılmasına geniş imkanlar verir. Məkan bizi əhatə edən reallığın ifadəsidir. Yer-məkan obyektiv reallığın müəyyən, konkret sahəsini aydınlaşdırır.

Qrammatik məkan kateqoriyasının fərqləndirici əlamətləri, semantik çalarlıqları həmin anlayışın leksik-semantik, qrammatik göstəricilərini üzə çıxarır. Məkan mənalı sözlər, adlar qrammatik məkan kateqoriyasının linqvistik göstəriciləridir. Elmi qaynaqlarda Qədim türk yazısı abidələrində yer zərfi zərfin ən çox işlənən növü adlandırılmış, abidələrdə məkan anlayışının bu leksik-qrammatik ifadə görümü (yer zərfi) hərəkətin göründüyü, yerinə yetirildiyi yeri (icra yerini), yaxud haraya, hansı tərəfə yönəldiyini və ya haradan, hansı yöndən çıxdığını gerçəkləşdirir.

Açar sözlər: Qədim türk abidələri, Azərbaycan dili, məkan kateqoriyası

LINGUISTIC INDICATORS OF GRAMMATICAL SPACE CATEGORY

Abstract

Grammatical categories reveal the inner essence, specificity, grammatical-semantic features of each language. The category of grammatical space is a system of grammatical concepts on the definition of the inseparability of objective, real space from matter by morphological and syntactic expressions in the language. This grammatical category, like others, was formed on the ground of the connection of linguistics with philosophy and on the basis of theoretical provisions related to their interaction.

Grammatical space is based on philosophical space. The grammatical space here is linguistic, philosophical, but objective space is terms that express a philosophical concept.

Concept is thinking, and terminology is a unit of language. Linguistic units, words, terms ensure the formation of corresponding concepts in thinking. There are grammatical categories among the various linguistic expressions of objective concepts in language. Among the linguistic indicators of this concept are languages that do not have a grammatical category.

There are other lexical-syntactic forms of expression in the scientific-theoretical literature in the Turkic languages, including the Azerbaijani language, in the absence of a gender category. It has to be confirmed that in the ancient Turkic written monuments, as well as in the modern Azerbaijani language, the concept of objective space, along with other language units, has a category of space. The current level of development of our language provides ample opportunities for the realization of the category of space. Space is an expression of the reality that surrounds us. Space clarifies a certain, concrete area of objective reality.

Distinctive features of the category of grammatical space, semantic nuances reveal the lexical-semantic, grammatical indicators of that concept. Spatially meaningful words and names are linguistic indicators of the grammatical spatial category. In scientific sources, the place envelope is called the most used type of envelope in the monuments of ancient Turkish writing. This lexical-grammatical expression of the concept of space in monuments (place envelope) realizes the place where the action is seen, performed (place of execution), or where, to which direction it is directed, or from where, from which direction it came.

Key words: Ancient Turkish monuments, Azerbaijani language, space category

MİR CƏLAL PAŞAYEVİN BƏDİİ NƏSRİNDƏ SİNTAKTİK BÜTÖV VƏ FORMAL ƏLAQƏ VASİTƏLƏRİ

SYNTACTIC WHOLE AND FORMAL TOOLS OF CONNECTION IN MIR JALAL PASHAYEV'S FICTIONAL PROSE

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XÜLASƏ

Sintaktik bütövlər həm nitqdə, həm də mətndə özünü göstərən çoxaspektli dil vahididir. Ona görə də dilçilikdə sintaktik bütövlər təkcə cümlələrin birləşməsi ilə yaradılan dil vahidi kimi yox, həm də bu cümlələrin bu və ya digər sistemlə bir-birinə bağlanmasından formalaşan dil vahidi kimi öyrənilir. Sintaktik bütövlərin birləşməsi sayəsində mətn formalaşır.

Sintaktik bütövlər məna və qrammatik cəhətdən birləşib sintaktik vahid formalaşdırır. Bədii mətnin strukturunu araşdırmaq üçün ilk öncə ona daxil olan sintaktik bütövlərin kompozisiyası öyrənilməlidir. Bunun üçün də sintaktik bütövün komponentlərinin bir-biri ilə bağlanmasında iştirak edən ünsürlərin araşdırılması başlıca məsələdir.

Sintaktik bütövün komponentlərinin bir-biri ilə əlaqələnməsində müxtəlif vasitələr iştirak edir. Mətni təşkil edən sintaktik bütövlərin formalaşması üçün cümlələr həm semantik cəhətdən, həm də formal cəhətdən bir-biri ilə qarşılıqlı əlaqədə olmalıdır. Mir Cəlal Paşayevin bədii nəsrində cümlələrin birləşərək sintaktik bütöv yaratmasında formal vasitələrdən əlavə, semantika da önəm daşıyır. Bir sintaktik bütövdə formal vasitələrlə komponentlər arasında əlaqə istənilən qədər sıx təmin edilsə də, semantik əlaqə yoxdursa, onu sintaktik bütöv kimi qəbul etmək mümkün deyil. Bu proses ikitərəfli prosesdir. Bir cəhətin iştirakı, digərinin isə gözardı edilməsi sintaktik bütövün tamlığını pozur.

Sintaktik bütövdə semantik əlaqənin əsas vəzifəsi müəllif fikrinin oxucuya aydın şəkildə çatdırmaqdır. Bu aydınlıq müəllifin yaradıcılıq qabiliyyətinin hansı səviyyədə olmasından asılıdır.

Görkəmli yazıçı M.C.Paşayevin bədii nəsrində sintaktik bütövün komponentlərinin formal cəhətdən bir-birinə bağlanmasında bağlayıcı, ədat, modal sözlər və determinantlar xüsusilə diqqəti çəkir.

Açar sözlər: Mir Cəlal Paşayev, bədii nəsr, sintaktik bütöv, formal əlaqə vasitələri

SUMMARY

The syntactic whole is a multi-aspect language unit that manifests itself both in speech and in text. Therefore, in linguistics, the syntactic wholes are studied not only as a unit of language created by the combination of sentences, but also as a unit of language formed by the interconnection of these sentences in one system or another. The text is formed due to the combination of syntactic wholes.

Syntactic wholes are combined semantically and grammatically to form a syntactic unit. To explore the structure of a literary text, one must first study the composition of the syntactic

wholes that make it up. For this reason, exploring elements involved in the interconnection of the components of a syntactic whole is a key issue.

Different tools are involved in the interconnection of the components of a syntactic whole. In order to form the syntactic wholes that make up the text, sentences must interact with each other both semantically and formally. In addition to formal tools, semantics is important in combining sentences to form a syntactic whole in Mir Jalal Pashayev's fictional prose. Although a syntactic whole provides as close as possible a connection between components through formal tools, it is impossible to accept it as a syntactic whole without a semantic connection. This process is a two-way process. The presence of one aspect and the neglect of the other violate the wholeness of the syntactic whole.

The main task of the semantic connection in a syntactic whole is to clearly convey the author's thoughts to the reader. This clarity depends on the level of creative skills of the author.

In the fictional prose of the famous writer M.J.Pashayev, the conjunctions, particles, modal words and determinants are especially noteworthy in the formal interconnection of the components of the syntactic whole.

Keywords: Mir Jalal Pashayev, fictional prose, syntactic whole, formal tools of connection

GENDER QRAMMATİKASI

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Özet

Bildiridə həm Azərbaycan, həm də ingilis dillərində qadın hüquqları və səlahətləri ilə bağlı sözlərdən bəhs olunur. Həmin sözlər və birləşmələrdən bəhs edən "Gender qrammatikası" ingilis dilində yazılmışdır. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində isə belə qrammatika yazılmayıb. Bu qrammatika feminist nəzəriyyəyə əsaslanmışdır. Sözügedən qrammatika üçün aşağıdakı tərkibdə sözlər morfoloji və sintaktik baxımdan qruplaşdırılmalıdır: ayrı-seçkilik, ailə, qadın, sosial ədalət, gender məsələsinə münasibət, GEM (kişilərin gender bərabərliyinə dəstəyi) şkalası, qadınların rəhbər vəzifələrdə olmasına münasibət, gender dinamikası, qarşılıqlı münasibət, ailə planlaşdırılması, valideynlik və qayğı göstərmə, cinsi zorakılıq, davranışa nəzarət, rəsmi nigah, erkən nigaha münasibət və s.

Qrammatik qəliblərə sığan bu söz və birləşmələr gender rolları və dinamikası, qadın hüquqları, qayğı göstərmə, uşaqla vaxt keçirmək, valideynlik və qayğı məsələləri, ev təsərrüfatı daxilində münasibətlərin dinamik inkişafı, sağlamlıq, ailədə oğlan uşağına üstünlük, fiziki qayğı və s. mühüm məsələlərlə bağlı yaradılmışdır.

Beləliklə, ilk dəfə müxtəlif sistemli dillərə məxsus gender söz və birləşmələrinin qrammatik quruluşunun meydana çıxarılması iki xalq arasında olan qarşılıqlı sosial münasibətlərin, bu münasibətlərin tarixini, müasir durumunu, həmin dillərin inkişafını, zənginləşmə yollarını və s. üzə çıxarır. İngilis dilindən Azərbaycan dilinə tərcümə və kalka yolu ilə keçən sözlərin həcmini, hansı yeni sahələrin dildə yaranmasını və s. şərtləndirir.

Açar sözlər: gender münasibətləri, qarşılıqlı sosial münasibətlər, qadın hüquqları, gender qrammatikası, feminist nəzəriyyə.

GENDER GRAMMAR

Abstract

The statement speaks about women's rights and authority in both Azerbaijani and English. The Gender Grammar, which deals with these words and phrases, is written in English. No such grammar is written in Azerbaijani. This grammar is based on feminist theory. For this grammar, words should be grouped morphologically and syntactically: discrimination, family, women, social justice, attitude to gender, GEM (support for men's gender equality) scale, attitude to women's leadership, gender dynamics, relationships, family planning , parenting and care, sexual violence, behavioral control, formal marriage, attitude to early marriage, etc.

These words and phrases fit into grammatical patterns, such as gender roles and dynamics, women's rights, care, spending time with children, parenting and care issues, the dynamic development of relationships within the household, health, preference for a boy in the family, physical care, and more created in connection with important issues.

Thus, for the first time, the emergence of the grammatical structure of gender words and combinations belonging to different systematic languages reveals the history of mutual social relations between the two peoples, the history of these relations, their current state, development of those languages, ways of enrichment and so on reveals. Translation from English to Azerbaijani and the volume of words passing through the kalka, what new areas appear in the language, etc. conditions.

Keywords: gender relations, social relations, women's rights, gender grammar, feminist theory.

CHROMATIC SIMILARITIES BETWEEN ROMANTIC POETRY AND PICTURE. EMINESCU AND DELACROIX

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Abstract

Literature and painting are two arts that express the artist's desires, feelings and emotions, and represent the bridge between reality and fiction. Both poetry and painting convey emotions, evoke memories for those who contemplate them and introduce them into the universe of the creator. As early as the Ancient Times, many philosophers and cultural figures have tried to prove the synchronicity between literature and painting. Romanticism is the artistic movement of contrasts: love-anger, exaltation-nostalgia, good-evil, angelic-demonic, which in literature and painting is intensified from the perspective of colours. The chromatic epithets, metaphors and similes through which the poet creates scenery or a portrait, are rendered in the pictorial layout by colours and shapes. In this paper, we aim to compare certain sequences from Eminescu's poetry and some paints made by Delacroix. We will see that in Eminescu, as well as in Delacroix, the contrast occupies a primordial place.

Keywords: chromatic, Delacroix, Eminescu, picture, poetry

A PROPOSAL FOR ASSESSMENT İN TRANSLATİON TECHNOLOGY CLASSES

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Abstract

Translation technologies, namely translation tools, have dominated the flow of daily translation tasks in the sector. In this regard, translation departments have started to implement these tools in their education programs. The implementation of translation technology teaching in the curriculum has also brought some pedagogical difficulties for these institutions. Both the technical aspect of translation technologies and educational considerations in teaching of these tools put translation departments in the search of pedagogical remedies. Thus the present research aims at laying out fundamental components of assessment procedures in translation technology classes with reference to testing / assessment studies both in educational sciences and translation studies. The offered assessment solutions in the present research can be modified and developed by different translator training departments with different institutional needs and expectations. In the study, both formative and summative assessment techniques are introduced in the context of translation technology teaching and the study concludes with pedagogical suggestions for translator trainers.

Keywords: assessment, translator education, translation technologies, translation studies

ƏLİAĞA VAHİD ƏDƏBİ MƏKTƏBİ VƏ ONUN DAVAMÇILARI

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Hülasa

Dünya ədəbiyatında XVIII əsdən etibarən formalaşmağa başlayan ədəbi məktəblər hər şeydən əvvəl yarandığı dövrün xüsusiyyətlərini, tələblərini özündə birləşdirən, sənətkarlarının müəyyən prinsiplərə əsaslanan birliyidir. Daha dəqiq desək, bir sənətkarın yaradıcılığını örnək götürərək onun ideya-estetik prinsiplərinə söykənən sənətkarları özündə birləşdirən birlikdir. Başqa sözlə, "Hər hansı görkəmli sənətkarın adı ilə yalnız onun əsasını qoyduğu təcrübə deyil, onun yaradıcılığında daha bütöv və kamil ifadəsini tapan ondan əvvəlki kollektiv təcrübə, eləcə də sonradan onun təsiri ilə yaranan təcrübə adlandırılır".

Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında sənətkarlığı, əsərləri "məktəb" olan nüfuzlu şairlər Nizami və Füzuli olmuşdur. Bu sənətkarların ədəbi irsi, yaradıcılıq xüsusiyyətləri əsrlərdir böyük bir şairlər nəslinin yetişməsində böyük rol oynamış, onların yaradıcılığına təsir göstərmiş, ilham mənbəyi olmuşdur. Ədəbi irsi məktəb statusu qazanmış şairlər sırasında XVIII əsr şairi Molla Pənah Vaqifin, XIX əsr şairi Seyid Əzim Şirvaninin, dramaturq Mirzə Fətəli Axundzadənin, yazıçı-publisist Cəlil Məmmədquluzadənin, tənqidi-realist satiranın banisi Mirzə Ələkbər Sabirin yaradıcılığı, novatorluqları xüsusi qeyd edilməlidir.

XX əsr Azərbaycan şeirinin Füzuli yadigarı, qəzəlxan Əliağa Vahidin bənzərsiz və orijinal yaradıcılığı ilə özündən sonra "məktəb" statusu qazanmasında şairlik şöhrəti ilə yanaşı, qəzəli klassik qəliblərdən azad edib ona yeni ruh, yeni məzmun verməsi, xalq danışıq dilinin ecazını, orijinallığını şeirə gətirməsi, qəzəlin texnopoetikasına yeni konstruksiyalar daxil etməsi böyük rol oynamışdır. Ə.Vahid istər lirik, istərsə də satirik şeirdə özündən sonra bir nəsil yaratmış, xalq arasında geniş yayılan meyxana ədəbi məktəbinin əsasını qoymuşdur. Məmmədəli Sail, Əliağa Bakir, Mail, Ələkbər Şahid, Şahin Fazil, Rəhim Saraylı Vahid ənənələrinin klaasik şeirdə tanınmış davamçılarıdır.

Açar sözlər: ədəbi məktəb, poeziya, Vahid yaradıcılığı, qəzəl, meyxana.

LITERARY SCHOOL OF ALIAGHA VAKHID AND HIS SUCCESSORS

Abstract

Literary schools, that began forming in world literature are, first of all, the union of creators, which based on some principles, connecting characteristics and requirements of the period, on which were created in XVIII century. More precisely, it is a union of creators', sampling the example from the creator's work, which based on his ideological and aesthetic principles. In other words, "it's called experience, on behalf of any famous creator, not only the experience, that he founded, who found a fuller and more perfect expression in his work, previous collective experience, as well as subsequently arising due to its influence"...

Nizami and Fizuli had been authoritative poets, whose works belong to the "school" of mastering in Azerbaijani literature. Literary heritage of these creators, the generation of great

poets throughout the centuries played a major role, was a source of inspiration, creative features in educating, influenced to their creativity. Among poets, who took status of the school's literary heritage, XVII century poet Mullah Panah Vagif, XIX century poet Sayyid Azim Shirvani, playwright Mirza Fatali Akhundzadeh, writer-publicist Jalil Mammad-guluzadeh, the creativity and innovation founder of the critical-realistic satire, Mirza Alakbar Sabir, must be especially noted.

Ghazele creator - Aliagha Vahid, Fizuli's keepsake of XX century to Azerbaijani poetry, had the great role with his unique and originaly creativity, acquiring the status of a "school" along with the glory of poetry; brought a ghazele from classic forms a new spirit providing new content; miracle of the folk speech; and brought originality to poetry, introduction of new constructure into the technopoetics of the ghazele. A.Vahid in any event of both lyrical or satirical poetry created the new generation after himself and laid the foundation of "meykhana" (satirical songs) literary school, which was widespread among the people. Mammadali Sail, Aliaga Bakir, Mail Alakbar Shahid, Shahin Fazil, Rahim Sarayli are well-known successors of Vahid tradition in classical poetry.

Keywords: literary school, poetry, Vakhid's creativity, ghazele, meykhana (satirical songs).

FELDMAREŞAL HELMUNT von MOLTKE'NİN TÜRKİYE MEKTUPLARI'NDA TÜRK FOLKLORUNA AİT İZLER

TRACES OF THE TURKISH FOLKLOR IN FİELD–MARSHAL HELMUNT von MOLTKE'S TURKEY LETTERS

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ÖZET

19. yüzyılda gelişmeye başlayan *folklor* diğer adıyla *halk bilimi*, bir ülkede veya bölgede yaşayan halkın maddi ve manevi kültür ürünlerini (sözlü edebiyatını, geçiş dönemi uygulamalarını, gelenek-göreneklerini, ritüellerini, batıl inançlarını, halk mutfağını, halk müziğini, halk oyunlarını, halk hekimliğini vb.) tespit ederek inceleyen bilim dalıdır. Halk bilimciler çalışma materyallerini sözlü kaynaklardan tespit edip derledikleri gibi çeşitli yazılı kaynaklardan da (komşu milletlerin tarihi kaynaklarından, geçmiş dönemlerde yazılmış tarihi ve edebi eserlerden) tespit edebilmektedir. Bu kaynaklardan biri çeşitli nedenlerle farklı bir ülkelerde bulunan seyyah, sefir ve asker gibi yetkililerin gözlemlerini aktardıkları ürünlerdir. Bu ürünler içerisinde mektuplar önemli bir yere sahiptir.

Bir dileği, bir haberi ya da duyguyu karşı tarafa iletmek için yazılan mektuplar en eski iletişim araçlarındandır. Teknolojinin henüz gelişmediği dönemlerin ürünü olan mektuplar, bir dönemin zihniyetini (asker î siyasi, ekonomik, dinî vb.) yani dönemin yaşam biçimini bize en iyi yansıtan metin türlerinin başında yer almaktadır. Bu nedenle bir dönem çeşitli nedenlerle yurtdışında bulunmuş devlet adamlarının ve bazı kişilerin mektupları birer belge niteliğindedir. Bu eserler, o dönemin panoramasını sunması açısından önemlidir.

Bildiri konumuzu oluşturan Feldmareşal Helmunt von Moltke'nin *Türkiye Mektupları* adlı eseri onun 1835-1839 yılları arasında Türkiye'de askeri vazifesi sırasında yazdığı 66 mektuptan oluşturmaktadır. Görevi esnasında Osmanlı ülkesinde birçok şehri gezme fırsatı bulan Moltke'nin Türkiye mektuplarında Türk folkloruna ait tespitler de dikkat çekicidir. Nitel araştırma yönteminin benimsendiği bu çalışmada doküman incelemesi yönteminden faydalanılarak içerik analizi yapılmıştır. Bu sayede mektuplarda geçen Türk folkloruna (kültür hayatı) ilişkin unsurlar tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Moltke, mektup, Türk folkloru, tespit.

ABSTRACT

Folklore, also known as *folk lore*, which started to develop in the 19th century, includes the material and spiritual cultural products of the people living in a country or region (oral literature, transitional practices, traditions, rituals, superstitions, folk cuisine, folk music, folk dances, folk medicine etc.) is the branch of science that examines and detects. Folk scientists can identify and compile their study materials from oral sources, as well as from various written sources (historical and literary works written in the past from the historical sources of neighboring nations). One of these sources is the products in which officials such as travelers,

ambassadors and soldiers who are in different countries for various reasons convey their observations. Letters have an important place among these products.

Letters written to convey a wish, news or emotion are among the oldest communication tools. Letters, which are the products of the periods when technology was not yet developed, are among the types of texts that best reflect the mentality of an era (military, political, economic, religious, etc.), that is, the lifestyle of the period. For this reason, the letters of statesmen and some people who have been abroad for a period of time are documents. These works are important in terms of presenting the panorama of that period.

Report issues that are making our Field-Marshal Helmunt von Moltke's book called Letters from Turkey constitute the 66 letters he wrote during his military duty in Turkey between the years 1835-1839. During the mission who had the opportunity to visit many countries in Ottoman Turkey detection of Turkish folklore Moltke's letters are also noteworthy. In this study, in which qualitative research method was adopted, content analysis was made by using the document analysis method. In this way, elements related to Turkish folklore (cultural life) mentioned in the letters were determined.

Keywords: Moltke, letter, Turkish folklore, determination.

ANTOINE GALLAND'IN *DURÛB-I EMSÂL-İ TÜRKÎ* ADLI ESERİNDEKİ ARAPÇA DEYİM ve ATASÖZLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Özet

6 Nisan 1646'da Fransa'da dünyaya gelen Antoine Galland, 22 Ekim 1670 tarihinde İstanbul'a gelmiştir. Öncelikle bu yeni ülkenin dilini ve edebiyatını inceler. Türkçe öğrenmek amacıyla Yunan elçiliğindeki mütercimlerden yardım alır. Amacı Osmanlı İmparatorlu'ğunda yaşayan halkların eski gelenek ve göreneklerini incelemektir. İlk çeviri denemelerini Türkiye'nin yönetim, din, tarih ve dili üzerine yapar.

Bir oryantalist olarak Antoine Galland, Doğu'nun tarihî eserlerini toplamak için Fransa tarafından özel olarak görevlendirilmiştir. Fransa Millî Kütüphanesi'ndeki Doğu yazma eserleri Galland tarafından toplanmıştır. Antoine Galland'ı üne kavuşturan 1704-1717 (12 cilt) yıllarında yayımlanan *Binbir Gece Masalları* çevirisidir.

Antoine Galland'ın kendi el yazısı ile kaleme aldığı müsvedde defter görünümündeki *Durûb-ı Emsâl-i Türk* îadlı eser, 113 sayfadır. Fransa Milli Kütüphanesi'ne *Durûb-ı Emsâl-i Türk* îadıyla kaydedilmesine rağmen eserde bu ad yer almamıştır. Eserde çoğunlukla Arapça, daha sonra Türkçe ve çok daha az olarak Farsça atasözü, deyim ve kalıp ifade vb. yer almaktadır. Başlıktaki "Türk" kelimesi Galland'ın sözlüklerinde de kullandığı üzere "Osmanlı"yı karşılamaktadır.

Antoine Galland'ın Durûb-ı Emsâl-i Türkîsi Arap atasözü varlığı açısından çok zengindir. Yazar, eserine aldığı atasözü ve deyimlerin kaynaklarını belirtmemiştir. Fakat bu derleme çalışmasındaki atasözü ve deyimlerin kaynakları ile ilgili bir çalışma yaptığımızda karşımıza genellikle: el-Meydânînin Mecmeu'l-Emsâl, Ebû Hilâl el-Asker îninCemheratu'l-Emsâl, es-Seâlib îninet-Temsîl ve'l-Muhâdara, Zemahşeri'nin el-Mustaksî fî Emsâli'l-Arab ve Muallim Naci'nin Sânihâtu'l-Arab adlı eserleri çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Galland'ın Fransa Milli Kütüphanesi'ne Supplement Turc 1200 numarası ve *Durûb-ı Emsâl-i Türk* îadıyla kayıtlı olan Arapça, Türkçe ve Farsça atasözü, deyim, kalıp ifadeler vb içeren eserindeki Arapça deyim ve atasözleri ele alınacaktır.

Kitaptaki Arapça atasözleri şekil ve içerik bakımından incelendiğinde önemli bazı noktaların ön plana çıktığı gözlemlenmektedir. Bu noktalar aşağıda maddeler halinde incelemeye tabi tutulmuş ve her bir maddeyle ilgili örneklemeler yapılmıştır.

a. Atasözü ve deyim birlikteliği
b. Yazım (İmla) farklılıkları
c. Farklı versiyonları bulunan atasözü örnekleri
d. Güncelliğini koruyan atasözü örnekleri
e. Unutulmuş ya da unutulmaya yüz tutmuş atasözü örnekleri
f. Gramer hataları içeren atasözü örnekleri
g. Eksiltili deyimler
h. Kur'an ve Hadis kaynaklı deyim ve atasözleri

ı. Hikayesi olan atasözleri

i. Hatalı kelime kullanılan atasözleri

Durûb-ı Emsâl-i Türkî 17. yüzyıl Osmanlı Türkçesinin söz varlığı açısından oldukça önem teşkil eder. Eserin başlığındaki "Türkî" ifadesi, Osmanlı Devleti'nin o zamanki sınırları içerisinde konuşulan Türk, Arap ve Fars dillerini kapsamaktadır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Atasözü, Deyim, Osmanlı Türkçesi, Galland

EVALUATION OF ARABIC IDIOMS and PROVERBS IN THE WORK OF ANTOINE GALLAND'S *DURÛB-I EMSÂL-İ TÜRKÎ*

Abstract

Antoine Galland, who was born in France on April 6, 1646, came to Istanbul on October 22, 1670. First of all, it examines the language and literature of this new country. He gets help from translators at the Greek embassy to learn Turkish. Its aim is to examine the ancient traditions and customs of the people living in the Ottoman Empire. The first trial of Turkey's translation management, religion, history and language makes on.

As an orientalist, Antoine Galland was specially commissioned by France to collect the historical artifacts of the East. Eastern manuscripts in the National Library of France were collected by Galland. It is a translation of Tales of One Thousand and One Nights published in 1704-1717 (12 volumes) that made Antoine Galland famous.

The work named Durûb-ı Emsâl-i Türkî which looks like a draft notebook written by Antoine Galland with his own handwriting, is 113 pages. Although it was recorded as Durûb-ı Emsâl-i Türk îin the National Library of France, this name was not included in the work. In the work, mostly Arabic, later Turkish and much less Persian proverbs, idioms and phrases are used. is located. The word "Turk" in the title corresponds to "Ottoman" as used in Galland's dictionaries.

Antoine Galland's Durub-ı Emsâl-i Türk îis very rich in the presence of Arabic proverbs. The author has not specified the sources of proverbs and idioms in his work. However, when we do a study about the sources of proverbs and idioms in this compilation work, we usually see: al-Meydânî's Mecmeu'l-Emsâl, Ebû Hilâl el-Askeri's Cemheratu'l-Emsâl, es-Seâlib î's et-Temsîl ve ' 1-Muhâdara, Zemahşeri's el-Mustaksîf îEmsâli'l-Arab and Muallim Naci's works named Sânihatu'l-Arab are published. In this study, Arabic idioms and proverbs in Galland's work, which includes Arabic, Turkish and Persian proverbs, idioms, phrases, etc. registered to the National Library of France with the number Supplement Turc 1200 and the name Durûb-ı Emsâl-i Türk îwill be discussed.

When the Arabic proverbs in the book are examined in terms of form and content, it is observed that some important points come to the fore. These points have been subjected to analysis in the following items and sampling has been made for each item.

a. Proverb and idiom collocation

b. Spelling (Spelling) differences

c. Proverb examples available in different versions

D. Proverb examples that keep up to date

to. Examples of forgotten or forgotten proverbs

f. Proverb examples with grammatical errors

g. Ellipted idioms

h. Idioms and proverbs originating from the Quran and Hadith

I. Proverbs with a story

I. Proverbs using incorrect words

Dur ûb-ı Emsâl-i T ürk îis very important in terms of vocabulary of 17th century Ottoman Turkish. The expression "Turki" in the title of the work includes the Turkish, Arabic and Persian languages spoken within the borders of the Ottoman Empire at that time.

Keywords: Proverb, Idiom, Ottoman Turkish, Galland

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY SERVICES FOR HEALTH WORKERS

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Abstract

One of the study areas with significant risks to the health and safety of employees is the health services field. Those who work in many areas of healthcare, especially those who work in hospitals, are exposed to many problems such as infectious diseases, chemical exposure, needle injuries, backache problems, occupational diseases, work accidents, violence and stress.

The present study was designed to examine the occupational health and safety services for healthcare workers. As recommended by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of United States and the Hospital Safety Committee of the National Institute of Occupational Health and Safety, occupational health and safety services for healthcare workers were described as primary care, which improves, protects, prevents diseases and provides outpatient healthcare. An effective hospital occupational health program should include at least the following topics; job entry examination with full medical anamnesis, periodic inspections, health and safety training, immunization, health counseling, environmental control and surveillance, health and safety registration system, and coordinated planning between hospital departments and services. Also, an environmental control and surveillance program should be a part of the occupational health programs, and necessary measures should be taken by conducting risk analyses in study areas.

With the participation of new devices, medicines and methods in the healthcare services in the light of new technological developments, increasing service delivery and demand in fully equipped diagnosis and treatment centers like hospitals, the emergence of risks and new diseases that have not yet been identified may also be faced. However, despite this, “workplace health and safety units” were not created in public hospitals until recent years, and those that were there were perceived as corporate medicine. Occupational risk exposure should be reduced to protect and improve the health of healthcare workers, and improving works should be done with employee health and safety units for occupational health and safety.

Keywords: Health Workers, Occupational Health and Safety, Employee Health

SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARINA YÖNELİK İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ HİZMETLERİ

Özet

Çalışanın sağlığı ve güvenliği bakımından önemli riskler taşıyan çalışma alanlarından biri de sağlık hizmetleri alanıdır. Sağlık hizmetlerinin birçok alanında özellikle de hastanelerde çalışanlar bulaşıcı hastalıklar, kimyasal madde maruziyeti, iğne yaralanmaları, bel ve sırt sorunları, meslek hastalıkları, iş kazaları, şiddet ve stres gibi pek çok soruna maruz kalmaktadır.

Bu çalışma, sağlık çalışanlarına yönelik iş sağlığı ve güvenliği hizmetlerinin incelenmesi amacıyla ele alınmıştır. Sağlık çalışanlarına yönelik iş sağlığı ve güvenliği hizmetleri, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri Mesleki Güvenlik ve Sağlık İdaresi ve Ulusal İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Enstitüsü Hastane Güvenlik Komitesi’nin önerdiği, sağlık çalışanlarının sağlığını geliştiren, koruyan, hastalıklarını önleyen ve ayaktan tedavi edici sağlık hizmetlerini yerine getiren birinci

basamak sağlık hizmeti olarak tanımlanmıştır. Etkili bir hastane iş sağlığı programı en azından şu başlıkları içermelidir: Tam tıbbi anamnez içeren işe giriş muayenesi, periyodik muayeneler, sağlık ve güvenlik eğitimleri, bağışıklamalar, sağlık danışmanlığı, çevre kontrolü ve sürveyans, sağlık ve güvenlik kayıt sistemleri, hastane bölüm ve servisleri arasında koordine edilmiş planlama. Ayrıca bir çevre kontrol ve sürveyans programı iş sağlığı programının bir parçası olmalı, çalışma alanlarının risk analizleri yapılarak gerekli önlemler alınmalıdır.

Hastaneler gibi tam donanımlı tanı, tedavi merkezlerinde hizmet sunumu ve talebinde artma, yeni teknolojik gelişmeler ışığında yeni cihazların, ilaç ve yöntemlerin sağlık hizmetine katılımı ile henüz tanımlanmamış risklerin ve yeni hastalıkların ortaya çıkması da söz konusudur. Buna rağmen son yıllara kadar kamu hastanelerinde "işyeri sağlık ve güvenlik birimleri" oluşturulmamış, var olanlar ise kurum hekimliği gibi algılanmıştır. Sağlık çalışanların sağlığını korumak ve geliştirmek için mesleki risklere maruziyeti azaltılmalı, çalışan sağlığı ve güvenliği birimleri ile iş sağlığı ve güvenliğine yönelik iyileştirici çalışmalar yapılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık Çalışanları, İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, Çalışan Sağlığı

MOST AFFECTED BY COVID-19: HEALTH WORKERS

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Abstract

COVID-19 has affected healthcare workers the most. Healthcare workers worked hard by putting their lives at stake in this difficult period. Physicians, nurses and caregivers working 24/7 constituted the largest risk group in this respect. The group which Occupational Safety and Health Administration defined as being in a very high and high risk group in terms of the risk of COVID-19 infection consists of healthcare workers. Those who carried out aerosol-producing procedures (i.e. intubation, cough induction, bronchoscopy, oral-throat-nose examination, ophthalmological examination, central catheter insertion, nebulizer use, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, oxygen therapy, non-invasive ventilation, examinations with dental procedures or invasive sample collection procedures), laboratory employees, patient care physicians, nurses, and auxiliary healthcare employees were identified as the risk groups.

The present study was designed to detect the effects of COVID-19 on healthcare workers. It was reported as of September 08, 2020 in Turkey that the number of healthcare workers diagnosed positive for COVID-19 who were contacted and confirmed by the Board of Directors of Ankara Medical Chamber increased to 799 (131 specialist physicians, 71 assistants, 30 family physicians, 2 workplace physicians, 118 nurse-midwives, 7 pharmacists, 5 dentists, 3 physiotherapists/dietitians, 39 health officers/ATT, 10 laborants, 9 X-ray technicians, 3 anesthesiologists, 47 medical secretaries/social workers, 6 administrative staff, 1 janitor, 10 security, 99 cleaning workers, and 7 kitchen workers). It was announced by the Turkish Medical Association on September 23, 2020 that 100 healthcare workers, including 43 doctors died from COVID-19 the sixth month of the outbreak. As of November 8, 2020, a total of 144 healthcare workers, including 63 physicians died due to COVID-19.

Thousands of healthcare workers become infected in hospitals, at FHCs, and during filiation activities. Most of the medical staff who were in close contact with the patients were not able to go home in this difficult period. They could not meet their families directly, and had to communicate online. Emergency departments are the most at risk of being infected with COVID-19 in hospitals. Healthcare workers are at risk when patients with fever complaints come to the emergency room in a panic due to Covid-19 anxiety. As a result of the spread of the pandemic, the current density of healthcare workers may increase further in future processes. Every individual within the society, especially healthcare workers, should take this seriously, and pay more attention to mask-distance-hygiene rule than ever before.

Keywords: COVID-19, Health Workers, Struggle

COVID-19'DAN EN ÇOK ETKİLENENLER: SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARI

Özet

COVID-19 en çok sağlık çalışanlarını etkilemiştir. Bu zor süreçte sağlık çalışanları hayatlarını ortaya koyarak canla başla çalışmıştır. 7/24 çalışan doktorlar, hemşireler ve hasta bakıcılar en büyük risk grubunu oluşturmaktadır. İş Güvenliği ve Sağlığı İdaresi'nin COVID-

19 enfeksiyonu riski açısından çok yüksek ve yüksek risk grubuna soktuğu çalışan grubu sağlık çalışanlarından oluşmaktadır. Aerosol üreten işlemleri uygulayanlar (entübasyon, öksürük indüksiyonu, bronkoskopi, ağız-boğaz-burun muayenesi, oftalmolojik muayeneler, santral kateter takılması, nebulizer kullanımı, kardiopulmoner resüsitasyon, oksijen tedavisi, non-invaziv ventilasyon, bazı dental işlemlerle muayeneler veya invaziv örnek toplama işlemleri), laboratuvar çalışanları, hasta bakan hekimler, hemşireler ve yardımcı sağlık çalışanları risk grubu olarak tanımlanmıştır.

Bu çalışma, COVID-19'un sağlık çalışanları üzerindeki etkisinin saptanması amacıyla ele alınmıştır. Türkiye'de 08 Eylül 2020 tarihi itibariyle, Ankara Tabip Odası Yönetim Kurulu tarafından ulaşılan ve teyit edilen COVID-19 pozitif tanısı alan sağlık çalışanlarının sayısının 799'a (131 uzman hekim, 71 asistan, 30 aile hekimi, 2 işyeri hekimi, 118 hemşire-ebe, 7 eczacı, 5 diş hekimi, 3 fizyoterapist/diyetisyen, 39 sağlık memuru/ATT, 10 laborant, 9 röntgen teknisyeni, 3 anestezi teknisyeni, 47 tıbbi sekreter/sosyal hizmet uzmanı, 6 idari personel, 1 mutemet, 10 güvenlik, 99 temizlik işçisi ve 7 mutfak çalışanı) yükseldiği bildirildi. Türk Tabipler Birliği'nden 23 Eylül 2020 tarihinde yapılan açıklamada salgının altıncı ayında COVID-19'dan 43'ü doktor olmak üzere 100 sağlık emekçisinin hayatını kaybettiği duyuruldu. 08 Kasım 2020 tarihi itibariyle, 63'ü hekim olmak üzere toplam 144 sağlık çalışanı COVID-19'dan hayatını kaybetmiştir.

Binlerce sağlık çalışanı hastanelerde, ASM'lerde ve filyasyon sırasında enfekte olmaktadır. Bu zor süreçte hastalar ile yakın temasta olan sağlıkçıların çoğu evlerine gidemedi. Aileleri ile direkt görüşemedi, online iletişim kurmak zorunda kaldı. Hastanelerde COVID-19'u kapma riskinin en fazla yaşandığı yer acil servislerdir. COVID-19 endişesi nedeniyle ateş şikayeti olan hastaların panik halde acil servise gelmesiyle sağlık çalışanları risk altına girmektedir. Salgının yayılması sonucunda sağlık çalışanların mevcut olan yoğunluğu ileri ki süreçlerde daha da artabilir. Sağlık çalışanları başta olmak üzere toplumdaki her bir birey bu konuyu ciddiye almalı, maske-mesafe-hijyene her zamankinden daha fazla dikkat etmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Sağlık Çalışanları, Mücadele

JUDO SPORCULARININ BİLİNÇLİ FARKINDALIK DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION THE MINDFULNESS LEVELS OF JUDO ATHLETES

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, judo sporcularının bilinçli farkındalık düzeylerini bazı değişkenlere göre belirlemektir. Çalışma betimsel tarama modeline uygun olarak yürütülmüştür.

Araştırmanın çalışma grubu, Türkiye'de judo sporu yapan 18 yaş üzeri 99 kadın, 109 erkek olmak üzere toplam 208 sporcudan oluşmuştur. Araştırmada veri toplamak için araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" ile Thienot ve ark. (2014) tarafından geliştirilen ve Tingaz (2020) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanarak geçerlik ve güvenirlik çalışması yapılan; "farkındalık", "yargılamama" ve "yeniden odaklanma" olmak üzere 3 alt boyutu bulunan "Sporcu Bilinçli Farkındalık Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Veriler çevrimiçi anket yöntemi kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler SPSS 22.0 istatistik programında değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma verilerinin analizinde normallik dağılımı testi Kolmogorov-Smirnov, ikili karşılaştırmalar Mann Whitney-U, çoklu karşılaştırmalar Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi (One-way ANOVA), Tukey ve Kruskal Wallis-H Testleri ile yapılmıştır.

Yapılan analizler sonucunda; judo sporcularının bilinçli farkındalık düzeyleri ortalamanın üzerinde bulunmuştur. Hem toplam puanlarda hem de alt boyutlarda cinsiyet, sporcu geçmişi, millilik durumu değişkenleri arasında anlamlı bir fark tespit edilememiştir. Yaş değişkeni ile bilişsel farkındalık toplam puanında ve yeniden odaklanma alt boyutunda anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmiş, 26 yaş ve üzerinde olan sporcuların bilinçli farkındalık düzeyi yaşı daha küçük sporculara göre daha yüksek bulunmuştur. Araştırma bulgularına göre, orta gelirli sporcuların hem toplam bilinçli farkındalık puanı hem de farkındalık alt boyut puanları geliri yüksek ve düşük olan sporculardan daha yüksek; orta gelirli olanların yargılamama alt boyutu sadece yüksek gelirli olanlardan yüksektir. Elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda sonuçlar tartışılmıştır. Benzer çalışmaların daha küçük yaş gruplarını da kapsayacak şekilde farklı yaş gruplarında; atıcılık, okçuluk gibi başka bireysel sporlar ile takım sporcularından oluşan farklı sporcu örneklemleri üzerinde yapılması ve sporculara yönelik bilişsel farkındalığı geliştirici eğitim programlarının düzenlenmesi önerilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilinçli farkındalık, judo, spor.

Abstract

The aim of this study is to determine the minndfulness levels of judo athletes according to some variables. The study had a descriptive scanning model.

The sample of the study consisted of 208 judo athletes aged over 18. 109 of the athletes were male and 99 were female. As a data collection tool in the research, "Personal Information Form" which was developed by researchers and "Mindfulness Inventory for Sport" were used in order to determine the mindfulness levels of judo athletes. This scale was developed by Thienot et al. (2014) and adapted by Tingaz (2020); it had awareness, non-judgmental and refocusing subdimentions. Online research method has been used to collect data. The datas obtained were evaluated using the SPSS 22.0 statistical program. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was applied to test of normality. Analyses of the research data were made with Mann Whitney-U in binary comparisons, One-Way Anova, Tukey and Kruskal Wallis -H tests in multiple comparisons.

According to the results, the mindfulness levels of judo athletes were above average. No significant difference was found between the variables of gender, athlete background, being national athlete in both total scores and all sub-dimensions. There were differences in total score and the refocusing sub-dimension according to age. The level mindfullnes of the athletes aged 26 and over was higher than the younger athletes. According to the research findings, the total mindfulness score and the awareness sub-dimension scores of middle-income judo athletes were higher than those with high and low income. Non-judgmental sub-dimension scores of middle-income judo athletes were higher than those just high income. In accordance with the obtained data, the results have been discussed on. Similar studies can be carried out in different age groups, including young athletes, also in individual and team sports such as shooting and archery. Mindfulness-enhancing training programs can be organized for athletes.

Keywords: Mindfulness, judo, sport

AİLE HEKİMLİĞİ UYGULAMASINDA ÇALIŞMA KOŞULLARININ ÇALIŞANLARIN İŞ TATMİNİ VE DAVRANIŞSAL NİYETLERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECTS OF WORKING CONDITIONS ON THE JOB SATISFACTION AND BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS OF THE FAMILY MEDICINE PRACTICE

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Özet

Ülkemizde 2003 yılında ilan edilen Acil Eylem Planı içerisinde yer alan 4 ana politika başlığından biri Sosyal Politikalar başlığıdır. Sosyal Politika faaliyetlerden biri olan "Sağlıklı Toplum" kapsamında belirlenen hedeflerden bir tanesi Aile Hekimliği uygulamasına geçilmesidir. Söz konusu tarihe kadar süregelen sorunlara yönelik yapılan yasal düzenlemeler ve uygulamalar yeteri kadar çözüm üretememiştir. Bu sorunları çözmek amacıyla Acil Eylem Planının hemen arkasından 2003 yılında sağlık hizmetlerinin etkili, verimli ve hakkaniyete uygun bir şekilde verilebilmesi, organizasyonu ve finansmanının sağlanabilmesi amacıyla Sağlıkta Dönüşüm Programı uygulamaya konmuştur. Bu program kapsamında, Aile Hekimliği uygulaması 2010 yılı Aralık ayında tüm Türkiye'de hayata geçirilmiştir. Bu uygulama birinci basamak sağlık hizmetlerinde bazı değişikliklerin ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuştur. Bunlar;

- Bireyler kimlik numarası üzerinden aile hekimlerine bağlanarak, kaydını aldırmadıkları sürece sorumlukları onlara verilmiştir.
- Hekimler belirli ücret ve özlük hakları karşılığında belirlenen işleri yapmak koşuluyla sözleşme imzalama durumunda kalmışlardır.
- Birinci basamak sağlık hizmeti sunulan birimlerin donanım, idame, malzeme ve personel açısından tüm sorumluluğu aile hekimlerine verilmiş, bakanlığın sorumluluğu kaldırılarak sadece denetleme görevi bırakılmıştır.
- Birinci basamak sağlık hizmetlerini farklı bir anlayış doğrultusunda yeniden yapılandıran bu sistem ile sağlık çalışanları sözleşmeli olarak çalışma, esnek istihdam, çalışma sürelerinde belirsizlik, iş yoğunluğunun artması gibi durumlarla karşı karşıya kalmıştır.

Bu çalışmada, aile hekimliği uygulaması kapsamında görev alan sağlık personellerinin çalışma koşullarına yönelik tutum ve davranışlarının iş tatmini ve davranışsal niyetlerine etkisinin incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Bu çalışma, Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesinde bir İlimizde Aile Hekimi (AH) ve Aile Sağlığı Elemanı (ASE) olarak çalışan 94 sağlık çalışanını kapsamaktadır. Bu çalışma kesitsel, uygulamalı ve karşılaştırmalı bir araştırma niteliğindedir. Uygulamada tüm çalışanlara ulaşmak amaçlanmışken, ancak 24 AH ve 24 ASE'na ulaşılarak yüz yüze görüşme yöntemi ile anket uygulanmış, elde edilen veriler analize dahil edilmiştir.

Çalışmada kullanılan anket formu 3 bölümden oluşmaktadır. İlk bölüm; sağlık personellerinin çalışma koşullarına yönelik tutumlarını (Aile hekimliği uygulaması ücret politikasını kendi açımdan adil olduğunu düşünüyorum, ASM'de birlikte çalıştığım iş arkadaşlarımla müşterek kararlar alabiliyoruz) ölçmeyi amaçlayan beşli likert tipinde 7 ifadeden oluşmaktadır. İkinci bölüm; sağlık personellerinin iş tatmini (Aile Hekimi veya Aile

Sağlığı Elemanı olmaktan memnun musunuz) ve davranışsal niyetlerini (Tekrar eski kadronuza dönmek ister misiniz) ölçmeyi amaçlayan beşli likert tipinde 5 ifadeden oluşmaktadır. Üçüncü bölüm ise sosyo-demografik özellikler ve mesleki durum ve süreleri sorgulayan 6 ifadeden oluşmaktadır. Ölçekleri oluşturan toplam 12 ifadenin Cronbach's Alpha değeri (,762) kabul edilebilir düzeyde güvenirliğin sağlandığını göstermektedir. Elde edilen veriler frekans dağılımı, bağımsız örneklem t-testi, anova testi, korelasyon ve regresyon analizi kullanılarak incelenmiştir. Sağlık personellerinin çalışma koşullarına yönelik tutum, iş tatmini ve davranışsal niyet ölçekleri birer faktörlü yapılardan oluşmaktadır.

Analiz sonuçlarına göre; sağlık personellerinin genel anlamda çalışma koşullarından memnun (3,95), aile hekimliği uygulaması kapsamında çalışıyor olmaktan memnun (3,77) ve arkadaş çevresine tavsiye etme niyetinde oldukları ve işten ayrılmayı düşünmedikleri (3,53) tespit edilmiştir. AH veya ASE olarak çalışma süresi, önceki kadro durumu, görev türü ve cinsiyet grupları arasında değişkenler açısından anlamlı bir farklılık bulunamamıştır. Aile Hekimliği uygulamasından önceki çalışma süresi 16 yıl ve üstü olanların 6-10 yıl arası olanlardan daha fazla işinden memnun olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca, 41-50 yaş arası çalışanlar 20-40 yaş arası çalışanlara göre yeni işinde daha fazla kalma ve çevresine tavsiye etme niyetinde oldukları belirlenmiştir. Çalışma koşullarına yönelik tutum ile memnuniyet ve davranışsal niyet arasında orta, memnuniyet ve davranışsal niyet arasında ise düşük düzeyde pozitif yönlü bir ilişki bulunmaktadır. Ayrıca çalışma koşullarına yönelik tutumun memnuniyet (% 37,3) ve davranışsal niyet (% 25,0) üzerinde pozitif bir etkiye sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Bu uygulama sayesinde, birinci basamak sağlık hizmetleri ile tedavi ve rehabilite edici sağlık hizmetlerinde ilk çalınacak kapı olarak Aile Sağlığı Merkezlerinin belirlenmesi müşteri odaklılık ve hizmetin ulaşılabilirliğini artırarak, hasta memnuniyeti üzerinde olumlu etkilere yol açmıştır. Uygulamanın diğer boyutunda çalışanların eski çalışma koşullarında bazı değişikliklere yol açılmış ve başlangıçtan günümüze bazı evrelerden geçilerek aşama kat edilmiştir. Yapılan bu değişikliklerin sağlık hizmeti kullanıcıları yanında hizmeti sunanlar tarafından da olumlu karşılanması önem arz etmektedir. Hizmeti sunanların yaptıkları işi severek ve isteyerek yapmaları yani yaptıkları işten ve çalışma koşullarından memnun olmaları o işten verimlilik elde edilebileceğinin ve istendik sonuçlar alınabileceğinin bir göstergesidir.

Bu çalışmada elde edilen sonuçlar ışığında araştırmaya katılan sağlık personellerinin yaptıkları işten memnun oldukları anlaşılmakta ancak memnun olmayan kesimin de soru ve sorunlarına cevap verilmesi ve problemlerinin zamanında çözülmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sağlıkta Dönüşüm Programı,Aile Hekimliği,İş tatmini,Davranışsal Niyet

Abstract

Social Policies is one of the four main policy titles in the Emergency Action Plan announced in our country in 2003. One of the goals determined within the scope of "Healthy Society", which is one of the Social Policy activities, is the implementation of Family Medicine. Legal regulations and implementations made for the ongoing problems until the said date has not been able to produce enough solutions. In order to solve these problems, the Health Transformation Program was put into practice in 2003, just after the Emergency Action Plan, in order to provide health services in an effective, efficient and equitable manner, to ensure their organization and financing. Under this program, Family Medicine practice has been

implemented all over Turkey in December 2010. This practice has caused some changes in primary health care services. These;

- Individuals are connected to their family physicians over their ID numbers and their responsibilities are given to them as long as they do not register.
- Physicians were obliged to sign contracts, provided that they perform the determined jobs in return for certain wages and personal rights.
- Family physicians have been given full responsibility for the equipment, maintenance, materials, and personnel of the units that provide primary health care services, the responsibility of the ministry has been removed and only the supervision task has been left.
- With this system, which restructures primary health care services in line with a different understanding, healthcare workers have faced situations such as contractual employment, flexible employment, uncertainty in working hours, and increased work intensity.

In this study, it is aimed to examine the effect of attitudes and behaviors towards working conditions of healthcare personnel working within the scope of family medicine practice on job satisfaction and behavioral intentions.

This study includes 94 healthcare professionals working as a Family Physician (FP) and Family Health Officer (FHO) in a province in the Southeastern Anatolia Region. This study is cross-sectional, applied, and comparative research. In practice, it was aimed to reach all employees, but 24 FPs and 24 FHOs were reached and a questionnaire was applied through face-to-face interviews, and the data obtained were included in the analysis.

The questionnaire form used in the study consists of 3 parts. The first part; consists of 7 expressions in five-point Likert type aiming to measure the attitudes of healthcare personnel towards working conditions (I think family medicine practice wage policy is fair on my own, we can make joint decisions with my colleagues with whom I work at FHC). Second part; It consists of 5 expressions in five-point Likert type aiming to measure job satisfaction (Are you pleased to be a family doctor or family health worker) and behavioral intentions of healthcare personnel (Would you like to return to your old staff again). The third part consists of 6 statements questioning socio-demographic characteristics and professional status and durations. The Cronbach's Alpha value (,762) of a total of 12 statements that make up the scales shows that an acceptable level of reliability has been achieved.

The data obtained were analyzed using frequency distribution, independent sample t-test, Anova test, correlation, and regression analysis. Health personnel attitudes towards working conditions, job satisfaction, and behavioral intention scales consist of one-factor structures. According to the analysis results; It has been determined that healthcare personnel are generally satisfied with their working conditions (3.95), satisfied with working within the scope of family medicine practice (3.77), and intend to recommend them to their friends and do not intend to leave their jobs (3.53). There was no significant difference in terms of variables between working time as FP or FHO, previous staff status, type of task, and gender. It has been determined that those with a working period of 16 years or more before family medicine practice are more satisfied with their job than those between 6-10 years. Also, it was determined that employees aged 41-50 intend to stay in their new job and recommend them to their environment more than those aged 20-40. There is a moderate relationship between attitude towards working conditions and satisfaction and behavioral intention, and a low-level positive relationship between satisfaction and behavioral intention. Also, it was determined that the

attitude towards working conditions had a positive effect on satisfaction (37.3%) and behavioral intention (25.0%).

Thanks to this practice, determining Family Health Centers as the first door to be played in primary health care services and treatment and rehabilitative health services have increased customer focus and accessibility of the service, resulting in positive effects on patient satisfaction. In the other dimension of the application, some changes have been caused in the old working conditions of the employees and some stages have been passed from the beginning to the present. It is important that these changes are welcomed not only by healthcare users but also by service providers. The fact that those who provide the service do their job with pleasure and willingness, that is, they are satisfied with their work and working conditions, is an indication that efficiency can be obtained from that job and the desired results can be obtained.

In the light of the results obtained in this study, it is understood that the healthcare personnel participating in the study are satisfied with their work, but the questions and problems of the dissatisfied population should be answered and their problems should be solved in a timely manner.

Keywords: Health Transformation Program, Family Medicine, Job Satisfaction, Behavioral Intent

OKULLARIN ÖRGÜTSEL DNA ÖZELLİKLERİ ÖLÇEĞİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ ÇALIŞMASI

INVESTIGATION OF POST DISASTER SPATIAL CHANGE BY IMAGE EVALUATION AND SEMANTIC DIFFERENTITATION METHODS

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Özet

Tıpkı canlılarda olduğu gibi örgütlerin de yapılarının ne olduğu, hangi özeliklere sahip olduğu ve gelecekte ne gibi problemlerle karşılaşabileceklerinin tespit edilmesi daha verimli, sağlıklı ve uzun ömürlü örgütlenmelerin gerçekleştirilmesine imkân verecektir. Buradan hareketle bu çalışmada okulların örgütsel DNA özelliklerinin belirlenmesinde kullanılabilecek geçerli ve güvenilir bir veri toplama aracının geliştirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Çalışmaya, 2019-2020 Kahramanmaraş ili merkez On İki Şubat ve Dulkadiroğlu ilçelerinde Anadolu Lisesi, ortaokul ve ilköğretim okulunda farklı branşlarda görev yapan 694 öğretmenin doldurmuş olduğu ölçek seti dâhil edilmiştir. Araştırmanın verileri SPPS for Windows 22 ve AMOS 16 programı kullanılarak çözümlenmiştir.

Ölçeğin faktör yapısını ortaya çıkarmak için Açımlayıcı Faktör Analizi (AFA) yapılmıştır. Açımlayıcı faktör analizi sonucunda ölçek maddelerinin dört faktör ve 16 madde altında toplandığı görülmüştür. Oluşan bu faktörler literatüre bakılarak iletişime açık, başıboş, girişimci ve bürokratik okul olarak etiketlenmiştir.

Ölçeğin uygulandığı hedef kitle ve ölçeğin geçerlilik ve güvenirlik bulguları birlikte değerlendirildiğinde ilköğretim (ilkokul ve ortaokul) ve orta öğretim okullarının örgütsel DNA özelliklerinin belirlenmesinde geçerli ve güvenilir bir araç olduğu söylenebilir. Ölçeğin yükseköğretim kurumları içinde kullanılabilmesi için ölçekte bazı düzenlemeler yapılarak yeniden bir geçerlilik ve güvenirlik çalışmasının yapılması gerekebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel DNA, Ölçek Geliştirme, Organik Örgüt, Mekanik Örgüt

Abstract

Just as in living things, determining the structures of organisations, what features they have and what problems they may encounter in the future will enable more efficient, healthy, and long-lasting organisations to be realised. Therefore, in this study, it is aimed to develop a valid and reliable data collection tool that can be used to determine the organisational DNA characteristics of schools.

In the study, the scale set filled by 296 teachers working in different branches in Anatolian high school, middle school and primary schools in Kahramanmaraş's Onikişubat and Dulkadiroğlu districts in 2019-2020 academic year was included. The data of the research were analysed using SPSS 22 and AMOS 16.

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) was performed to reveal the factor structure of the scale. As a result of the exploratory factor analysis, it was observed that the scale items were collected under four factors and 22 items. These factors are labelled as open to communication, entrepreneurial, bureaucratic, and stray schools based on the literature.

When the target audience and the validity and reliability findings of the scale are evaluated together, it can be said that it is a valid and reliable tool in determining the organisational DNA characteristics of primary and secondary schools. In order for the scale to be used in higher education institutions, it may be necessary to make a new validity and reliability study by making some adjustments on the scale

Keywords: organizational DNA, Scale Development, Organic Organization, Mechanical Organization

MEKANİK VENTİLASYON UYGULANAN YOĞUN BAKIM HASTALARINDA ENERJİ TÜKETİMİNİN HESAPLANMASINDA HARRİS-BENEDİCT FORMÜLÜ İLE İNDİREKT KALORİMETRİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HARRIS-BENEDICT FORMULA AND INDIRECT CALORIMETRY IN CALCULATION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN INTENSIVE CARE PATIENTS WITH MECHANICAL VENTILATION

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Özet

GİRİŞ: Mekanik ventilasyon tedavisi alan yoğun bakım hastalarının enerji tüketiminin doğru olarak belirlenmesi önemlidir. Hem yetersiz hem de aşırı beslenmenin klinik sonuçları olumsuz etkilediği gösterilmiştir. İndirekt kalorimetri (İK) metodu yoğun bakım hastalarının enerji tüketiminin belirlenmesinde "altın standart" olarak kabul edilir. Ama mümkün değilse kalori tahminleri vücut ağırlığına göre çeşitli matematiksel yöntemlerle hesaplanır. İK için, oksijen tüketimi (VO_2) ve karbondioksit üretimi (VCO_2)'nin analiz edilerek enerji tüketiminin ölçüldüğü metabolik gaz monitörü kullanılmalıdır. Bu ölçüm tekniği istirahat enerji tüketimi (İET)'ni daha doğru bir şekilde tanımlar, oysa beslenme formülleri İET'i tahmin yöntemine dayanmaktadır. Ancak, İK cihazlarının pahalı olması, uygulanmasında deneyimli personele ihtiyaç duyulması ve ölçümlerin zaman alması gibi nedenlerle, enerji tüketiminin belirlenmesinde tahmini enerji gereksinimini hesaplayan denklemler hala yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır.

AMAÇ: Bu çalışmanın amacı, mekanik ventilasyon uygulanan yoğun bakım hastalarında, İK ile ölçülen ve Harris-Benedict formülü (HB) ile hesaplanan İET değerlerini karşılaştırmak ve aynı zamanda ölçülen enerji harcaması ile hastalık şiddeti arasında bir ilişki olup olmadığını belirlemektir.

GEREÇ VE YÖNTEM: Lokal etik kurul izni alındıktan sonra, yoğun bakım ünitesinde farklı klinik tanılara ve hastalık düzeylerine sahip mekanik vantilatöre tedavisi alan 80 hasta çalışmaya dahil edildi. FiO_2 %60'ın üzerinde olan, sistemde hava kaçağı varlığında, sürekli renal replasman tedavisi alan ve göğüs tüpü olan hastalar çalışmaya dahil edilmedi. İK ile hastalara 30'ar dakikalık ölçümler yapıldı, aynı zamanda HB ile enerji ihtiyaçları belirlendi. İK ölçümü, Carescape E-sCOVX (GE, Helsinki, Finland) metabolik monitörü kullanılarak gerçekleştirildi. Ölçülen ve hesaplanan İET arasındaki uyumu değerlendirmek için Bland-Altman grafikleri ve regresyon analizi kullanıldı. Yatış Akut Fizyoloji ve Kronik Sağlık Değerlendirmesi (APACHE II) ve Ardışık Organ Yetmezliği Değerlendirme Skoru (SOFA) hesaplandı. Sonuçlar % 95 güven aralığında, anlamlılık $p<0,05$ düzeyinde değerlendirildi..

BULGULAR: Çalışmaya Yoğun bakım ünitesi'nde mekanik ventilatör desteğindeki 80 hasta dahil edildi. Yaş ortalaması 64.20±16.12 yıl, APACHE II skor ortalaması 20,34±7.45, SOFA ortalaması 6,2±2,6 olarak hesaplandı. İK ortalaması 1771±423,5 kcal / gün ve HB ortalaması 1628±388 kcal / gün olarak tespit edildi. HB ile İK arasında pozitif yönde, anlamlı

korelasyon bulunmuştur (r=0.937) (p<0.001). İK metoduyla ölçülen enerji tüketimi ve hastaların ilk günkü APACHE II ve SOFA skorları karşılaştırıldığında, her iki skorlama ile aralarında anlamlı korelasyon saptanmıştır (sırasıyla r=0.63, r=0.68, p<0.01, p<0.01)

TARTIŞMA: Yoğun bakım hastalarının ihtiyacı olan kaloriyi doğru olarak belirlenip verilmesi, çok önemlidir ve morbidite ile mortalitesini azalması ile ilişkilidir. Mekanik ventilatör tedavisi alan kritik hastalarda enerji tüketiminin tahmininde en yaygın olarak kullanılan HB'den elde edilen değerler ile İK kullanılarak ölçtüğümüz değerler arasında iyi korelasyonun olduğunu belirledik. Frankenfield ve ark. 202 yoğun bakım hastasında birçok formülü, İK yöntemiyle karşılaştırmışlar ve solunum yetmezliği, malignite ve travma hastalarında HB ile hesaplanan İET ile İK yöntemi ile ölçülen İET'nin iyi korelasyon gösterdiğini belirtmişlerdir. İK ile HB'u karşılaştırıldığı diğer bir çalışmada, formül ile hesaplanan İET'nin yetersiz ya da aşırı beslenmeye neden olabileceği belirtilmiş, bunun için formülde İdeal vücut ağırlığının kullanılmasını önermişlerdir.

Bazı çalışmalar İK metoduyla ölçülen İET ile hastalık şiddeti skorları arasında zayıf bir korelasyonun olduğunu göstermiştir. Bizim çalışmamızda da APACHE II ve SOFA skorları ile İK metoduyla ölçülen İET arasında zayıf bir ilişki saptanmıştır.

SONUÇ: Sonuç olarak bu çalışmada, mekanik ventilasyon uygulanan yoğun bakım hastalarında İK ile ölçülen ve HB ile hesaplanan İET arasında kuvvetli korelasyon olduğu, yoğun bakım hastalarında İK rehberliğinde kalori verilmesinin mortaliteyi azaltmadığı, ancak APACHE II ve SOFA skorları ile belirlenen hastalık şiddeti ile İK ile ölçülen İET arasında anlamlı ilişki bulunduğu saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İndirekt kalorimetri, Harris Benedict, Enerji tüketimi

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: It is important to accurately determine the energy consumption of intensive care patients receiving mechanical ventilation therapy. Both insufficient and excessive nutrition have been shown to affect clinical results negatively. The indirect calorimetry (IC) method is accepted as the "gold standard" in determining the energy consumption of intensive care patients. However, if it is not possible, calorie estimates are calculated by various mathematical methods according to body weight. For IC, a metabolic gas monitor that measures energy consumption by analyzing oxygen consumption (VO2) and carbon dioxide production (VCO2) should be used. This measurement technique defines resting energy consumption (IET) more accurately, whereas nutritional formulas are based on the IET estimation method. However, the equations that calculate the estimated energy requirement are still widely used in determining the energy consumption due to reasons such as the cost of IC devices, the need for experienced personnel in their implementation, and the time-consuming measurements.

OBJECTIVE: This study aims to compare IET values measured by IC and calculated by Harris-Benedict formula (HB) in intensive care patients undergoing mechanical ventilation, and to determine whether there is a relationship between measured energy expenditure and disease severity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: After obtaining approval of the local ethics committee, 80 patients with different clinical diagnoses and disease levels in the intensive care units who received continuous renal replacement therapy, the presence of air leaks in the system, and

patients had a chest tube was not included in the study. The measurements were made to the patients with IC in 30 minutes intervals and at the same time, their energy needs were determined with HB. IC measurement was performed by using the Carescape E-sCOVX (GE, Helsinki, Finland) metabolic monitor. Bland-Altman charts and regression analysis were used to evaluate the harmony between measured and calculated İET. Admission Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Assessment (APACHE II) and Sequential Organ Failure Assessment Score (SOFA) were calculated. The results were evaluated at a 95% confidence interval and a significance level of $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS: 80 patients with mechanical ventilation support in the intensive care unit were included in the study. The mean age was 64.20 ±16.12 years, the APACHE II score mean was 20.34 ±7.45, and the SOFA average was 6.2 ±2.6. The mean IC was 1771 ±423.5 kcal/day and the mean HB was 1628 ± 388 kcal/day. A significant positive correlation was found between HB and IC ($r = 0.937$) ($p < 0.001$). When energy consumption measured by the IC method and the APACHE II and SOFA scores of the patients on the first day were compared, a significant correlation was found between both scoring ($r = 0.63$, $r = 0.68$, $p < 0.01$, $p < 0.01$, respectively).

DISCUSSION: The correct determination and delivery of the calories that intensive care patients need is very important and is associated with decreasing morbidity and mortality. We determined that there is a good correlation between the values obtained from HB, which is the most widely used in the estimation of energy consumption in critically ill patients receiving mechanical ventilator therapy and the values that measure using IC. Frankenfield et al. were compared many formulas with IC method in 202 intensive care patients and were stated that IET calculated by HB and IET measured by IC method in respiratory failure, malignancy and trauma patients showed a good correlation. In another study in which IC and HB were compared, it was stated that IET calculated by the formula could cause insufficient or overfeeding, and they were suggested to use the ideal body weight in the formula. Some studies have shown that there is a weak correlation between IET measured by the IC method and disease severity scores. Also in our study, a weak correlation was found between APACHE II and SOFA scores and IET measured by the IC method.

CONCLUSION: In conclusion, in this study, it was found that there was a strong correlation between IET measured with IC and IET calculated with HB in intensive care patients undergoing mechanical ventilation, IC guided calorie administration in intensive care patients did not reduce mortality, however, a significant relationship was found between the severity of the disease determined by APACHE II and SOFA scores and IET measured by IC

Keywords: Indirect calorimetry, Harris-Benedict Energy consumption

KAMU YÖNETİMİNDE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME ARACI OLARAK KAMU DEĞERİ BAŞARISIZLIĞI MODELİ

PUBLIC VALUE FAILURE MODEL AS AN EVALUATION TOOL IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Özet

Kamu yönetimlerindeki dönüşüm kamu yararı, kamu malı, kamu hizmeti ve kamusal alan gibi kamu sektörünü özel sektörden ayıran en önemli kavramların yeniden tanımlanması ihtiyacını doğurmuştur. Bu nedenle geleneksel ve işletmeci kamu yönetimi anlayışlarına alternatif yeni yaklaşımlar ortaya çıkmaktadır. Kamu değer teorisi bunların başında gelmektedir. Teori, kamu kurumlarının ve yöneticilerinin faaliyetlerinde ve ürettikleri mal ve hizmetlerde mutlaka bir değerin oluşması gerektiğini ileri sürmektedir. Değer, mal ve hizmetten yararlananların elde ettikleri fayda ya da çıkar olarak kabul edilmektedir. Kamu değeri kamu yöneticileri, vatandaşlar ve ilgili diğer paydaşlar tarafından birlikte yaratılmaktadır. Ortaya çıkan değer maddi olabileceği gibi manevi de olabilmekte ve genellikle kamu yararı ile özdeşleştirilmektedir.

Bu noktada önemli bir soru ortaya çıkmaktadır. Kamu yönetimlerinin tüm politika ve faaliyetleri sonucu mutlaka bir değer ortaya çıkmakta mıdır? Barry Bozeman soruyu "kamu değer başarısızlığı modeli" ile yanıtlamaktadır. Model iktisattaki piyasa başarısızlığını örnek almakta ancak fiyat etkinliği ve geleneksel faydacılık argümanlarının yerine kamu değerini odağa yerleştirmektedir. Kamu değer başarısızlığı seçilmiş birtakım ölçütler kamusal alanda, yani kamu mal ve hizmeti piyasasında karşılanmadığında kamu değerinin oluşmaması; bir başka ifadeyle optimum denge noktası olan kamu yararının sağlanamamasıdır. Bozeman modelinde bir kamu değeri haritalama çerçevesi oluşturarak başarısızlığa neden olan on ölçüt belirlemiştir. Model maliyet-fayda ya da maliyet-etkinlik analizlerindeki gibi bir ölçüm yöntemi sunmamaktadır. Daha çok kamu değerinin analiz ve değerlendirmesine yönelik kılavuz noktalar sağlayan bir çerçevedir.

Günümüzde kamu hizmetleri çeşitlenmiş, karmaşıklaşmıştır ve artmıştır. Hükümetlerden ve kamu yönetimlerinden beklenen eşit, adil ve ulaşılabilir kamu mal ve hizmetleridir. Bu bağlamda modeli politikacılar, kamu yöneticileri ve uzmanlar için kamu mal ve hizmetlerinin üretiminde ve değerlendirilmesinde kullanılabilecek önemli bir stratejik yönetim aracı olarak görmek mümkündür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamu Değeri, Kamu Değeri Başarısızlığı, Stratejik Yönetim

Abstract

The transformation in public administrations has led to the need to redefine the most important concepts that distinguish the public sector from the private sector, such as public interest, public good, public service, and the public sphere. For this reason, alternative approaches are emerging to traditional and business administration approaches. Public value

theory is one of them. The theory suggests that a value must be created in the activities of public institutions and managers and in the goods and services they produce. Value is accepted as the benefit or interest obtained by those who benefit from the goods and services. Public value is created jointly by public administrators, citizens and other relevant stakeholders. The value can be material or spiritual and is often associated with the public good.

At this point, an important question arises. Does any value necessarily emerge as a result of all policies and activities of public administrations? Barry Bozeman answers the question with the "public value failure model". The model exemplifies market failure in economics, but places public value at the center of price-efficiency and traditional utilitarianism arguments. Public value failure, lack of public value when certain selected criteria are not met in the public sphere, that is, in the public goods and services market; in other words, it is the failure to achieve public interest, which is the optimum balance point. Bozeman established a public value mapping framework in his model and identified ten criteria that caused failure. The model does not offer a measurement method as in cost-benefit or cost-effectiveness analysis. It is rather a framework that provides guidelines for the analysis and evaluation of public value.

Today, public services have diversified, complexed and increased. Equal, fair and accessible public goods and services are expected from governments and public administrations. In this context, it is possible to see the model as an important strategic management tool that can be used in the production and evaluation of public goods and services for politicians, public managers and experts.

Keywords: Public Value, Public Value Failure, Strategic Management

BİREYLERİN SAĞLIKLI YAŞAM BİÇİMİ DAVRANIŞLARININ BAZI DEMOGRAFİK ÖZELLİKLERİ AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

AN INVESTIGATION OF INDIVIDUALS' HEALTHY LIFE STYLE BEHAVIORS IN TERMS OF SOME DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

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Özet

Sağlıklı Yaşam Biçimi Davranışları (SYBD), bireyin gelecekteki sağlığını etkileyen ve sağlık üzerinde önemli etkisi olan faktörlere karşı kontrol edilebilen tüm davranışlarıdır. Bu çalışma, 18 yaş üzeri bireylerin sağlıklı yaşam biçimi davranışlarının bazı demografik özellikleri açısından incelenmesi amacıyla planlanmış ve yürütülmüştür. Araştırmaya Ankara ilinde yaşayan ve basit rastgele örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilen 510 birey katılmıştır. Bireylerin sağlıklı yaşam biçimi davranışlarının belirlenmesi amacıyla Walker ve Hill-Polerecky (1996) tarafından geliştirilen, geçerlik ve güvenirlik çalışması ise Bahar, vd. (2008) tarafından yapılan "Sağlıklı Yaşam Biçimi Davranışları Ölçeği-II" kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın bulgularına göre; katılımcıların orta düzeyde sağlıklı yaşam biçimi davranışları sergilediği belirlenmiştir. Bununla birlikte, "Sağlık Sorumluluğu", "Beslenme" ve "Kişilerarası İlişkiler" alt boyutları ile cinsiyet, "Fiziksel Aktivite" ve "Stres Yönetimi" alt boyutları ile yaş, "Fiziksel Aktivite" alt boyutu ile eğitim düzeyi, medeni durum ve çocuğa sahip olma durumu arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmaktadır ($p<0,05$). Çalışmaya katılan bireylerin geliri ve gelir algısı ile sağlıklı yaşam biçimi davranışları arasında ise istatistiksel açıdan fark bulunmamıştır *($p>0.05$).* Elde edilen bulgular alan yazında konuyla ilgili yapılan çalışmalarla tartışılmış ve öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık, sağlıklı yaşam davranışı, sağlıklı yaşam biçimi

Abstract

Healthy life style behaviors (HLBs) are all behaviors that can be controlled against the factors that affect an individual's health in the future and have a significant effect on health. This study was planned and conducted to examine the healthy life style behaviors of individuals over the age of 18 in terms of some demographic characteristics. Five hundred ten individuals who lived in Ankara province and were selected by the simple random sampling method participated in the study. The "Healthy Life Style Behavior Scale-II," which was developed by Walker and Hill-Polerecky (1996) and the validity and reliability study of which was conducted by Bahar et al. (2008), was used to determine the healthy life style behaviors of individuals.

According to the results of the study, it was determined that the participants exhibited moderate healthy life style behaviors. Furthermore, there was a statistically significant difference between gender and the subscales of "Health Responsibility," "Nutrition," and "Interpersonal Relationships," between age and the subscales of "Physical Activity" and "Stress Management," and between educational level, marital status and having a child and the subscale of "Physical Activity" ($p<0.05$). No statistical difference was found between the income and income perception of the individuals who participated in the study and their healthy lifestyle behaviors $(p>0.05)$. The results obtained were discussed with the relevant studies in the literature, and recommendations were presented.

Keywords: Health, healthy life style behavior, healthy life style

TOPLUMSAL ŞİDDETİN MİKRO-POLİTİĞİ ÜZERİNE DÜŞÜNMEK

THINKING ON THE MICRO-POLITICS OF SOCIAL VIOLENCE

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Özet

Şiddete ilişkin yaklaşımların, egemen psikoloji ve sosyolojinin çeperlerinde mikro ve makro bölümlenme, yani birey-toplum dikotomisi üstünden çözümlenmeye çalışıldığını söyleyebiliriz. Bu sebeple karşımıza hep bir normatif okumanın çıktığını görürüz. Sosyal teoride egemen olanın ise makro referanslı açıklamalar olduğuna şüphe yoktur. Oysaki şiddet üzerine düşünmenin, onun mikro-fiziği ya da mikro-politiği üzerine düşünmekten geçtiğini belirtmeliyiz. Bu mikro-politiği ise ancak "arzu" ve "güç" kavramları üzerinden irdeleyebiliriz.

Arzu, toplumsal ilişkileri kuran bilinçdışı akışlar olarak anlaşılmalıdır. Arzu, daima tamdır. Güç ise Spinoza'dan hareketle arzuya aşkın değil, arzuya içkin *potentia*'yı ifade etmektedir. Bu anlamda arzu, bir istenç ya da istek değil, bir üretimdir. Güç, arzunun dışında olmadığı için arzunun nesnesi de yoktur. Arzu, kendisinin dışındaki farkı tanır ve onunla arzu makinelerine dönüşmektedir. Arzu, bastırılmaz ya da özgürleştirilmez; daima kodlanır ve kapılır. Kölelik, arzunun kodlanması ve kapılması anlamına gelmektedir. Kodlanmış ve kapılmış arzu ise karşımıza eksiklik olarak çıkmaktadır. Kodlanmış ve kapılmış arzu, Lacancı anlamda "eksik-özne"dir. Eksik-öznede güç, arzunun dışındadır. Arzuya aşkın güç iktidardır. Eksik-özne, daima arzunun nesnesi olarak iktidarı istemektedir. Fakat iktidar ile eksik-özne kendisini tam hissedecektir. Eksiklik olarak arzu, kendi dışındaki farkı tanımaz. Kendi dışındakini "başkası"/"öteki" olarak görür ve bu düşman-başkadan kendisini tanımasını ister. Başka, eksik özne için fark değil, nesnedir. Eksiklik olarak arzu, başkayı nesneleştirildiği oranda özneleşecektir. Başka, nesneleşmeyip fark olarak öz-savunmaya geçtiğindeyse eksik-özne şiddet üzerinden tahakküme geçmektedir. İşte bu noktada şiddetin mikro-politiği, kodlanmış ve kapılmış arzu olarak eksik-özne ve onun tahakkümüdür. Eksik özne, toplumsal olarak farkı tanımaz ve onu nesneleştirmeye çabalar. Bu çalışma açısından ise toplum bir nesne değil, bir çokluk ilişkisi içinde farklanma/farklılaşmadır. Toplum, demokratik ve özgürlükçü niteliğiyle etik-politik bir ilişkisellik olmak durumundadır ki, bu durumda artık "toplum" kavramından değil, "çokluk"tan bahsetmek en doğrusu olacaktır.

Tüm bunlardan hareketle bu çalışma, klasik şiddet teorileri karşısında farklı bir konum alıp artan toplumsal şiddeti mikro-politika olarak çözümlemeyi önerecek ve bunu Spinozacı "arzu" ve Lacancı "eksik-özne" üzerinden tartışmaya açacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arzu, Eksik-özne, Çokluk, Şiddet, Mikro-politika

Abstract

We can say that approaches to violence are handled in the periphery of hegemon psychology and sociology through micro and macro division, that is, the individual-society dichotomy. For this reason, we always see that we come across a normative reading. There is no doubt that macro-referenced explanations hegemon social theory. Whereas, thinking about violence comes from thinking about its micro-physics or its micro-politics. We can examine this micro-politics only through the concepts of "desire" and "force".

Desire should be understood as unconscious flows that establish social relations. Desire is always complete. The concept of force expresses not transcendent desire, but potentia that inherent in desire based on Spinoza. In this sense, desire is not a will or a wish, but a production. Since force is not outside desire, desire has no object. Desire recognizes difference that outside of itself and it turns into desire machines with it. Desire is not suppressed or liberated; it is always coded and grabbed. Slavery means coding and grabbing of desire. Coded and grabbed desire appears as a deficiency. Coded and grabbed desire is the "missing-subject" in the Lacanian sense. In the missing-subject, force is outside of desire. Force that transcends desire is power. The missing-subject always wants power as the object of desire. But power and the missing-subject will feel complete. Desire as a missing does not recognize the difference outside itself. It sees the other that outside of itself and wants to recognize itself from this enemy. The other is the object for the missing subject, not the difference. Missing desire will become subject to the extent that the other is objectified. When the other is not objectified and starts to self-defense as a difference, the missing-subject starts to domination through violence. At this point, the micro-politics of violence is the missing-subject as coded and grabbed desire and its domination. The missing subject does not recognize the difference socially and tries to objectify it. For this study, society is not an object, it is a differentiation that in a relationship of the multitude. Society with its democratic and liberal character, has to be an ethical-political relationality, in which case it would be best to talk about the "multitude" rather than the "society" concept.

Based on all these, this study will take a different position against the classical theories of violence and propose to analyze the increasing social violence as micro politics and open this to discussion through Spinozian "desire" and Lacanian "missing-subject".

Keywords: Desire, Missing-subject, Multitude, Violence, Micro-politics

TÜKKİYE SELÇUKLU DEVLETİ'NİN İNKİŞAFI DÖNEMİNDE YETİŞEN BELLİ BAŞLI ÂLİMLER, İLİM ADAMLARI, ESERLERİ VE İLME HİZMETLERİ

GROWING UP DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SELJUK STATE MAJOR SCHOLARS, SCİENTİSTS, THEİR WORKS AND SCİENTİFİC SERVİCES

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Özet

XI. ve XII. asırlarda Anadolu'da yazılan eserlerin çoğu tabiat bilimlerine ve felsefeye dair iken XIII. asrın ilk çeyreğinden itibaren Anadolu'da telif edilen eserlerin büyük çoğunluğu Tasavvufi –Dini, Edebi ve tıbba dair eserlerdir. Bu değişimin sebepleri ise; Moğol istilası önünden kaçarak Anadolu'ya gelen çok sayıda mutassavıf ve dervişlerin buradaki faaliyetleri sonucunda devrin fikri yapısın etkilemeye başlamışlardır. Bunun yanında Sultanların ilimi teşvik etmeleri ve ilim adamlarını himaye etmeleri birçok âlimin ilgisini Anadolu'ya celbetmiştir. Selçuklular döneminde tasavvufi hayat oldukça canlı ve hareketli bir mahiyet arz etmekteydi. Dönemin tasavvufi çevrelerinde fikri hareketlilikler, deruni terennümler farklı düşünce akımları ve yeni tasavvufi fırkalar vücuda gelmekteydi. Tarikat şeyhleri müritlerinin kabiliyetleri istikametinde gelişmesine, yeni açılımlar kazanmalarına imkân hazırlamaktaydı. Taklit geleneğinden çok tahkik boyutu ön plana çıkarılmakta, müritlerin kendi deneyimlerini ortaya koymalarına ışık tutulmaktaydı.

Anahtar kelimeler: Selçuklular, Anadolu, İlim adamları, medreseler, tasavvuf

Abstract

XI. and XII. While most of the works written in Anatolia in the centuries are about natural sciences and philosophy. Most of the works written in Anatolia since the first quarter of the century are Sufism - Religious, Literary and medical works. The reasons for this change are; As a result of the activities of many mutassavifs and dervishes who escaped from the Mongol invasion and came to Anatolia, they started to affect the intellectual structure of the period. Besides, the Sultans' encouragement of science and their patronage attracted the attention of many scholars to Anatolia. During the Seljuk period, mystical life was very lively and active. In the mystical circles of the period, intellectual movements, deep chants, different currents of thought and new mystical sects were emerging. Sect sheikhs were preparing the opportunity for their followers to develop in line with their abilities and gain new initiatives. The aspect of investigation was brought to the fore rather than the imitation tradition, and the light was shed on the disciples to reveal their own experiences.

Keywords: Seljuks, Anatolia, scholars, madrasahs, mysticism

MEHMED ATA BEY'İN MEMURİYET HAYATI

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Özet

Sultan II.Abdülhamid dönemi bürokratlarından olan Mehmed Ata Bey Beyrut Naibi Mehmed Galib Bey'in oğludur. İstanbul'da doğan Mehmed Ata Bey maliye nezareti bünyesinde memuriyet hayatına başlamıştır. 1901 yılında maliye nezaretindeki görevinden ayrılan Mehmed Ata Bey, ardından Diyarbakır valiliği görevine atanmıştır. Diyarbakır valiliği görevini beş yıl sürdüren Mehmed Ata Bey, buradaki görevinin ardından 1906 yılında Erzurum valiliğine atanmıştır.1906 yılının mart ayı başlarında Erzurum'da başlayan vergi ayaklanması sonucu Erzurum Valisi Mustafa Nazım Paşa'nın görevinden azledilmesiyle Erzurum Valiliği görevi için yeni bir isim olarak Diyarbakır Valisi Mehmed Ata Bey'in ismi ön plana çıkmıştır. Erzurum valiliği görevine 1906 yılının Nisan ayında atanan Mehmed Ata Bey bu görevde altı ay kalabilmiş aynı yılın ekim ayında Şurayı Devlet üyeliğine atanmıştır. Bu görevinin ardından Posta ve Telgraf nazırlığı, Maliye nazırlığı görevlerini de yürüten Mehmed Ata Bey, son olarak Islah-ı Maliye Komisyonu üyeliğini yürütmüştür. Bu çalışmada Maliye kökenli bir bürokrat olarak Dahiliye Nezareti bünyesinde taşra idareciliği görevini yürüten Mehmed Ata Bey'in memuriyet hayatı hakkında bilgi verilecektir. Mevcut literatür bilgilerine ek olarak Osmanlı Arşivi fonlarından birincil kaynaklar değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Mehmet Ata Bey, Bakan, Vali

THE CIVIL SERVICE LIFE OF MEHMED ATA BEY

Abstract

Mehmed Ata Bey, who was one of the bureaucrats of Sultan Abdulhamid II period, was the son of Beirut Naibi Mehmed Galib Bey. Mehmed Ata Bey who was born in Istanbul started his civil service life within the Ministry of Finance. Mehmed Ata Bey, who resigned from his duty in the finance supervision in 1901, was later appointed as the governor of Diyarbakır. Mehmed Ata Bey, who served as the governor of Diyarbakır for five years, was appointed as the governor of Erzurum in 1906 after his duty here. As a result of the tax revolt that started in Erzurum in early March 1906 and the dismissal of Erzurum Governor Mustafa Nazım Pasha from his duty, the name of Diyarbakır Governor Mehmed Ata Bey came to the fore as a new name for the duty of Erzurum Governor. Mehmed Ata Bey, who was appointed as the governor of Erzurum in April 1906, remained in this post for six months and was appointed as a member of the Council of State in October of the same year. Following this duty, Mehmed Ata Bey, who also served as Minister of Post and Telegraph and Minister of Finance, was lastly a member of the Reform Finance Commission. In this study, information will be given about the civil life of Mehmed Ata Bey, who was working as a provincial administration within the Ministry of Internal Affairs as a bureaucrat of finance origin. In addition to the available literature information, primary sources from the Ottoman Archive funds will be evaluated.

Keywords: Mehmed Ata Bey,Minister,Governor

ŞİRVANŞAH ŞAHRUXUN SİKKƏLƏRİ (2009-CU İLİN QƏBƏLƏ DƏFİNƏSİNƏ ƏSASƏN)

COINS OF SHIRVANSHAH SHAHRUKH (BASED ON THE TREASURE OF THE GABALA OF THE YEAR 2009)

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Summary

The exploration of numismatic materials belonging to Shirvanshahs state, which had played a pivotal role in Azerbaijan state history, is of an utmost importance to studying monetary policy as well as revealing public-political events of that period.

Coins which date back to reign of Shahrukh ibn Farrukh (942-946 = 1535 -1539), 10th monarch of the Darbendis (1382- 1538) , the third generation of Shirvanshahs (861-1538) located in territory of Azerbaijan, are being protected and exhibited in Numismatic Foundation in National Museum of History of Azerbaijan of ANAS.

Coin treasure (totally: 162 copper tokens) unearthed in Gabala region in 2009 and preserved in Numismatic Foundation of National Museum of History of Azerbaijan of ANAS was first explored in this article. According to numismatic destination, it was determined that treasure coins had been inscribed in Islamic hijri calendar 942-945 =1535-1538 , in Shamakhi during the reign of Shahrukh ibn Farrukh Yassar.

Produced in Shamakhi inscription house, such coins weigh 0.98g, with 11.2-11.6 mm diameter. Additionally, its nominal is indicated by 2(two) names – tenge (with the description of Azerbaijani numismatic scientists- Professor M.Seyfeddini and Professor Ali Rajabli accordingly), and aghcha (turkish- akhche; contemporary foreign researchers such as G.Zlobin and so forth).

According to numismatic reports, silver coins along with half tokens are known about the dynasty of Shahrukh ibn Farrukh. There is no gold or copper coins related to the same period.

Inscription year was noted on those silver coins in the Arabic language in hijri history in Shamakhi token house, written "sultan" on behalf of Shirvanshah Shahrukh.

These sorts of coins discovered in a variety of districts of Azerbaijan have been marked by the author who has drawn conclusions regarding the monetary policy of those days and shown methodological recommendations. In this regard, he referred to Gabala treasure and existing numismatic researches.

The article holds a significance for numismatists, archaeologists, learners of craftsmanship and for those who are interested in medieval history of Azerbaijan.

Keywords: Shirvanshahs, Shahrux, coin, treasure, Gabala, Numismatic, akhcha

THE ROLE OF DERBENT CITY IN ARAB-KHAZAR RELATIONS

Ahmadov Magerram

Summary

The research was conducted in order to reveal the role of Derbent city in Arab-Khazar relations. The author of the article researched the role of the city in initial historical resources and scientific literature.

After critical analisys of the scientific literature the author come to conclusion that Derbent city played a key role in Arab-Khazar relations.

Keywords: Khalifat, khazars, arabs, Derbend, relations

МЕСТО ДЕРБЕНТА В АРАБО-ХАЗАРСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЯХ

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ƏRƏB- XƏZƏR MÜNASİBƏTLƏRİNDƏ DƏRBƏNDİN YERİ

Xülasə

Məqalədə ərəblərlə xəzərlər arasındakı münasibətlərdə Dərbənd şəhərinin əhəmiyyəti araşdırılmışdır. Məqalənin müəllifi ərəbdilli ilkin mənbələr və elmi ədəbiyyatlar əsasında ərəb-xəzər münasibətlərinin müxtəlif mərhələlərində Dərbənd şəhərinin rolunu nəzərdən keçirmişdir.

Müəllif elmi ədəbiyyatların tənqidi təhlili əsasında bele bir qənaətə gəlmişdir ki, Dərbənd şəhəri ərəb-xəzər münasibətlərində açar rolu oynamışdır.

Açar sözlər: Xilafət, xəzərlər, ərəblər, Dərbənd, münasibətlər

KONYA VALİSİ MEHMED FERİD PAŞA'NIN BURDUR-AKŞEHİR-EĞİRDİR İZLENİMLERİ

THE IMPRESSIONS OF KONYA GOVERNOR MEHMED FERID PASHA FROM BURDUR-AKŞEHİR-EĞİRDİR

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Özet

Anadolu coğrafyasının önemli bir vilayeti olan Konya, bulunduğu konum itibariyle geniş bir coğrafi alana yayılmıştır. Osmanlı Devleti zamanında da bu özelliğiyle dikkat çeken Konya, Burdur ve Isparta'nın da bağlı olduğu vilayet konumunda olmuştur. Geçmişten günümüze tahıl üretimiyle Osmanlı Devleti için önemli bir nokta olan Konya vilayeti, tarihinde çok önemli valilerin görev yaptığı bir vilayet olarak dikkat çekmektedir. 1898-1902 yılları arasında Konya valiliği yapan Avlonyalı Mehmed Ferid Paşa bu devlet adamlarından bir tanesidir. Mehmed Ferid Paşa, Sultan Abdülhamid dönemi üst düzey bürokratı olarak önemli görevlerde bulunmuş, Konya valiliğinin ardından sadrazamlık koltuğuna oturmuştur. Valilik görevi süresince önemli projelere imza atan Mehmed Ferid Paşa, Konya vilayetinin kalkınması için çaba sarfetmiştir. Mehmed Ferid Paşa, Konya merkezi başta olmak üzere vilayete bağlı sancak ve kazalara çeşitli geziler düzenlemiş ve problemleri yerinde araştırmıştır. Bu çalışmamızda Konya Valisi Mehmed Ferid Paşa'nın 1902 yılı Nisan ayında çıktığı ve 18 gün süren Burdur, Akşehir, Hamidabad ve Antalya gezileri hakkında kendisinin bizzat hazırladığı raporu değerlendireceğiz. Söz konusu gezi sonrası şahsi gözlemlerini içeren söz konusu rapor, Teke yöresinin sosyo-ekonomik gelişmişlik ve ihtiyaçlarının araştırılması açısından önem arz etmektedir. Osmanlı Arşiv fonları ışığında yapılacak bu çalışma başta Konya vilayeti olmak üzere Burdur ve Isparta kazaları hakkında kaleme alınmış mevcut literatür bilgilerine ciddi katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rapor, Avlonyalı Mehmed Ferid, Konya, Burdur

Abstract

Konya, which is an important province of Anatolian geography, is spread over a wide geographical area due to its location. Drawing attention with this feature during the Ottoman Empire, Konya became the province to which Burdur and Isparta were also affiliated. Konya province, which has been an important point for the Ottoman Empire with its grain production from past to present, draws attention as a province where very important governors served in its history. Avlonian Mehmed Ferid Pasha, who was the governor of Konya between 1898-1902, is one of these statesmen. Mehmed Ferid Pasha had important duties as a senior bureaucrat during the reign of Sultan Abdulhamid, and after being the governor of Konya, he took the seat of the grand vizier. Mehmed Ferid Pasha, who carried out important projects during his duty as governor, made an effort for the development of Konya province. Mehmed Ferid Pasha organized various trips to the provincial sanjaks and districts, especially the center of Konya, and investigated the problems on site. In this study, we will evaluate the report

prepared by Konya Governor Mehmed Ferid Pasha about his 18-day trips to Burdur, Akşehir, Hamidabad and Antalya, which he went out in April 1902. The report, which includes his personal observations after the said trip, is important in terms of researching the socio-economic development and needs of the Teke region. This study, which will be carried out in the light of the Ottoman Archive funds, will make a serious contribution to the existing literature information on the Konya province, Burdur and Isparta districts.

Keywords: Report, Avlonian Mehmed Ferid, Konya, Burdur

TO THE REGION OF GEOPOLITICAL OBJECTS IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS LEVEL OF IMPACT: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Summary

The article examines Russia's position on the influence of geopolitical entities in the South Caucasus region. It is noted that the rich energy resources and geostrategic importance of the CG accelerate the competition of the major powers in the region. Among other actors in the region, the United States and Russia are competing. Russia has taken a number of steps to maintain its power in the region, but as a result of misguided policies, anti-Russian forces in the Caucasus have grown stronger and pro-US. Russia, which lost power in the region after the collapse of the USSR, has taken a number of steps to regain that power: the CIS has been established.

As one of Russia's most important countries in the region, Russia is being investigated in specific "aspects" of its relations with Georgia, as Georgia's oil and natural gas projects are on a transit route. The new security doctrine formed by Putin is also analyzed.

In Russia's relations with Armenia in the South Caucasus, Armenia is considered to be Russia's "vassal" economically, politically and militarily.

It is noted that Russia's policy towards Azerbaijan differs from that of the changing government. It is noted that after the coming to power of President Heydar Aliyev, tensions in Azerbaijani-Russian relations have decreased. Russia, which is trying to keep Azerbaijan under its influence due to its natural resources and favorable geographical position, also supports Armenia in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. However, some recent military operations, especially the events of April 2016, have shown what the military strength of the Azerbaijani army is capable of. Azerbaijan has a balanced and prudent policy, and makes quick diplomatic moves in a timely manner. Today, the Azerbaijani government is working hard to maintain stability, achieve development in all areas and liberate its lands from occupation.

Keywords: South Caucasus, Russia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, geopolitical, geoeconomic, competition

РЕГИОН ГЕОПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ ОБЪЕКТОВ ЮЖНОГО КАВКАЗА УРОВЕНЬ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ: РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ

Резюме

В статье исследуется позиция России в отношении влияния геополитических субъектов в регионе Южного Кавказа. Отмечается, что богатые энергоресурсы и геостратегическое значение ЮК ускоряют конкуренцию крупных держав в регионе. Среди других игроков в регионе конкурируют США и Россия. Россия предприняла ряд шагов для сохранения своей власти в регионе, но в результате ошибочной политики антироссийские силы на Кавказе стали сильнее и проамерикански настроены. Россия, потерявшая власть в регионе после распада СССР, предприняла ряд шагов, чтобы вернуть себе это могущество: было создано СНГ.

Как одна из важнейших стран России в регионе, Россия исследуется в конкретных «аспектах» ее отношений с Грузией, поскольку проекты Грузии по добыче нефти и газа находятся на транзитном пути. Также анализируется новая доктрина безопасности, сформированная Путиным.

В отношениях России с Арменией на Южном Кавказе Армения считается "вассалом" России в экономическом, политическом и военном отношении.

Отмечается, что политика России в отношении Азербайджана отличается от смены правительства, отмечается, что после прихода к власти президента Гейдара Алиева напряженность в азербайджано-российских отношениях снизилась. Россия, которая пытается удержать Азербайджан под своим влиянием из-за его природных ресурсов и выгодного географического положения, также поддерживает Армению в нагорно-карабахском конфликте. Однако некоторые недавние военные операции, особенно события апреля 2016 года, показали, на что способна военная мощь азербайджанской армии. Азербайджан проводит взвешенную и осторожную политику и своевременно предпринимает быстрые дипломатические шаги. Сегодня правительство Азербайджана прилагает все усилия, чтобы сохранить стабильность, добиться развития во всех областях и освободить свои земли от оккупации.

Ключевые слова: Южный Кавказ, Россия, Азербайджан, Грузия, Армения геополитический, геоэкономический, конкуренция

DEMOKRAT PARTİ İKTİDARI DÖNEMİNDE YAVRU VATAN MESELESİ

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Özet

Akdeniz'in üçüncü büyük adası olan Kıbrıs Adası, 16. yüzyıla kadar Mısır, Hitit, Asur, Bizans gibi çeşitli devletlerin hâkimiyeti altına girmiştir. Ada 1517 tarihinde Venediklilerden alınarak Osmanlı hâkimiyetine geçmiştir. 1878'de Osmanlı Devleti ve İngiltere arasında yapılan anlaşma sonucunda adada İngiliz yönetimi başlamıştır. Kıbrıs'ın İngiltere'ye verilmesi Lozan Antlaşması ile kesinleşmiştir. Kıbrıs sorunu uzun zamanlar boyunca Türk Dış Politikası kapsamında bir problem teşkil etmektedir. İkinci Cihan Harbi sonrasında İngiltere'nin politikasını değiştirerek yavaş yavaş adadan çekilmeye başladığı dönemde Kıbrıs'ta Türk ve Yunan nüfus mücadelesi başlamıştır. İngiltere'nin adayı tahliye planı açıklanınca Türkiye tarihsel, coğrafi, stratejik olarak önemli olan ada ile daha yakından ilgilenmeye başlamıştır. Bu ilgiyle birlikte Demokrat Parti dönemi dış politikaların en önemlisi hiç kuşkusuz Kıbrıs olmuştur. Demokrat Parti'nin 10 yıllık iktidarı boyunca Kıbrıs'ta iki toplumlu devlet yapısının temelleri atılmıştır. Bu süreçte Türkiye ilk başlarda İngiltere egemenliğinde devam eden düzenin bozulmadan sürmesinden yana tavır takınmıştır. Diğer devletlerin ada üzerindeki emellerinden dolayı Türkiye'nin Kıbrıs Adası'na yönelik tavrını değiştirmiştir. Adada 1955 yılında Taksim tezi ön plana çıkmıştır. Yapılan Londra Konferansı sonrası Türkiye Kıbrıs sorununda taraf haline gelmiş, Zürih ve Londra Antlaşmaları sonucunda Türkiye, İngiltere ve Yunanistan Ada üzerinde garantör devletler olmuştur. Demokrat Parti iktidarı döneminin sonuna kadar sıklıkla Yunanistan'ın Kıbrıs Adası üzerindeki tezleri ve istekleri çürütülmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Demokrat Parti, Londra Konferansı, 6-7 Eylül Olayları, Kıbrıs Sorunu, Enosis, Taksim

THE FOSTER-LAND AFFAIRUS DURING THE DEMOKRATIC PARTY RULE

Abrasct

Cyprus Island is the third largest island in the Mediterranean. Until the 16th century, it was under the domination of various states such as Egypt, Hittite, Assyrian and Byzantine. It was taken from the Venetians in 1517 and passed into the Ottoman domination. As a result of the agreement between Ottoman England and 1878, the British administration started on the island. The transfer of Cyprus to England was finalized by the Treaty of Lausanne. The Cyprus problem has been a problem under Turkish Foreign Policy for a long time. After the Second World War, when the United Kingdom began to withdraw gradually by changing the plan, the population struggle, which included Turkish and Greek, started on Cyprus Island. Candidate evacuation plans by the UK duyulunca Turkey historical, geographical, has started to deal more closely with the strategic island which is important. The most important of the Democratic Party period foreign policies was undoubtedly Cyprus. Throughout the 10-year rule, the

foundations of a bi-communal state structure were laid in Cyprus. Since Turkey is the first in order to keep intact the continuing domination of England. In this case, he argued that the island should be given to him completely in case of a change. The Taksim thesis came to the fore in 1955 on the island. Following the London Conference has become party in Turkey Cyprus problem. Zurich and London Agreements As a result, Turkey has become the guarantor states Britain and Greece on the island. Until the end of the Democratic Party rule, Greece's theses and demands on the Island of Cyprus were frequently tried to be refuted.

Keywords: Democratic Party, the London Conference, 6-7 September Events, the Cyprus problem, Enosis, Taksim

İTALYA CUMHURBAŞKANI GIOVANNI GRONCHI'NİN TÜRKİYE ZİYARETİ

ITALIAN PRESIDENT GIOVANNI GRONCHI'S VISIT TO TURKEY

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Özet

Yabancı ülkelerin devlet başkanlarının Türkiye'ye gerçekleştirdikleri ziyaretler, Türkiye'nin gerek dış gerekse iç siyaseti hakkında bilgiler vermektedir. Ziyaretler kapsamında hazırlanan programlar, verilen söylevler ve basında yer alan haber ve yorumlar dönemin siyasi durumunu ortaya koyması bakımından önem taşımaktadır. Bu ziyaretlerden birisi 11 Kasım 1957 tarihinde Türkiye'nin Akdeniz'deki komşusu, NATO'da müttefiki olan İtalya'nın Cumhurbaşkanı Gıovannı Gronchı tarafından gerçekleştirilmiştir. Gronchı, Dışişleri Bakanı ve yanındaki 15 kişilik heyetle Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Cumhurbaşkanı Celal Bayar'ın daveti ile Türkiye'ye dört günlük bir seyahat gerçekleştirmiştir.

Resmi tören ve geniş halk katılımıyla karşılanan Gronchı ve eşinin Türkiye ziyareti basında geniş yer bulmuş, Türk basını İtalya için "Dost, müttefik" gibi yapıcı ifadeler kullanmıştır. Cumhurbaşkanı ve maiyetindekiler için hükümet tarafından geniş bir program hazırlanmış, herhangi bir aksaklık meydana gelmemesi için yoğun çaba sarf edilmiştir. Hazırlanan programda Cumhurbaşkanını karşılayan heyette bulunacak kişilerden, programa uygun olarak giyilmesi gereken kıyafetlere kadar tüm ayrıntılar planlanmış, eklenen krokilerle de ziyaretin gerçekleşeceği yerler belirlenmiştir.

21 pare top atışı ile selamlanan Gronchı ve heyetine refakat etmesi için sivil ve askeri mihmandarlar görevlendirilmiştir. Bu ziyaretle ilgili Türk basınında çıkan haberlerde İtalyan Cumhurbaşkanının Türkiye'yi ziyareti farklı yorumlamalara neden olmuştur. Ziyaretin siyasi yakınlaşma olduğunu düşünenler kadar ekonomik kaygılarla yapıldığını dile getirenler de olmuştur.

Bu çalışmada İtalyan Cumhurbaşkanı Gronchı'nin Türkiye'yi ziyaretinin basına yansımaları ile birlikte ziyaret kapsamında yapılan yorumlar değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İtalya, Türkiye, Gıovannı Gronchı, Celal Bayar.

Abstract

The visits of the heads of state of foreign countries to Turkey provide information about Turkey's foreign and domestic politics. The programs prepared within the scope of the visits, the speeches given and the news and comments in the press are important in terms of revealing the political situation of the period. One of these visits was made on 11 November 1957 by Italian President Giovanni Gronchi, Turkey's neighbor in the Mediterranean and ally in NATO. Gronchi made a four-day trip to Turkey at the invitation of the Minister of foreign affairs and the president of the Republic of Turkey, Celal Bayar, with a delegation next to him.

Gronchi and his wife's visit to Turkey, which was met with an official ceremony and wide public participation, found a wide place in the press, and the Turkish press used constructive expressions such as "friend, ally" for Italy. A broad program has been prepared

by the government for the president and his entourage, and intensive efforts have been made to avoid any disruption. In the prepared program, all details are planned, from the people who will be in the delegation meeting the president to the clothes that should be worn in accordance with the program, and the places where the visit will take place are determined with the added sketches.

21 civilian and military hosts were assigned to accompany Gronchi and his delegation, who were greeted by Pare cannon fire. In Turkish media reports about this visit, the Italian President's visit to Turkey has caused different interpretations. There have been those who have expressed economic concerns as well as those who think the visit is a political rapprochement.

In this study, the comments made within the scope of the visit will be evaluated together with the press reflections of the Italian President's visit to Turkey.

Keywords: Italy, Turkey, Gıovannı Gronchı, Celal Bayar.

ESKİ MEZOPOTAMYA'DA SAVAŞ ARABALARININ GELİŞİMİ

DEVELOPMENT OF CHARIOTS IN ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIA

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Özet

Tarihöncesi dönemlerde insanoğlu ağırlıkları el, kol, baş gibi vücudun farklı uzuvlarıyla taşımıştır. Örneğin avladığı hayvanları ve topladığı bitkileri sırtında taşıyan İnsanoğlu,taşıyamayacağı kadar ağır yükleri ip veya agaç kökleri yardımıyla istediği yere götürmüştür. Sürüklenen yük ve zemin arasında sürtünmeyi en aza indiren araçlar kızaklardır. İlk Ahşap kompozit kızaklar, kuzey kutup Avrupa'sındaki erken avcı-balıkçı toplumları tarafından neolitik dönemde kullanılmış olmalıdır. Bu kullanılan kızakların ilk evcilleştirilen hayvan olan köpekler tarafından çekildiği kabul edilir. Ancak kızakların köpekler tarafından çekildiğine dair herhangi bir kanıt bulunmamıştır. Ayrıca Bu kızaklar sadece kuzey kutup avrupasında kar üzerinde kullanılmamıştır. Aynı zamanda bozkır ve Mezopotamya'nın kurak alanlarda da kullanıldığına dair ip uçları bulunmaktadır.

Yapılan arkeolojik çalışmalar sonucunda iki ve dört tekerlekli arabalar hakkında bilgi veren çok sayıda malzeme ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Bu arkeolojik malzemelerden ilki Güney Mezopotamya'da yer alan Urukta Eanna tapınağının çevresinde bulunan kil tabletlerden gelmektedir. M.Ö. 3200'lü yıllara tarihlenen bu kil tabletler üzerinde betimlenen dört tekerlekli veya kızaklı araçların üzeri bir gölgelikle kapatılmıştır. Bu araçlar büyük bir ihtimalle insan veya tanrı heykelleri taşımacılığında kullanılmış olmalıdır. Dört tekerlekli araçlara dair diğer bir örnek ise Güney Polonyada Bronocice yerleşmesinde Trichterbecke(TRB) kültürüne ait M.Ö. 3500-3350 yıllarına tarihlenen, kil maşrabanın üzerinde görülmektedir. Kabın üzerinde betimlenen araba fiğürü dört tekerlekli bir vagonu göstermektedir. Kabın üzerindeki vagon motifi 1.8 santimetre genişliğinde ve 1.5 santimetre uzunluğundadır. Vagon gövdesinin köşelerine yerleştirilmiş dört tekerleği, bu gövdenin merkezinde "stepne" olarak tanımlanan ancak bir tekne veya ritüel nesneyi temsil edebilen ek bir dairesel eleman ve dikey olarak uzanan bir tutamak veya bağlantı içerir ve kabın üzerinde üçtane dört tekerlekli araba betimlemesi görülür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mezopotamya, savaş Arabası, Kızak, Tekerlek,Vagon

Abstract

In prehistoric times, human beings carried the weights with different parts of the body such as hand, arm and head. For example, man carrying the animals he hunted and the plants he collected on his back carried the heavy loads he could not carry wherever he wanted with the help of rope or tree roots. Skids are the vehicles that minimize friction between the drifting load and the ground.

As a result of the archaeological studies, many materials providing information about two and four wheeled cars have been found. The first of these archaeological materials comes from the clay tablets found around the Urukta Eanna temple in Southern Mesopotamia. The

four-wheeled or sledded vehicles depicted on these clay tablets dating back to the 3200's BC were covered with a canopy. These vehicles should have been used for transporting human or god statues. Another example of four-wheeled vehicles is that of the Trichterbecke (TRB) culture in the Bronocice settlement in Southern Poland. It is seen on a clay bowl, dated to 3500-3350 BC. The wagon motif depicted on the container is 1.8 centimeters wide and 1.5 centimeters long. It contains four wheels located at the corners of the wagon body, an additional circular element in the center of this hull described as a "spare wheel" but may represent a boat or ritual object, and a vertically extending handle or link, and three four-wheeled carriages are depicted on the container.

Keywords: Mesopotamia, Chariot, Sled, Wheel, Wagon

AZƏRBAYCAN SSR II DÜNYA MÜHARİBƏSİNDƏN SONRAKI İLLƏRDƏ (1946-1950-Cİ İLLƏRDƏ)

AZERBAIJAN SSR IN THE YEARS AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR (1946-1950)

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Xülasə

Üstündən 75 il keçməsinə baxmayaraq, nəticələri Azərbaycan xalqı üçün ağır olan II Dünya müharibəsindən sonrakı illərdə Azərbaycan SSR-də ictimai, siyasi, sosial və iqtisadi vəziyyət acınacaqlı idi. Müharibədən sonra qazanılmış qələbədən İ. Stalin özünün diktatura tipli hakimiyyətini daha da möhkəmləndirmək üçün istifadə etməyə başladı. Xalqın qayğısına qalmaq, müharibədən sonra yaranmış ağır sosial-iqtisadi problemləri həll etmək əvəzinə, bütün ölkədə cəza tədbirləri daha da gücləndirilmişdi. Xalqımızın ən qabaqcıl nümayəndələri, ictimai xadimlər, məsələn, Mirzə İbrahimov, Səməd Vurğun, Üzeyir Hacıbəyov, Heydər Hüseynov və b. təqib və təzyiqlərə məruz qalırdılar. Azərbaycan alimləri mövcud rejimin ideologiyasından azacıq kənara çıxan istənilən fikir və düşüncəsinə görə dərhal həbs və sürgün edilir, repressiyalara məruz qalırdılar. Onların əsərləri isə qadağan olunurdu. Hakim ideologiyanın tarix elmi üzərində təzyiqi daha da gücləmişdi. Azərbaycan xalqının soykökü məsələsi qəsdən təhrif olunurdu. Şimali Azərbaycan torpaqlarının Rusiyaya könüllü birləşməsi kimi qeyri-elmi, uydurma fikirlər irəli sürülürdü. Azərbaycanın tarixi torpaqlarına qəsdlər də davan edirdi. Belə ki, Azərbaycan əhalisinin Ermənistan SSR adlandırılan torpaqlarımızdan deportasiya olunması bu dövrə təsadüf edir. Bunun müqabilində iqtisadi, sosial və mədəni həyatda inkişaf təzahür edirdi. Neft və qaz hasilatı artmışdı. Müharibədən sonrakı illərdə Azərbaycan iqtisadiyyatında kənd təsərrüfatının inkişafı sənayeyə nisbətən ləng gedirdi. Kənd təsəsrrüfatı daha çox əkin sahələrinin genişləndirilməsi yolu ilə (ekstensiv yolla) gedirdi. Kənd təsəsrrüfatı məhsullarının istehsalı zamanı mərkəzin maraqları əsas götürülürdü. Bu dövrdə təhsil sahəsində yeni islahatlar həyata keçirilmiş, 1945-ci ildən orta məktəblərdə buraxılış imtahanları tərbiq edilmiş, məktəbi əla qiymətlərlə bitirənlərə qızıl və gümüş medalların verilməsinə başlanmışdı.

Açar sözlər: Azərbaycan SSR, müharibə, iqtisadiyyat, mərkəz

Abstract

Despite the fact that 75 years have passed, in Azerbaijani SSR, the communal, political, social, and economic situation was deplorable for the people who suffered from severe consequences of World War II. Stalin began to use this victory in order to strengthen his dictatorial power. Instead of being concerned about society and solving the serious socio-economic problems that arose after the war, punitive measures were intensified throughout the country. The most famous representatives and public figures of our society, for example, Mirza Ibrahimov, Samad Vurgun, Uzeyir Hajibeyov, Heydar Huseynov, and others. were under

persecution and pressure. Azerbaijani scholars were immediately arrested, deported, and persecuted for any ideas or thoughts that deviated slightly from the ideology of the existing regime. Their works were banned. The pressure of the prevailing ideology on the science of history intensified. The issue of the ancestral roots of the Azerbaijani people was deliberately distorted. Unscientific, fictitious ideas were put forward, such as the voluntary annexation of the lands of Northern Azerbaijan to Russia. Encroachment of our historical lands also continued. Thus, the deportation of the Azerbaijani population from our lands which was called the Armenian SSR coincides with this period. In return, there was progress in economic, social, and cultural life. Oil and gas production increased. During the post-war years, the development of agriculture was relatively slow compared to the industry in the Azerbaijani economy. Agriculture was based on the expansion of arable lands (extensive way). The interests of the center were considered for agricultural production. During this period, new reforms were implemented in the field of education, since 1945, final exams were introduced in secondary schools, and gold and silver medals were awarded to graduates with excellent grades.

Keywords: Azerbaijan SSR, war, economy, center

OSMANLI TOPLUMUNDA DİLENCİ TİPLERİ

BEGGAR TYPES IN THE OTTOMAN SOCIETY

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Özet

Dilenme ve dilencilik yalnızca günümüz toplumlarının bir olgusu olmayıp kökleri çok eskilere dayanmaktadır. Osmanlı İstanbulu'nda dilenciliğin kökeni kuşkusuz Bizans dönemine kadar uzanır. Osmanlı toplumunda dilenciler başlı başına bir esnaf zümresi olup, çok çeşitlilik arz etmektedir. Devlet belli bir dönem, İslam dininin bir gereği olarak, kimsesi olmayan, hasta, sakat, âmâ, felçli vb. olanların dilenmelerine izin vermiştir. Ancak bunun suiistimal edildiği de bilinen bir gerçektir. XVI. yüzyıldan başlayarak son dönemlere kadar arşiv belgeleri, eski İstanbul'u anlatan bazı eserler, seyahatnameler gibi eserlerde ve bazı ikincil kaynaklarda bir takım dilenci tipleri dikkati çekmektedir. Bu bildiride ilk ve ikincil kaynaklardan hareketle, İstanbul merkezli olarak, Osmanlı toplumunda cenaze dilencileri, külhanbeyleri, goygoycular (hoygoycular), kasideciler, sebilciler, ıskatçılar, sakatlar, sakat olmadığı halde sakat gibi dilenenler, Arap dilenciler, kadın dilenciler, çocuk dilenciler, taşradan zaman zaman İstanbul'a gelerek belirli yerlerde dilenen mevsimlik dilenciler, muhtaç olmadığı halde karnı tok dahi olsa gözleri doymayan dilenciler gibi bazı dilenci tipleri ve dilenme tarzları ele alınarak dilenci profili çizilmeye çalışılacaktır. Ayrıca padişahların Cuma namazı, göç, biniş, askerî sefer ve av seferleri gibi bir yerden başka bir yere gidiş ve dönüşlerini fırsat bilip tezkere sunarak sultandan sadaka uman ve onun ihsanına nail olanlar gibi farklı unsurlara da bu bildiride yer verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı, Toplum, Dilenciler.

Abstract

Begging and beggars are not the phenomenon of only present time, but its origin goes to very ancient times. In the Ottoman Istanbul, origins of begging base to the Byzantium times. In the Ottoman society, beggars are tradesmen have on their own class who also has very different kinds. The government allowed the people beg who haven't any relatives, who are ill, handicapped, blind, paralyzed, etc. However it's obviously actual, this was misused. Starting from the 16th century until the last periods of the Ottoman Empire, some types of beggars are remarkable in archival documents, some books about old İstanbul, some travelogues and some secondary sources. In the Ottoman society, the begging style and beggar types in this study, by using the primary and secondary sources and determining Istanbul as the center, some beggar types as funeral beggars, hoodlums, food beggars, poem reader beggars, freeloader beggars, graveyard beggars, handicapped beggars, fake-handicapped beggars, Arabic beggars, women beggars, children beggars, seasonal beggars, arbitrary beggars, etc. and their begging styles will be exposed and the beggar profile will be tried to be drawn. During the departure and return of the sultan to some places (Friday prayers, immigration, military expedition, hunting expedition) those who want to charity will be also included in this study.

Keywords: Ottoman, Society, Beggars.

GÖÇERLERİN MEDENİLİĞİ* VE YERLEŞİKLİK ALGISI
CIVILIZATION OF NOMADS AND THE PERCEPTION OF SETTLEDNESS

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Özet

Türk Tarihinin erken dönemleri söz konusu olduğunda öne çıkan ve daha çok vurgulanan mesele, konargöçer yaşam tarzıdır. O kadar ki, bu konuya çok fazla odaklanılması, Türklerin çok eski dönemlerden itibaren yerleşik kültürü de tanıdıkları ve bizzat deneyimledikleri gerçeğinin çoğu zaman göz ardı edilmesine neden olmaktadır. Geleneksel yaklaşımın Türkleri "göçebe" olarak tanımlayıp medeniyetsiz ilan etmesinin de bunda payı vardır. Zira Türklüğü göçebelikle, medeniliği de şehir yaşamı, dolayısıyla yerleşiklik ile eşitleyen bir algı söz konusu olmuştur. Oysa Türklerin yaşam tarzına bakıldığında onların mevsim koşullarına göre yaylak ve kışlaklar arasında sistemli bir şekilde yer değiştirirken son derece zengin bir kültürel yaşamın da sahibi oldukları net şekilde görülmektedir. Bu zenginlik sayesindedir ki, göçerler çoğu konuda yerleşik komşularına örnek teşkil ederek onların hayatına önemli dokunuşlarda bulunabilmişlerdir. Göçer-yerleşik ilişkileri her iki taraf için de etkileşimi kaçınılmaz kılarken göçerler açısından bakıldığında bunun yanı sıra belki bir miktar kafa karışıklığını da beraberinde getirdiği söylenebilir. Nitekim göçerlerin yerleşiklik konusunda zaman zaman yaşadıkları ikilem bunu göstermektedir. Türklerde şehir izleri oldukça eskidir ve Türk şehri sahip olunan kültürel özelliklerin bir yansıması olarak ortaya çıkmış gözükmektedir.

Bu çalışma bir yandan "göçerliğin medeniliğine" dikkat çekerken bir yandan da Türklerin konsak mı göçsek mi ikilemini yansıtmayı amaçlamış; göçerlerin yerleşiklerle olan tanışıklığı ve ilişkilerinin genel çerçevesini, Türk kültüründe erken dönemlerden itibaren görülen yerleşikliğin izlerini ve Türk şehrinin en belirgin özelliklerini konu edinmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konargöçerlik, Yerleşiklik, Şehir, Eski Türkler, İslam Öncesi

CIVILIZATION OF NOMADS AND THE PERCEPTION OF SETTLEDNESS

Abstract

When it comes to the earlier periods of Turkish history, the most prominent and emphasized issue is the nomadic lifestyle. So much so that the over-focussing on this issue has caused the fact that the Turkish had been acquainted with settled culture and and experienced it first hand from the earliest periods to be overlooked. The traditional approach which descibes the Turkish as "nomad" and announce them to be uncivilized has also contributed to this issue. As a result, being Turkish has been associated with nomadism and civilization with city life, and consequally settledness, in this common perception. However, it can be clearly seen in the Turkish lifestyle that they had a rather rich cultural life while systematically translocating between the summer pastures and winter quarters depending on the seasonal conditions. It was

* Bu ifade, Salih Özçamca, "Türklerin Göçebeliği Hakkında Birkaç Not", Hacettepe Üniversitesi Türkiyat Araştırmaları, Yıl 2007, Cilt, Sayı 7, s. 180'de "göçebeliğin medeniliği" biçiminde yer almaktadır.

because of this cultural richness that the nomads could prove to be an example for their settled neighbors in many subjects and affected their lives in a significant way. While nomad-settled relationships has made the interraction unavoidable for both sides, it can also be said to have brought about a certain amount of confusion from the nomad's point of view. The occasional dilemma the nomads had regarding the settled life is indicative of such confusion. The signs of city life are quite old in the Turkish and the Turkish city seems to have appeared as a reflection of their cultural characteristics.

The aim of this research, on the one hand, is to draw attention to the "civilization of nomadism" and, on the other hand, to reflect the dilemma of the Turkish regarding whether to settle or migrate while discussing the nomad's acquaintedness and the general framework of their relationship with the the settled, the signs of settledness apparent from the earliest periods of Turkish culture and the most distinct aspects of the Turkish city.

Keywords: Nomadism, Settledness, City, Old Turks, Pre-Islamic

MALATYA SANCAĞI NÜFUS DEFTERLERİNİN TANITIMI

PRESENTATION OF POPULATION BOOKS FROM MALATYA SANJAK

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Özet

Osmanlı Devleti klasik dönemde bir bölge veya coğrafyayı ele geçirdikten sonra vergi kaynaklarının tespiti ve tımar sisteminin gereği olarak fethedilen yerin tespit edilmesi için çalışmalar yapmıştır. Bu işleme tahrir bu işlemler sonrasında tutulan kayıtların bulunduğu defterlere ise Tapu Tahrir Defterleri adı verilmiştir. Tahrir defterlerinde yer alan kayıtlar, özellikle yerel tarih araştırmalarında ana kaynak niteliğindedir. Yerel tarihçilik konusunda birçok konuda bilgiler vermektedir. 17.ve 18. Yüzyıllarda ise hem yerel tarih araştırmaları konusunda hem de nüfus tespiti konusunda önem arz eden arşiv kaynakları avarız ve cizye defterleri olmuştur. Cizye ve avarız defterleri sadece cizye ve avarız vergisine tabi olan haneleri hakkında bilgi vermektedir. Vergiden muaf olanlar çoğu zaman kayıt dışı tutulmuştur. Bu nedenle sadece cizye ve avarız defterleri kullanarak bir bölgenin sosyo-ekonomik yapısı ve demografik yapısını ortaya koymak mümkün değildir. 19. Yüzyılda ise bir bölgenin sosyo-ekonomik yapısı ve demografik yapısını ele almak için başvurulan bir diğer arşiv kaynağı Nüfus defterleri olmuştur. Bu çalışmamızda Malatya'da yapılan ilk sayım olan 1250/1835 tarihli Nüfus defterinden başlanarak 1261/1845 tarihine kadar olan Nüfus defterlerinin tanıtımı yapılacaktır.

Anahtar kelime: Nüfus defterleri, Osmanlı Devleti, yerel tarih.

Abstract

After the Ottoman Empire seized a region or geography in the classical period, it carried out studies to determine the tax sources and to determine the conquered place as a requirement of the manorial system. This process is referred to as the records, records held after these transactions are called Land Registry Books. The records in the cadastral record books are the main sources of research especially in local history studies. It provides information on many issues related to local historiography. In the 17th and 18th centuries, archival resources, which are important for both local history research and population determination, have been avarız (a special kind of tax in the Ottoman Empire) and jizya books. Jizya and avarız books only provide information about families subject to jizya and avarız tax. Tax exempt people are often unregistered. Therefore, it is not possible to reveal the socio-economic structure and demographic structure of a region by using only jizya and avariz books. In the 19th century, another archive resource used to address the socio-economic structure and demographic structure of a region was the Population books. In this study, the first census held in Malatya, starting from the 1250/1835 dated Population book, will be introduced until the date of 1261/1845.

Anahtar kelime: Population books, Ottoman Empire, local history

MALATYA SANCAĞI BOSTANCI MAHALLESİNİN SOSYAL YAPISI (1842-1843)

ECONOMIC AND EXTERNAL STRUCTURE OF BOSTANCI DISTRICT IN MALATYA SANJAK (1842-1843)

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Özet

Osmanlı Devleti de kurulduğu dönemden itibaren toprakları üzerinde yaşayan halkın ekonomik durumunu görmek için nüfus ve mal tespiti yapmıştır. Klasik dönemde nüfus sayımları denilebilecek ilk çalışmalar, tahrir şeklinde olmuştur. Bu tahrirler, ülkede mevcut vergi durumu ile vergi mükellef sayısını belirlemek için yapılırdı. Geçmişi Osmanlı'nın ilk dönemlerine kadar uzanan tahrirler, tımar sistemiyle bağlantılı bir şekilde icra edildiği için tımar sisteminin uygulandığı yerlerde tahrir sistemi de uygulanırdı. Klasik dönemde uygulanan tahrir ve avarız sayımlarından sonra Osmanlı'da modern anlamda ilk nüfus sayımı, yeniçeriliğin 1826'da kaldırılmasıyla birlikte 1828-29 yılında yapılmıştır. Ancak Osmanlı Rus savaşlarından dolayı tamamlanamamıştır. Osmanlı-Rus mücadelesinin bitmesi üzerine 1830-31 yılları arasında nüfus sayım işlemleri yeniden düzenlenerek başlatıldı. Bu sayımdaki amaç asker alımı ve vergi gelirlerinin tespiti olduğu için sadece erkek nüfus sayılmıştır. Bu nüfus sayımlarından birisi de 1842/ 1843'de yapılan BOA bulunan 1258 tarihli Nfs kodu 2640 olan Harput eyaleti, (Malatya) sancağı, Malatya, Cubas nahiyesi, İzoli nahiyesi Nüfus defteridir. Bu çalışmamızda bu nüfus defteri kaynak olarak kullanıp Bostancı mahallesinin demografik yapısı ile birlikte Meslekler, kişilerin yaşam şartları ve fiziki yapıları ele alınarak Harput eyaleti Malatya sancağı Bostancı mahallesinin Sosyo-Ekonomik Yapısı üzerine değerlendirme yapılacaktır. Bu çalışmada, 1842/1843 yılında Bostancı mahallesinin nüfusu ve iktisadi yapısı incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelime: Malatya, Bostanbaşı Mahallesi, sosyal yapı.

Abstract

Since the establishment of the Ottoman Empire, population and property were determined to see the economic status of the people living on their lands. In the classical period, the first studies that could be called censuses were in the form of records. These records were made to determine the current tax situation and the number of taxpayers in the country. Since the records, which date back to the early periods of the Ottoman Empire, were carried out in connection with the manorial system, the record system was also applied at the places where the manorial system was applied. The first modern census in the Ottoman Empire was carried out in 1828-29, with the abolition of janissary in 1826, following the record and avariz censuses applied in the classical period. However, it could not be completed due to the Ottoman-Russian wars. After the end of the Ottoman-Russian struggle, census procedures were reorganized and started between 1830 and 1831. Since the aim in this census was to determine the recruitment and tax revenues, only the male population was counted. One of these censuses is the population book of Malatya sanjak, Harput province, Malatya, Cubas township, İzoli township

with the NFS code 2640 dated 1258 with the BOA in 1842/1843. In this study, this population book will be used as a resource and the socio-economic structure of the Bostancı District of Malatya sanjak of Harput province will be evaluated by considering the demographic structure of Bostancı district, occupations, living conditions and physical structures of the people. In this study, the population and economic structure of Bostancı district in 1842/1843 will be examined.

Keywords: Malatya Bostanbaşı District, Social structure.

20. YÜZYILDAN GÜNÜMÜZE AZERBAYCAN TARİH YAZIMINDA MERKEZİ ASYA İLE ALAKALI ARAŞTIRMLARIN ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF RESEARCHES ON CENTRAL ASIA IN AZERBAIJANI HISTORIOGRAPHY FROM THE 20TH CENTURY TO PRESENT

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Özet

Geçmişte meydana gelen olayların yer ve zaman bildirerek, neden sonuç ilişkisi içerisinde aktarımı Tarih bilminin mahiyetini oluşturur. Tarih yazımı, yazının keşfine parallel olarak ilk çağlardan itibaren, insanların kişisel görüşleri yardımıyla etrafını yansıtması şeklinde ortaya çıkmıştır. Bir insan ürünü olan tarih kitapları, subjektif bilgilerden bağımsız olamaz. Her müellif ortaya çıkardığı üründe kendi dünya görüşüne dair izler bırakır.

İdeolojik düşüncenin yaygınlık kazandığı dönem olarak bilinen 19. yüzyıl ve sonrasında 20. yüzyıl, ideolojik tarih yazımının da başladığı dönemdir. Güçlü olanın beklentisi doğrultusunda yazılan, bir meşruiyet kaynağı olarak kullanılan, veyahut toplumu dönüştürecek bir dinamik olarak kullanılan tarih, bu süreçte en önemli ideolojik silahlardan biri olarak göz önünde bulundurulmuştur.

19. yüzyıl boyunca Çarlık Rusya tarafından işgale maruz kalan Azerbaycan, 1918-1920 yıllarında kurulan Azerbaycan Halk Cumhuriyeti dönemi istina olmakla birlikte, 20. yüzyılın büyük bir kısmında da Sovyet yöneminin tahakkümü altındaydı. Çarlık Rusyası ile başlayan asimile hareketi, Sovyetler döneminde de devam etmiş ve hakim siyasi gücün istekleri doğrultusunda eğitim, dil, sanat, bilim vb. gibi içtimai alanı ilgilendiren konularda değişiklik yapılmıştır. Marksist-komünist bir hüviyete sahip Sovyetler Birliği "Homo Sovieticus (Sovyet insanı)" oluşturmak gayesiyle ideolojik tarih eğitimi uygulanmış, tarih yazımını da bu bakış açısıyla sınırlamıştır. 15 Sosyalist cumhuriyetten bir tanesi olan Azerbaycan'da da bu politikanın yansıması görülmüş, ideolojik olarak bu değişim tarih yazımında yer bulmuş, yürütülen çalışmalar bu istikamette kalmıştır.

Siyasi gücün ve siyasi ideolojinin değişmesine paralel olarak Azerbaycan tarih yazımı da süreç içerisinde farklılık göstermiştir. Hususiyetle Orta Asya, Türk, Türkiye, Türkçe gibi söylemlerin tarih yazımından çıkarılması, var olanların ise hakim siyasi ideolojiyi destekleyecek şekilde ele alınması dikkat çekici bir durumdur. Çalışmada, 20. yüzyıldan günümüze Azerbaycan tarih yazımında Orta Asya, Orta Asya Türk Devletleri, Orta Asya Türkleri ile alakalı eserler araştırılmıştır. İlk çalışmaların ne zaman yapıldığı, hangi iktidar döneminde sekteye uğradığı ve nihayet ne zaman tekrar gün yüzüne çıktığı kronolojik olarak belirlenmiştir.

AnahtarKelimeler: İdeoloji, Tarih Yazımı, Azerbaycan, Orta Asya

Abstract

The transfer of events that occurred in the past in a cause and effect relationship by stating the place and time constitutes the nature of the science of history . In parallel with the

discovery of writing, historiography has emerged from the early ages as people reflecting their surroundings with the help of their personal views. History books, which are made by humans, cannot be the independent of subjective information . Each author leaves traces of his own world view in his product .

19th century, known as the period when ideological thought became widespread, and gained 20th century , is the period when ideological historiography began. History which written in line with the expectations of the powerful , used as a source of legitimacy , or used as a dynamic to transform society , has been considered as one of the most significal ideological weapons in this process.

Azerbaijan, which was occupied by Tsarist Russia during the 19th century, was under the domination of the Soviet regime for most of the 20th century, although it was an exception to the period of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic established in 1918-1920 . The assimilation movement, which started with Tsarist Russia, continued in the Soviet period, and changes were made in matters concerning the social fields such as education, language, art and science in line with the demands of the dominant political power. The Soviet Union , which has a Marksist-commuist identity, applied ideological history education so as to create a "Homo Sovieticus (Soviet Person)" and limited historiography. The reflection of this was seen in Azerbaijan, which is one of the 15 socialist republisc, ideologically, this change was included in historiography and the studies carried out remained in this direction.

With the change of political power and political ideology, Azerbayijani historioraphy also differed in the porcess. Particularly, discourses such as Central Asia, Turkey, Turkish, Turkish Language were removed from the historiography and existing issues were addressed in a way that supports the dominant political ideology. In this study, works related to Central Asia, Central Asian Turkish States and Middle Asian Turks in Azerbaijani historiography from the 20th century to the present have been investigated. When the first studies were carried out, in which power period it was interrupted, and when it finally came to light again, was researched chronologically.

Keywords: Ideology, Historiography, Azerbaijan, Central Asia

1986 JELTOKSAN (ALMA-ATA) OLAYLARININ TÜRKİYE BASININA YANSIMALARI ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

1986 THE JELTOKS (ALMA-ATA) EVENTS REFLECTION ON AN ASSESSMENT OF TURKEY PRESS

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Özet

Sovyetler birliğinde 1985 yılında yönetime geçen Gorbaçov göreve geldikten kısa bir süre sonra *Glastnost* (açıklık) ve *Perestroyka* (yeniden yapılandırma) ilkelerini ilan etmiş ve böylece çözülmeye başlayan Sovyetler birliğinin toparlanmasını planlanmıştı ancak bu durum tam aksi bir duruma sebebiyet verdi.

1986'da Kazakistan Komünist Partisi lideri Din Muhammed Kunaev'in yerine Rus asıllı Gennadi Kolbin'in atanması üzerine Alma Ata'da bir grup Üniversiteli öğrencilerin isyanı ile ilk rahatsızlık ortaya koyulmuş oldu. Glastnost politikasının etkisiyle bu isyan olayı Sovyet basını tarafından hemen servis edildi ve Yurt dışındaki basına da olayların gerçekleştiği gün içerisinde bilgi verildi. Ancak olayların lanse edilme şekli ile gerçekler arasında farklılıklar vardı. Sıkı bir sansür uygulayan SSCB'nin dünya basınına yansıttığı bu olayın ne derecede gerçeği yansıttığı Sovyetler dışındaki ülkelerde tartışılmaya başlanmıştı. Olayların başlamasından iki gün sonra Türkiye'de *Cumhuriyet, Milliyet* ve *Tercüman* gibi büyük gazeteler tarafından bu haber Türk kamuoyuna ulaştırılmış ve üzerine değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır.

Çalışmamızda Türk basınında olaylar nasıl yankı buldu ve devamında bu olayın yankılarının nasıl karşılık bulduğunu ortaya koymaya çalışacağız. Kazakistan için ise bu mücadele ayrı bir tarihi öneme sahiptir. Çünkü, Alma-Ata olayları Moskova'nın menfaatlerini koruması için tayin edilen Kolbin'in görevden alınmasını ve onun yerine Nursultan Nazarbayev'in göreve getirilmesini sağlamıştır. Her ne kadar Sovyet baskısı olsa da halkta bir uyanış başlamıştı ve bu durumun diğer Türk cumhuriyetleri için anlamı büyüktü. Diğer taraftan Sovyet bloğunun dışından bir ülke olarak Türkiye'de Alma Ata hadiselerinin nasıl yorumlandığını ve farklarını ortaya koymaya çalışacağız.

Anahtar kelimeler: 1986,Jeltoksan, Alma Ata, Kazakistan, Türkiye, basın

Abstract

Gorbachev, who came to power in the Soviet Union in 1985, announced the principles of *Glastnost* (openness) and *Perestroika* (restructuring)) shortly after taking office, and thus planned the recovery of the dissolving Soviet union However, given this situation gave rise to a totally different situation .

In 1986, Upon the appointment of Gennadi Kolbin, of Russian origin, to replace the leader of the Kazakh Communist Party, Din Muhammed Kunaev, the first discomfort was revealed with the rebellion of a group of university students in Alma Ata. With the influence of the Glastnost policy, this revolt was immediately reported by the Soviet press and the media

abroad were informed on the day of the events. However, there were differences between the way events were presented and the facts. The extent to which this event, which was reflected in the world press by the USSR, which applied a strict censorship, reflected the reality, began to be discussed in countries other than the Soviet Union.. Two days after the onset of the events in Turkey, *Cumhuriyet, Milliyet* and *Tercüman* big as by newspapers this news Turkey has been delivered to the public and is made on assessments.

In our study, we will try to reveal how the events resonated in the Turkish press and how the reflections of this incident resonated. For Kazakhstan , this struggle has a special historical significance. Because the events of Alma-Ata ensured the dismissal of Kolbin, who was charged with protecting Moscow's interests, and the appointment of Nursultan Nazarbayev in his place. Despite the Soviet pressure, a public awakening had begun and this situation meant a lot for other Turkic republics. On the other hand, the Soviet Union as a country outside the block of Alma-Ata events with Turkey and that we will try to show how the difference in interpretation.

Keywords: 1986, Jeltoksan, Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, Turkey, press

ÇÖRƏKBİŞİRMƏDƏ İŞLƏDİLƏN AĞAC ƏŞYALAR

WOODEN THİNGS USİNG İN THE BREAD BAKİNG

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Özet

Hələ metalın kəşfindən çox-çox əvvəllər türk xalqının həyatında ağacın mühüm yeri olmuşdur. Məişətindən tutmuş təsərrüfat həyatına qədər türk xalqının həyatının bütün sahələrində ağacdan istifadə edilmişdir. Ağacdan cürbəcür ev əşyaları, avadanlıqlar, alətlər və s. hazırlanmışdır. Çox maraqlıdır ki, metallar ağacı türk xalqının həyatından çıxışdırıb tam çıxara bilməmişdir. Bu gün də türklər ağacdan bir çox sahələrdə istifadə edirlər. Bu da o deməkdir ki, türk xalqının həyatını ağacsız təsəvvür etmək mümkün deyil.

Bu gün də türk xalqının çörək bişirrmək üçün işlətdiyi bir çox əşyalar ağacdan hazırlanır. Bunlara ələyi, oxlovu, duvağı, tabağı, kürəyi və s. misal göstərmək olar. Bu məqalədə ilk dəfə olaraq çörək bişirmək işində işlədilən əşyaların hər biri haqqında geniş bilgilər verilmişdir. Onların hansı ağaclardan hazırlandıqları, hazırlanma qaydaları, nə məqsədlə istifadə edildiyi kimi məsələlər geniş işıqlandırılmışdır. Məsələn, ələyin sağanağının və torun ona bərkidilməsi üçün lazım olan kiçik çənbərin necə hazırlanması haqqında verilən bilgilər maraq doğurur. Məqalədə göstərilir ki, qədim vaxtlarda ələyin toru at yalının qılından toxunmuşdur. Eyni qaydada oxlov, duvaq, tabaq və kürək haqqında da zəngin bilgilər verilmişdir. Bunlar türk xalqının məişət həyatını öyrənmək baxımından dəyərli bilgilərdir.

Açar sözlər: ağac, çörək, ələk, oxlov, duvaq.

Abstract

Too much earlier still discovery of metal wood took great place in the Turkic people life. Turks used plenty of wooden things in all sphere from welfare till economy life. From tree were prepared various home things, equipments, tools and so on. It is interesting that, metal couldn't oppressed whole took out tree from the turkic peoples life. Today too turks are using from tree in many sphere. So, it is impossible imagine turkic peoples life without tree.

Today too some of tools are preparing from the tree which turkic peoples using in the bread baking. We can give an example to these things sieve, rolling-pin, veil, trough, wooden shovel and so on. In this article for the first time were given wide informations about each tools using in the bread baking. There were investigated such this questions in a large scale from which tree their preparing, preparing rules, for what purpose their using. For example, giving informations about the rim of sieve and how the little hoop is preparing for the necessary net fasten to it is very interesting. In the article it's showing that in ancient times sieve net weaved from the horsehair. In the same manner were given rich informations about rolling-pin, veil, trough and wooden shovel.These are very valuable informations for the learning turkic peoples mode of life.

Key words: tree, bread, sieve, rolling-pin, veil.

ƏHMƏDİ YƏSƏVİ UNİVERSİTETİNİN TÜRKİYƏ QAZAXISTAN MÜNASİBƏTLƏRİNDƏ ROLU

THE ROLE OF AHMET YASSAWI UNIVERSITY IN TURKEY-KAZAKHSTAN RELATIONS

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Özət

1990-cı illərdən başlayaraq Almatıda Türkiyə ilə Qazaxıstan arasındakı təhsil sahəsində münasibətlərin inkişaf etdirilməsi və əməkdaşlığı nəzərdə tutan razılaşmalar edilmişdir. 1992-ci ildə Təhsil Nazirləri arasında anlaşma memorandumu imzalanmışdır. Qazaxıstan dövlətinin təhsil nazirliyi ilə 1997-ci ildə təhsil və elm sahəsində əməkdaşlıq protokolu imzalanmışdır. Razılaşmalarda verilən qərarların yerinə yetirilməsi, yerinə yetirilərkən yaranan problemlərin həll olunması ilə bağlı daimi komissiyalar qurulmuşdur. Təhsil və mədəniyyət sahəsində isə, Türkiyə - Qazaxıstan əlaqələri Türk-Qazax Universiteti olan Əhməd Yəsəvi Universitetinin açılmasıyla zirvəyə çatmışdır. Bu Universitet 1991-ci ildə yaranmışdı və Qazaxıstan ilə Türkiyə arasındakı razılaşmaya əsasən bu universitet gənc türkdilli ölkələr olan Türk üstandan yüksək ixtisaslı alimlər hazırlayır. Bu universitet beynəlxalq bir ali təhsil müəssisəsi statusunu qəbul edən ilk universitetdir. Qazaxıstan və Türkiyə 31 oktyabr 1992-ci il tarixində universitetin Xoca Əhməd Yəsəvi Beynəlxalq Qazax-Türk Universitetinə çevrilməsinə dair Saziş imzaladılar. Müasir təhsil və tədqiqat sahəsində türkdilli dövlətlər və icmalar arasında lider olmaqdadır. Türkistan şəhərində olan Əhməd Yəsəvi Beynəlxalq Qazaxıstan-Türkiyə Universitetini inkişaf etdirməyi davam etməkdədir. 2011-ci ilin statistikasına əsasən Əhməd Yəsəvi Universitetində 11 fakültə və 1 məktəbdə 20.000 tələbədən 2600-ü Türkiyədən, 700-ü Qazaxıstan olmaqla qalanı türk dövlətləri və cəmiyyətlərindən idi. Yenə bununla birlikdə Türkiyəyə təhsil məqsədli qazaxıstanlı şagirdlərinin gəlməsi və Türk universitetlərində təhsil almalarının təmin edilir. 25 illik mədəni hərəkətlilik, tələbə mübadiləsi və elmi araşdırmalar iki ölkəni bir-birinə daha da yaxınlaşdırır. Qazaxıstan ziyarətində Prezident Ərdoğana Qazaxıstandakı Əhməd Yəsəvi Universitetində təşkil edilən tədbirdə fəxri professorluq verilmişdir. Nursultan Nazarbayev də bu tədbirə qatılmışdı. Ərdoğan tədbirdəki çıxışında, Prezident olaraq Qazaxıstana ilk səfəri zamanı Əhməd Yəsəvi Universitetində olmaqdan məmnun olduğunu bildirdi. Türk dili və mədəniyyətinin inkişafına və zənginləşməsinə böyük töhfələr verən, böyük fikir və qəlb sahibi olan Əhməd Yəsəvinin onun ziyarətini daha mənalı etdiyini söylədi. Türkiyənin Qazaxıstanda Yaygın Peşə Təhsil Mərkəzi var. Türkiyə tərəfindən açılan bu mərkəz 1996-cı il 26 fevral Çimkənd əyalətinin Kentau şəhərində Əhməd Yəsəvi Universiteti kimi həvalə edilən binada fəaliyyətini davam etdirir. 2009-2010-cu illərdə Çimkənd Yaygın Peşə Təhsil Mərkəzində 1156 qız və 737 oğlan olmaqla 1893 insana müxtəlif səviyyələrdə Kurs qabiliyyəti verilmişdir. 2018-2019-cu illərdə Əhməd Yəsəvi Beynəlxalq Qazax-Türk Universitetində 71 doktor, 282 elmlər namizədi, 67 fəlsəfə doktoru, 5%-i Türkiyədən və digər ölkələrdən gələn xarici müəllimlər olub.

Açar Sözlər: Qazaxıstan, Türkiyə, Əhməd-Yəsəvi Universiteti

Abstract

25 years of cultural activism, student exchanges and scientific research bring the two countries closer together. Turkey-Kazakhstan relations, which have gained a good momentum, reached their peak with the opening of Ahmed Yesevi University, a Turkish-Kazakh university. Since the 1990s, agreements have been reached in Almaty to develop relations and cooperate in the field of education between the two countries. In 1992, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the Ministers of Education. Education relations In 1997, a protocol on cooperation in the field of education and science was signed with the Ministry of Education of Kazakhstan. Standing commissions have been set up to implement the decisions made in the agreements and to resolve problems arising during the implementation. However, Kazakh students come to Turkey for educational purposes and study at Turkish universities. Kazakhstan and Turkey signed the Agreement on the reform of the university into Khoja Akhmet Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University On October 31, 1992. The legation is to become a leader among Turkic-speaking states and communities in the sphere of modern education and research.

Keywords: Kazakhstan, Turkey, Akhmet Yassawi University

ABŞ-IN YAXIN ŞƏRQ SİYASƏTİNİN ƏSAS İSTİQAMƏTLƏRİ VƏ SƏCİYYƏVİ CƏHƏTLƏRİ(XX ƏSRİN II YARISI-XXI ƏSRİN ƏVVƏLLƏRİNDƏ)

THE MAİN STRATEGİES AND SPECİFİC FEATURES OF THE US POLİCY İN THE MİDDLE EAST(İN THE SECOND HALF OF XX CENTURY-EARLY XXI CENTURY)

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Hülasa

II Dünya müharibəsindən sonra yeni enerji qaynaqları əldə etmək,eyni zamanda Yaxın Şərq regionunda öz nüfuz dairəsini genişləndirmək məqsədilə Amerika Birləşmiş Ştatlarının xarici siyasət kursuna yeni bir istiqamət əlavə olunmuş oldu.İqtisadi baxımdan geri qalmış ərəb dövlətləri artıq yeni bir mərhələyə qədəm qoydu.Beləki zəngin neft yataqlarına malik olan region böyük dövlətlərin yeni rəqabət meydanına çevrildi.

Eyni zamanda qeyd olunmalıdır ki, bəhs olunan dövrdə ABŞ-ın bütünlükdə xarici siyasət doktrinası amerikanınn bütün sahələrdə - siyasi, iqtisadi və hərbi sahələrdə qlobal gücə və nüfuza sahib olan yeganə dövlət olaraq qalması postulatına əsaslanır. Bu mənada, XX əsrin böyük hissəsində həyata keçirilən ABŞ liderliyinin heç bir əvəzi yoxdur.

Amerika xarici siyasət doktrinalarının reallaşmasına bölgənin ayrı-ayrı ölkələrini ("şər ölkələr") digər "mədəni" dövlətlərlə qarşı-qarşıya qoymaqla uzun müddət işlənmiş siyasi texnologiyalardan istifadə etməklə nail olunur. Belə bir qarşıdurmada "sülhsevər" və "hakim" rolunda şübhəsiz ki, ABŞ çıxış edirdi.

ABŞ-ın Yaxın Şərqdə hərbi-siyasi strategiyasının formalaşmasına təsir edən ən ciddi amillərdən biri, Avropa, Asiya və Afrikanı birləşdirən nəqliyyat dəhlizlərinin kəsişməsində yerləşən bölgənin faktiki coğrafi mövqeyidir. Son illərdə ABŞ bu mənada “Böyük Orta Şərq"-“Böyük Yaxın Şərq” terminindən istifadə edir.

Bu fikirlə razılaşmaq olmur ki, ərəb ölkələrinə fundamental islahatlar vəd edən "Böyük Yaxın Şərq" layihəsi, əslində onları azadlıqdan məhrum etməyi, iradələrini qırmağı və onları Vaşinqtonun qərarlarından tamamilə asılı etməyi, regionda amerikan hegemonluğunu bərqərar etməyi nəzərdə tuturdu.

Bundan əlavə, amerikalılar, hesab edirdilər ki, ABŞ-ın milli təhlükəsizliyini “təhdid edən” istənilən hökuməti devirmək hüququna sahibdirlər. Hərbi coğrafiyaşünaslar (Bernard L., Ralf P., Rabin R.) praktiki məqsədlər üçün Yaxın Şərqin bir sıra xəritələrini hazırlamışdılar. Bu xəritələrdə dövlətlərin sərhədləri indikindən fərqlənirdi. “Böyük Yaxın Şərq” konsepsiyası nəzərdə tuturdu ki, regionda dəyişiklik prosesi 30-35 il çəkəcəkdir. Diqqəti çəkən məqam odur ki, hazırda bu konsepsiya geniş müzakirə olunmasa da və ümumiyyətlə, əvvəlki administrasiyaların işinin bəhrəsi hesab olunsa da, onun ləğvi elan olunmamışdır.

Beləliklə, Soyuq müharibənin sonunda ənənəvi olaraq Yaxın Şərq və Şimali Afrika bölgəsində Amerika strategiyası 4 amildən ibarət oldu: 1) neft ehtiyatlarına nəzarət; 2) bölgədə satış bazarlarına zəmanət vermək; 3) İsrailin təhlükəsizliyini təmin etmək; 4) İslamçı İranla qarşıdurma. 2001-ci ilin sentyabr ayından etibarən C.Buşun (oğul) administrasiyası

beynəlxalq terrorizmə qarşı mübarizəni buraya əlavə etdi. İki siyasi xətlə - islamçıların hakimiyyətə gəlməsinə əngəl olmaqda İsrailin və despotik Yaxın Şərq rejimlərinin dəstəyi ilə qarşılaşan ABŞ sonunculara münasibətini yenidən nəzərdən keçirməyə başladı. ABŞ üçün karbohidratların əsas istehlakçısı olan Çin ilə artan strateji rəqabəti fonunda Yaxın Şərq neftinə nəzarət vacib idi. Çünki xammal resurslarına nəzarət etməklə Çin iqtisadiyyatının və hərbi-sənaye kompleksinin iqtisadi inkişafını tənzimləmək olardı.

Son illərdə ABŞ-ın ayrı-ayrı regionların işlərinə hərbi müdaxiləsi, ayrı-ayrı ölkələrə siyasi sistemlərini dəyişdirmək, öz təsiri altına almaq və öz sosial-siyasi və iqtisadi inkişaf modellərini tətbiq etmələri üçün təzyiq göstərmək cəhdləri müşahidə olunur. ABŞ-ın İraqda həyata keçirdiyi hərbi əməliyyatlar göstərdi ki, ABŞ planetin əsas bölgələrində hegemonluq niyyətlərini doğrultmaq üçün "önləyici müharibə" konsepsiyasından praktikada istifadə etməyə çalışır.

Açar sözlər: ABŞ,strategiya,Yaxın Şərq,beynəlxalq təhlükəsizlik,enerji qaynaqları

Abstract

After World War II, a new direction was added to the United States' foreign policy in order to gain new energy sources and expand its influence in the Middle East. Economically backward Arab states have already entered a new phase. The region has become a new arena of competition for major powers.

In recent years, there have been attempts by the United States to intervene militarily in certain regions, to pressure individual countries to change their political systems, to influence them, and to apply their own socio-political and economic development models. The US military operation in Iraq has shown that the United States is trying to put into practice the concept of "preventive war" to justify its hegemonic intentions in key regions of the planet.

Keywords: USA, strategy, Middle East, international security, energy resources

TARIM SEKTÖRÜNÜN REKABET GÜCÜ: AB-TÜRKİYE KARŞILAŞTIRMASI

COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR: EU-TURKEY COMPARISON

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Özet

Nüfus artışıyla birlikte çevre ve insan sağlığı konuları giderek daha fazla dikkat çekmektedir. Bu noktada tarım sektörü birçok yönden önem kazanan bir sektör olmaktadır. İnsan yaşamının devamı için temel gereksinimleri gidermede hayati konumda olması sektörün önemini gösteren en önemli olgudur. Ayrıca tarım sektörü, ekonomik katkı açısından bakıldığında gerek istihdam yaratma kapasitesi gerekse sanayi sektörüne ara malı sağlaması sonucu ihracata olumlu katkı vermesi ile de önem kazanmaktadır.

Rekabet gücü, bir ülkenin ürettiği bir ürünü rakiplerine göre daha düşük fiyat ve yüksek kalite ile ortaya çıkartabilme becerisi olarak tanımlanabilir. Ülkenin rekabet gücünün varlığından söz edebilmek için, bir ülkenin ürününü dünya fiyatlarından dünya piyasalarında rahatça satabilme olanağına sahip olabilmesi ayrıca uluslararası pazarda etkin bir ihracat payının olması ve bunun da sürdürülebilir olması gerekmektedir. Bir ekonominin rekabet gücünün artması, yaşam standartlarının yükselmesi dolayısıyla refah seviyesinin artması anlamındadır. Bu noktada hem üretim, hem yatırım hem de ticaret alanında artışların sağlanması gerekmektedir.

Türkiye, tarım ürünleri üretimi açısından birçok üründe dünya sıralamasında üst sıralardadır. Ülke ekonomisi için oldukça önemli bir yere sahip olan tarım sektörünün rekabet gücünün ortaya konabilmesi de bu noktada oldukça önemlidir. Sektördeki rekabet edebilirliğimize göre izlenecek politikaların tespit edilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türk tarım sektörünün rekabet gücünü ortaya koyabilmektir. Bu doğrultuda, Türk tarım sektörünün rekabet gücü Avrupa Birliği ülkeleri ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Çalışma 2009-2019 yıllarını kapsamaktadır. Balassa tarafından geliştirilmiş olan açıklanmış karşılaştırmalı üstünlükler yaklaşımı rekabet gücü göstergesi olarak kullanılmıştır. Analiz sonucunda, Türkiye'nin meyve- sebze ürün grubunda yüksek rekabet gücüne sahipken canlı hayvan ürün grubunda ise düşük rekabet gücüne sahip olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk Tarım Sektörü, Açıklanmış Karşılaştırmalı Üstünlükler Endeksi, Rekabet Gücü.

Abstract

With the increase in population, environmental and human health issues are getting more and more attention. At this point, the agricultural sector is becoming an important sector in many ways. The most important fact that shows the importance of the sector is that it is in a vital position in meeting the basic needs for the continuation of human life. In addition, in terms of economic contribution, the agricultural sector gains importance with its capacity to create

employment and its positive contribution to exports as a result of providing intermediate goods to the industrial sector.

Competitiveness can be defined as the ability of a country to produce a product at a lower price and higher quality than its competitors. In order to talk about the competitiveness of the country, it is necessary for a country to have the opportunity to sell easily its product in world markets at world prices, and to have an effective export share in the international market and this must be sustainable. The increase in the competitiveness of an economy means the increase in the welfare level due to the increase in living standards. At this point, increases should be achieved in both production, investment and trade.

Turkey is among the top in the world ranking in terms of agricultural production in many products. At this point, it is very important to reveal the competitiveness of the agricultural sector, which has a very important place for the national economy. The policies to be followed according to our competitiveness in the sector should be determined.

The aim of this study is to reveal the competitiveness of the Turkish agricultural sector. In this respect, the competitiveness of the Turkish agricultural sector has been compared with the European Union countries. The study covers the years 2009-2019. The declared comparative advantage approach developed by Balassa was used as an indicator of competitiveness. In the analysis results, Turkey's fruit and vegetable product groups, while the high competitiveness in the livestock product groups were found to have low competitiveness.

Keywords: The Turkish Agricultural Sector, Revealed Comparative Advantage Index, Competitiveness.

BANK RİSK MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE: EVİDENCE FROM DEPOSİT MONEY BANKS OF A SELECTED COUNTRY İN SUB-SAHARAN AFRİCA

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of bank risk management on performance of deposit money banks of a selected country in sub-saharan Africa. The study employed a panel data, covering 5 years period across 10 listed deposit money banks in Nigeria. A Generalized Least Square (GLS) regression was used to analyzed the data for the study. Housman test is conducted to ascertain the best model between GLS model with fixed effects and GLS model with random effects. The study found that bank risk management has significant impact on performance of deposit money banks in Nigeria. Based on the findings, the study recommends among others that the apex regulatory bodies of banks in Nigeria should continue to detail their approach toward bank risk management practices through various policies and procedures that have to do with credit policy and standard operating procedures. In addition, they should reemphasize policies and strategies on loan diversification to encourage the finance of long-term projects that are of high economic value and benefits as this will further enhance the performance of deposit money banks in Nigeria.

Key words: Bank Risk Management, Performance, Deposit Money Banks, Nigeria, Sub-Saharan Africa.

THE PROBLEM OF QUALITY IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES IN THE EU AND A FUNCTIONAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

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Abstract

In our study, we aimed to examine the structural distribution of average values in public expenditures regarding the functional economic efficiency of approximately 27 countries in the EU. We have determined that the quality problem of public expenditures in the EU is related to the distribution of expenditures in terms of objectives and types of expenditures that make their qualifications meaningful as a result of operational costs. However, it is observed that the recent expenditures in the EU have experienced some deviations for the EU countries, which have increased in number, and are subject to increases in GDP. The recent increase in public expenditures in parallel with the increasing social risks resulted in an increase in social transfer expenditures and caused a small decrease in military defence expenditures. However, it is understood that there are no significant increases that cause a jump in GDP ratios compared to the country averages we take as a basis.

However, it is observed that there is no significant increase in education and cultural expenditures as a percentage of GDP. The fact that health expenditures are in a continuous increasing trend in EU countries has brought important structural costs and significant social policy changes. In this context, the share of changing social security expenditures in GDP was the highest share of expenditure than all expenditures. The recent developments in which public expenditures in the EU have also questioned in terms of quality made it necessary to question the effects of expenditures on the welfare level. The difference in development among the approximately 27 EU countries we have examined has differentiated the priority position of the public targets aimed at public expenditures among these member countries. This difference also means that public expenditures' functional costs create different economic effects for EU member countries. Therefore, it appears that a functional economic analysis of the nature of public expenditures for some EU countries is directly related to structural changes, as well as a process that primarily includes capital transfers.

Keywords: European Union, Fiscal Policies, Functional Costs, Public Expenditures, Social Policies.

JEL Codes: F42, F45, F62, H50, H55.

EVALUATING EFFICIENCY OF INDIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE POST SUB-PRIME CRISIS

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Abstract

This study contributes to the bank efficiency literature by estimating the technical efficiency of banks in four different ownership groups in India during the post global financial crisis period, 2009-2018 utilizing the operating approach and technical efficiency effects model for panel data. It finds that despite the consolidation of information technology efforts, the efficiency of Indian banking industry deteriorated during the post global sub-prime crisis period. This may be due to the mounting pile of non-performing assets. Interestingly, the public banks seem to be more efficient than their private counterparts. The results also indicate that banks with lager capital adequacy ratio or older banks or banks with more branches are less inefficient in generating interest income. It is our hope that findings of this study would be useful to international agencies and other stakeholders in evaluating and improving the performance of Indian banks.

Keywords: stochastic frontier, technical efficiency effect, panel data, Indian banks, sub-prime crisis

JEL Classification: D24, G21, G34, G28.

TÜRKİYE'DE CİNSİYETE DAYALI BÜTÇELEME YAKLAŞIMI

GENDER BUDGETING APPROACH IN TURKEY

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Özet

Sosyal yaşamda kadın ve erkeğin birçok farklı rolü ve görevi vardır. Ancak geleneksel toplum yapılarında erkeğe daha çok önem verilirken kadınlar ayrımcı uygulamalar ve politikalara maruz kalmaktadır. Bu durum cinsiyet eşitsizliği olgusunu ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Bu neden temelinde cinsiyete dayalı bütçeleme birçok ülke tarafından uygulanmaya başlamış ve kadının iktisadi karar alma ve bütçeleme sürecine girmesi desteklenmiştir.

Cinsiyete dayalı bütçeleme, kadınların toplumdaki konumlarının yükseltilmesine yönelik amaçlar içeren bir bütçe uygulamasıdır. Devletler, kadın ve erkek arasındaki ayrımcılığın azaltılmasını bütçe yoluyla gerçekleştirmek istemektedir. Bu nedenle bütçeyi ve diğer mali araçları kullanarak kadının toplumdaki rolünün artmasını ve cinsiyet ayrımcılığı içeren suistimallerin engellenmesini amaçlamaktadır.

Cinsiyete dayalı bütçelemenin temel işlevi, harcamaların eşit olarak dağıtılması, kadının en az erkek kadar toplumda etkin rol oynamasını sağlamaktır. Ayrıca son yıllarda cinsiyete dayalı bütçeleme, toplam kamu kaynaklarının ne kadarlık kısmının kadına yönelik kullanıldığının belirlenmesinde de etkin bir araç olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu bütçelemenin temel mantığı kadınlar için farklı bir bütçe uygulaması yapılmasından ziyade, kadının haklarının o bütçenin içerisinde yer edinmesini sağlamaktır.

Türkiye'de cinsiyete dayalı bütçeleme çalışmalarının kökeni 1980'li yıllara dayanmaktadır. Bu tarihten itibaren kadınsal faaliyetleri destekleyecek çeşitli kurullar oluşturulmuştur. 2008-2012 yılları arasında cinsiyete dayalı bütçelemenin uygulanması için çeşitli fikirler ortaya atılmış ve bilinçlendirilme çalışmalarına başlanmıştır. Cinsiyete dayalı bütçeleme uygulaması ile vergiler ve kamu harcamaları kullanılarak kamusal varlık ve kaynakların eşitlik temelinde dağıtılması amacı gözetilmiştir. Bu bildiride, cinsiyete dayalı bütçeleme kavramının Türkiye'deki gelişimi ve bu bütçeye olan bakış açılarına değinilecek; bütçelemenin kadınlar ve cinsiyet eşitliği üzerindeki etkileri değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cinsiyete Dayalı Bütçeleme, Bütçeleme Süreci, Cinsiyet Eşitsizliği.

Abstract

Men and women have many different roles and duties in social life. However, women are exposed to discriminatory practices and policies in traditional social structures, while men are more important. This situation reveals the phenomenon of gender inequality. On the basis of this reason, gender-budgeting has started to be implemented by many countries and women's participation in economic decision-making and budgeting was supported.

Gender-budgeting is a budget application that includes aims to increase the position of women in society. States want to reduce discrimination between men and women through the budget. For this reason, it aims to increase the role of women in society by using the budget and other financial tools and to prevent abuses involving sex discrimination.

The main function of gender budgeting is to distribute expenditures equally and to ensure that women play an active role in society at least as much as men. In addition, in recent years, gender budgeting has been used as an effective tool in determining how much of the total public resources are used for women. The basic logic of this budgeting is to ensure that women's rights are included in that budget rather than a different budget application for women.

The origin of gender-budgeting in Turkey dates back to the 1980s. Since this date, various commissions have been established to support women's activities. Between 2008 and 2012, various ideas were put forward for the implementation of gender-budgeting and awareness-raising efforts were started. With the implementation of gender-budgeting, the aim is to distribute public resources on an equitable basis by using taxes and public expenditures. In this paper, the development of the concept of gender-budgeting in Turkey and their perspectives on this budget will be discussed; the effects of budgeting on women and gender equality will be evaluated.

Keywords: Gender Budgeting, Budgeting Process, Gender Inequality.

COMPARATIVE TESTING OF COMMON WHEAT VARIETIES

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Abstract

In today's market conditions, increasing the yield and improving the quality of wheat grain is becoming increasingly important. This requires the introduction of varieties with high productivity and adaptability to environmental conditions. In this regard, in recent years have been created varieties with high genetic potential for grain productivity and quality. The aim of the present study is to establish the productive possibilities of the studied varieties in the conditions of Bulgaria and to determine the suitable ones for the region. The experiment was conducted in the experimental field of the Faculty of Agriculture at the Trakia University, Bulgaria. The productivity of 9 varieties of common wheat was studied. Biometric measurements were performed and the following indicators were established: plant height, class length and number of grains in it, weight per 1000 seeds. The yield per decare for the individual varieties has been established.

Keywords: Variety, Common Wheat, Yield, Region

YARI KAMUSAL MALLAR VE ASİMETRİK BİLGİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ: SAĞLIK SEKTÖRÜ ÖRNEĞİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEMI-PUBLIC GOODS AND ASYMMETRIC INFORMATION: THE CASE OF HEALTH SECTOR

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Özet

Yarı kamusal mallar ve asimetrik bilgi sorunu, kamu maliyesinin iki temel piyasa başarısızlığı olarak kabul edilmektedir. Tüketiminde rekabetin olmasına karşın faydasından dışlamanın mümkün olmadığı yarı kamusal mal ve hizmetlerin en bilinen örnekleri eğitim ve sağlıktır. Yarı kamusal mal ve hizmetlerin tüketiminin bireylere özel fayda sağlamasından kaynaklı fiyatlandırılabilir olması nedeniyle, bu mal ve hizmetler devlet üretiminin yanında piyasa üretimine de konu olmaktadır. Bir diğer piyasa başarısızlığı ise asimetrik bilgi sorunudur. Asimetrik bilgi, işlem sırasında bir tarafın diğer tarafa göre daha çok bilgiye sahip olması durumudur. Asimetrik bilgi, 1974 yılında Akerlof tarafından ikinci el araba piyasası örneği ile literatüre kazandırılmış bir kamu maliyesi terimidir. Asimetrik bilgi, ahlaki tehlike ve ters seçim olmak üzere iki temel sorun meydana getirmektedir. Ahlaki tehlike, daha fazla bilgiye sahip tarafın kendi menfaatleri doğrultusunda bu durumu kullanmasına karşılık gelmektedir. Ters seçim sorunu ise, piyasada iyi ve kötü arasında yapılan seçimin kötüyü seçmekle sonuçlanmasıdır.

Sağlık hizmetleri, yarı kamusal mal olma özelliği nedeniyle kamusal üretimin yanında piyasa üretimine de konu olmaktadır. Ancak aynı zamanda sağlık hizmetlerinde asimetrik bilgi sorunu da bulunmaktadır. Sağlık hizmetini talep edenler ile arz edenler arasında simetrik bilgi olmaması, sunulan hizmetin gerçek piyasa fiyatının oluşması önünde bir engel teşkil edebilmektedir. Hastalar bilgi eksikliğinden kaynaklı karar verme yetkisini doktorlara bırakmaktadırlar. Bu durum, asimetrik bilgi olgusunun sonuçlarından birisi olan temsilcilik sorununa karşılık gelmektedir. Piyasa ekonomisinde asıl amacın "karlılık" olması, sağlık hizmetlerinin asimetrik bilgi altında üretimini sorunlu kılmaktadır. Özel sağlık kurumlarının, karlılıklarını artırmak adına asimetrik bilgiyi kullanmaları kaçınılmazdır. Böylece hastaların, sağlık durumları hakkında bilgi sahibi olmayışı özel sağlık kurumlarının durumu kötüye kullanmasına neden olabilmektedir.

Sağlık ekonomisi çok boyutlu ilişkilerden oluşmakla beraber şu genel özelliklere sahiptir: sağlık hizmetlerinde talep esnekliği oldukça düşüktür, talep belirsiz ve tesadüfîdir, hizmet kalitesi ölçülemez niteliklidir, sağlık hizmetleri ikame edilemezdir, toplumsal özellikleri çok fazla olmakla birlikte sosyal amacın ön planda olduğu bir hizmettir. Sağlık ekonomisinin en önemli özelliklerinden birisi de bu çalışmanın konusunu oluşturan asimetrik bilgi sorunudur.

Bu çalışmada, yarı kamusal mallar ile asimetrik bilgi arasındaki ilişki sağlık sektörü örneği üzerinden açıklanacaktır. İki ayrı piyasa başarısızlığını ifade eden yarı kamusal mallar ve asimetrik bilgi konusu kavramsal ve kuramsal çerçevede açıklanacaktır. Yarı kamusal mal ve hizmetlerin bir örneğini oluşturan sağlık ekonomisi hakkında bilgi verilecek olup, sağlık ekonomisinde yoğun bir şekilde yaşanan asimetrik bilgi sorunu açıklanacaktır. Davranışsal iktisat perspektifinden değerlendirmelerin yapılacağı çalışmada, sağlık hizmetlerinin kamusal üretiminin öneminin vurgulanması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yarı Kamusal Mallar, Asimetrik Bilgi, Sağlık Ekonomisi

Abstract

Semi-public goods and the problem of asymmetric information are considered as the two main market failures in public finance. Education and health are the best-known examples of semi-public goods and services that cannot be excluded from their benefits, although there is competition in their consumption. Due to the fact that the consumption of semi-public goods and services provides private benefit to individuals and can be priced, these goods and services are also produced by market as well as state. Another market failure is the asymmetric information problem. Asymmetric information is when one party has more information than the other during the transaction. Asymmetric information is a public finance term introduced in the literature by Akerlof in 1974 with the example of the second-hand car market. Asymmetric information creates two main problems: moral hazard and adverse selection. Moral hazard means that the more informed party will use this situation for their own benefit. The adverse selection problem is that the choice between good and bad in the market results in choosing the bad.

Health services are exposed to market production besides public production due to their property of semi-public good. However, there is also an asymmetric information problem in health services. The lack of symmetrical information between those demanding and supplying health services may prevent the real market price of the service provided. Patients leave the decision-making power to doctors due to lack of information. This situation corresponds to the representation problem, which is one of the results of the asymmetric information phenomenon. The fact that the main purpose in the market economy is "profitability" makes the production of health services under asymmetric information problematic. It is inevitable for private health institutions to use asymmetric information in order to increase their profitability. Thus, patients' lack of information about their health condition may cause private health institutions to abuse the situation.

Although health economics consists of multi-dimensional relationships, it has the following general features: demand elasticity is very low, demand is uncertain and random, service quality is incommensurable, health services are not substitutable, its social characteristics outweigh. One of the most important features of health economics is the asymmetric information problem, which is the subject of this study.

In this study, the relationship between semi-public goods and asymmetric information will be explained through the health sector example. Semi-public goods and asymmetric knowledge, expressing two market failures, will be explained in a conceptual and theoretical framework. Health economics, which is an example of semi-public goods and services, and the asymmetric information problem, which is intensely experienced in the health economics, will be explained. The study, in which evaluations will be made from the behavioural economics perspective, aims to emphasize the importance of public production of health services.

Keywords: Semi-Public Goods, Asymmetric Information, Health Economics

IMPACT OF SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGY ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN AMHARA NATIONAL REGIONAL STATE OF ETHIOPIA

Belainew Belete & Surafel Melak

Abstract

Even though there is a growing interest to empower rural women in all economic activities. Works of literature are scant to evaluate the role of small-scale irrigation technology on women empowerment. This study evaluates the impact of the adoption of small-scale irrigation technologies on women empowerment, where empowerment is measured by Women Empowerment in the Agricultural index. The propensity Score Matching (PSM) method was employed to identify comparable technology adopting and non-adopting sample households. Results of the average treatment effect on treated suggest adoption of small-scale irrigation technologies exacerbate the disempowerment of women. Hence, we suggest Policy and development interventions should give due emphasis on improving women's capacity to own and control resources and should be decision-makers.

Keywords: impact; small-scale irrigation technology; propensity score matching; women empowerment in agricultural index

BİREYLERİN ÖRGÜTSEL ADALET ALGISINA ETİK LİDERLİĞİN ETKİ DÜZEYİ

THE EFFECT LEVEL OF ETHICAL LEADERSHIP ON INDIVIDUALS PERCEPTION OF ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE

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ÖZET

Kişiler ile ilişkilerinde normatif olarak uygun davranan ve bu tarz faaliyetleri arttırmayı hedefleyen, iki yönlü iletişim ve etkin düşünme yöntemlerini kullanan etik liderlik ile organizasyonlarda çalışan bireyler hakkında örgüt uygulamalarının, çalışanların örgüt içerisinde adaleti algılamaları olarak tanımlanan örgütsel adalet arasındaki ilişki bu çalışmada incelenmiştir. Veri toplama aracı olarak anket tekniği kullanılmıştır. Anket, İstanbul'da faaliyet gösteren 4 yıldızlı otellerde yöneticiler ve çalışanlardan tesadüfî örneklem yöntemiyle seçilen 200 çalışana uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler SPSS istatistik program ile analiz edilerek, değişkenlerin tanımlayıcı istatistikleri yapılmış, korelâsyon ve regresyon testleri ile önermeler arasındaki ilişki düzeyi ve yönü belirlenmiştir.

Yapılan korelasyon analizi sonucunda; etik liderlik ile örgütsel adalet ve örgütsel adaletin alt boyutları olan prosedürel adalet, dağıtıcı adalet, kişilerarası adalet ve bilgilendirici adalet arasında anlamlı, pozitif ilişkilerin olduğu bulunmuştur. Regresyon analizi sonucunda ise etik liderliğin bireylerin örgütsel adalet algılarının artmasında etkili olduğu görülmüştür. Araştırma sonucunda elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda, kurumlar tarafından olumlu lider davranışı olarak algılanan etik lider davranışlarının yaygınlaştırılması, bu araştırmanın çıkarımı olarak öngörülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Etik Liderlik, Örgütsel Adalet, Turistik 4 Yıldızlı Otel, İstanbul.

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ABSTRACT

It is examined in this study the relationship between ethical leadership, which acts normatively in its relations with individuals and aims to increase such activities, uses two-way communication and effective thinking methods, and organizational justice, which is defined as organizational practices for individuals working in organizations, and employees' perceptions of justice within the organization. Questionnaire technique was used as data collection tool. The survey was applied to 200 employees selected by random sampling from managers and employees at 4-star hotels operating in Istanbul. The obtained data were analyzed with the

SPSS statistical program, descriptive statistics of the variables were made, and the level and direction of the relationship between the correlation and regression tests and the propositions were determined.

As a result of the correlation analysis; It has been found that there are significant positive relationships between ethical leadership and organizational justice, and procedural justice, distributive justice, interpersonal justice and informative justice, which are sub-dimensions of organizational justice. As a result of the regression analysis, it was seen that ethical leadership was effective in increasing individuals' perceptions of organizational justice. In direction with the findings obtained as a result of the research, the dissemination of ethical leader behaviors perceived as positive leader behavior by the institutions is predicted as the inference of this research.

Keywords: Ethical Leadership, Organizational Justice, Touristic 4 Star Hotel, Istanbul.

THE ROLE OF BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE IN THE DIGITAL REVOLUTION OF THE 21st CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

Currently, the global expansion of the business environment is determined by the implementation of information technology production processes, peculiar factors of the current technological revolution, known as Industry 4.0, which is determined by the development of the following advanced information processing technologies: Big Data, cloud computing, machine learning, IoT, artificial intelligence, business intelligence and alternative advanced data extraction technologies based on specific methods for specific domains. In the digital revolution century, new business concepts are generating a massive impact on the development of the global economy in which important areas of knowledge and technologies are under the pressure of constant upgrades. The analysis of the collected data has been at the core of business intelligence for many years, but the traditional business intelligence needs conversion in order to adapt to the large volume of data within the Industry 4.0 technologies which provide an impressive volume of data that must be processed and used in decision-making with the aim to generate value for companies, regardless their size or structure. The impact of Industry 4.0 data analysis and integration into strategic and operational activities, is a new research topic in economics. Over the past decade, business intelligence has improved decision-making in the global business ecosystem in a variety of situations. Regarding this context, the purpose of this scientific paper is to identify the factors that established these frames and the impact it has on the development of 21st-century civilization, with the business intelligence as one of the pillars of the Industrial Revolution 4.0. Applying a methodology based on the systematic review of the literature with the objectives of understanding value creation through business intelligence in the context of Industry 4.0 and identifying the main contributions of the concept in determining the progress of civilization in the 21st century, this paper presents a framework for understanding the role that business intelligence possess in increasing the level of global welfare.

Keywords: Digitization, business intelligence, progress, data

ROLE OF INTERNET IN ELECTRONIC HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (E-HRM)

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Abstract

The internet has changed our lives and the way of interconnecting with others, how to work, how to learn and spend free time, in short, it has changed human society. Information technology (IT) as a set of offered schemes is available for people and organizations through hardware mechanisms and plays a most important role in the enlargement of human resources. The dispensation and transmission of digitalized HR information are called electronic human resource management (e-HRM). E-HRM is the web-based technology of IT for HR practices which enables easy exchanges between employees and employers. E-HRM is the moderately new concept for this IT-supported HRM, especially during the use of web-technology. E-HRM is a new field of technology that is extensively distributed in organizations around the globe. Its main objectives of transforming the HR functions, and practices into that is paperless, more flexible, resource-efficient, green ecosystem, save time. In today's world, Information technology is an important factor for the growth of human organizations and groups. This study encloses to the point outline of the role of the internet or web-based technology in human resources management. In the present scenario, the top Chief Executive Officer knows the power of the internet and information technology mode for reaching the organization's goal. The operation or utilization of internet and information technology equipment helps not only to the whole organizations aim but to optimize work appraisal as well. With keeping all the characteristic of such a movement in HR department would epitomize the usage of bits or electronics whether through virtual HR, Web-Based HR, and HR intranet.

Keywords: portal, software, intelligence, transformation, virtual

INNOVATION PROCESS WHICH IS THE BASIC DYNAMICS OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN TURKEY AND ITS THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

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ABSTRACT

In today's competitive environment, organizations' survival depends on increasing their competitive power. This situation pushes organizations to tend towards innovation studies that create difference and innovation. The realization of innovation at the organizational level is in direct proportion to the innovative culture created within the organization. Innovative organizational culture, which causes organizations to produce innovative ideas, can emerge with strong management support. This support is largely provided by innovative leaders who have an active role in determining organizational vision, mission and strategy.

Consumers are looking for differences and innovations every day in the market environment. For this reason, the first priority of a company to compete with its competitors is to constantly update itself. It is of great importance for companies to predict consumer expectations, determine social, psychological and personal factors in the purchasing behavior of consumers and transform these factors into strategic advantages.

In this study, information is given from conceptual frameworks and literature about innovation. Development plans of the innovation process in Turkey since the early years of our history and the republic has been explained in the title. By giving place to the importance, aims and activities of research and development (R&D), the subjects of creating value from science and technology in technology are discussed. Furthermore, information has been given about the development of innovation and investments in Turkey; The data obtained as a result of the research were summarized and the suggestions were expressed.

Keywords: Innovative, Information,R & D, Investment, Science and Technology

WOMEN EDUCATION AND EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA

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Abstract

Education is considered as the only tool for the sustainable development of every society. Women are also a big part of the society. In India, women education has become a serious milestone for her empowerment. Women's education is an academic initiative that has been embraced by our country. The basic unit of society is a woman. As women makes a family, family makes a home and homes make a society. So we should always never think that a society would inherit existence without the contribution of girls. The complete responsibility lies on the shoulders of the male to teach and encourage the females to breakthrough and to play their role in developmental processes of the family. It is also crucial for women access to the legal system. Education may be a critical input in human resource development and is important for the country's economic process. Today our nation is empowering women more and more to access quality education because women and girls' education is essential not only to promoting gender equality but also to addressing the full spectrum of 21st century challenges. Since its Independence, India has been developing women education by implementing new policies, programs, schemes and proposals in favour of them for having access quality education. Women have also been improving their education but it is not sufficient for the needs of the nation and not as equal as men developing. But, in spites of having such new policies and programs, women of our country remain far behind from men in the field of education. This paper is conducted by details study, observation and survey following a variety of recently published articles, researches, data related to education, Government reports, women's rights and gender inequality to checking out variety of common challenges, issues, problems and barriers which are preventing women in accessing quality education.

Status of Indian women has been subject to change since the dawn of history. Women were treated equally with men and they had access to education and employment during the pre-Vedic period. But during the post-Vedic period, series of foreign invasions reduced her status to 'property' which needs to be protected always. Gradually she was denied freedom to move out from her house, access to education and thereby employment. Religious and cultural obligations ruled her behaviour depriving her of the freedom to make decisions.

Keywords: Education, Women Empowerment, Rights in society and Status of Women in Society.

MLP YÖNTEMİ İLE TAVUK YUMURTASI İHRACAT TAHMİNİ: TÜRKİYE YUMURTA İHRACATI TAHMİNİ ÖRNEĞİ

HEN EGG EXPORT FORECAST WITH MLP METHOD: TURKEY'S EGG EXPORT FORECAST SAMPLE

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Özet

Türkiye'de yumurta üretim sektörü, son yıllarda ciddi ilerlemeler kaydetmiştir. Türkiye, dünyada yumurta üretimi ve yumurta ihracatında önemli bir yere sahip olmuştur. TÜİK verilerine göre, Türkiye'de 2019 yılında yaklaşık 20 milyar adet tavuk yumurtası üretilmiştir. Bu çalışmada Türkiye'de tavuk yumurtası sektörünün mevcut durumu ve yumurta ihracat potansiyeli incelenmiş ve 2020 yılının ilk 7 aylık ülke ihracatı Yapay Sinir Ağları yöntemlerinden MultiLayer Perceptron (MLP) ile tahmin edilmiştir. MLP yöntemi tahmin, sınıflandırma, modelleme benzeri birçok problemin çözümünde kullanılmaktadır.

Çalışmada; öncelikli olarak yumurta sektöründe ihracat talebine etki eden faktörler sektör uzmanlarına sorularak ve araştırılarak tespit edilmiştir. Faktörlerin tespitinden sonra gerekli veriler çeşitli resmi kurumlardan derlenmiştir. Elde edilen veriler SPSS sürüm 25 paket programı kullanılarak MLP yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir.

Aylık tavuk eti ihracat miktarı, bağımlı değişken olarak modellenmiştir. Bağımsız değişkenler ise; aylık tavuk eti fiyatı, Türkiye tavuk eti ihracatından elde edilen aylık USD miktarı, aylık USD döviz kuru, aylık tavuk yemi fiyatı, aylık elektrik fiyatı ve aylık mazot fiyatıdır. MLP modelinin, tahmin işlemini yapması için belirlenen tavuk ihracat miktarını etkileyen altı değişkene ait dönemsel veriler, Ocak 2000 tarihinden Aralık 2019 sonuna kadar 19 yıl olarak düzenlenmiştir.

Tasarlanan MLP modeli çok katmanlı bir sinir ağı yapısında olup, aktivasyon fonksiyonu olarak hiperbolik tanjant tercih edilmiştir. Modelin giriş katmanındaki değişken sayısı 6'dır. Sinir ağının 2 gizli katmanı olup birinci gizli katmandaki birim sayısı 4, ikinci gizli katmandaki birim sayısı da 3'tür. Çıktı katmanında ise bir adet bağımlı değişken bulunmaktadır.

Geliştirilen MLP modeli ile öncelikle tahminin hata testleri yapılmış, daha sonra elde edilen sonuçlara göre, modelin yaptığı tahminlerin güvenilir ve tutarlı olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Yapılan hata testleri sonuçları, modelin yaptığı tahminin hata oranının düşük olduğu ve yapılan tahmin performansının iyi olduğunu belirlenmiştir. Yapılan tahminlerin doğruluğunu ölçmede yaygın olarak kullanılan yöntemlerden olan MAPE istatistiğine göre, tasarlanan MLP modelinin MAPE hata değeri 0,168'dir.

Bu sonuçlara göre yumurta ihracat tahmininde yapay sinir ağları metodlarından MLP'nin geçerli ve güvenli sonuçlar ürettiği görülmüştür. Sonuçlara göre, Türkiye'de tavuk yumurtası üretiminin artma eğiliminde olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay Sinir Ağları, Yumurta İhracat Tahmini, Multilayer Perception

Abstract

Egg industry in Turkey, has had an important place in the world to progress in egg production and exports in recent years. According to TURKSTAT data, Turkey produced about 20 billion hens eggs in 2019. In this study, the current situation of the sector and export of hen's egg in Turkey examined and the first 7 months of 2020 the country's exports were estimated by the method of Multilayer Perception-MLP which belong to Artificial Neural Networks. MLP method is used in solving many problems such as estimation, classification and modeling.

In the study; primarily, the factors affecting the export demand in the egg sector were determined by asking and researching the industry experts. After determining the factors necessary data has been compiled from various official institutions. The obtained data were analyzed by MLP method using SPSS version 25 package program.

Monthly chicken meat export volume is modeled as the dependent variable. Independent variables are; the price of chicken meat per month, the monthly amount of USD derived from Turkey's exports of chicken meat, monthly USD exchange rate, the price of poultry feed per month, the monthly electricity rates and monthly fuel prices. The periodic data of six variables that affect the amount of chicken export determined for the MLP model to make the estimation process are arranged as 19 years from January 2000 to the end of December 2019.

The designed MLP model has a multi-layered neural network structure and hyperbolic tangent is preferred as the activation function. The number of variables in the input layer of the model is 6. The neural network has 2 hidden layers and the number of units in the first hidden layer is 4, and the number of units in the second hidden layer is 3. There is one dependent variable in the output layer.

With the developed MLP model, firstly the estimation error tests were made, and then, according to the results, it was determined that the estimates made by the model were reliable and consistent. The error test results showed that the error rate of the estimation made by the model was low and the prediction performance made was good. According to the MAPE statistics, which is one of the widely used methods to measure the accuracy of the predictions, the MAPE error value of the designed MLP model is 0.168.

According to these results, it was seen that MLP, one of the artificial neural network methods, produced valid and reliable results in egg export estimation. According to the results, it was determined that the production of chicken eggs will increase in Turkey.

Keywords: Artificial Neural Networks, Egg Export Forecast, Multilayer Perception

DIGITALIZATION OF EDUCATION WITH COVID-19

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Abstract

This article discusses the impact of COVID-19 on education system. Changes in education system have been interpreted this paper from both Turkey as well as the world in general. While education was shaped according to Covid-19, did it actually fulfill the necessity of the age of the 21st century? In fact, online education was an idea that many schools had designed, but it wasn't much studied on it. Thanks to COVID-19, the transition of education to online platforms could not be achieved step by step. Education underwent a mandatory change without sufficient study time. For such a radical change, it is necessary to proceed step by step, and this is a time-consuming process. There was no opportunity to see the shortcomings in the change process of education system.The world suddenly abandoned traditional education, education modernized in accordance with the age. Also, this sudden change in education system has brought many problems. With online education, it is estimated that there will be certain skill deficiencies in future students. This may affect the productivity in business life in the future. In this article, economic aspects of digitalization of education will be discussed. Well-managed issues, inadequacies and inequalities in the online education process will be emphasized in paper. As a result of different researches and surveys, online education has been addressed from different perspectives.

Keywords: COVID-19, education, online, digitalization, e-education, modernization

ASSESSMENT OF FARMERS' WİLLİNGNESS TO PAY FOR HEALTH INSURANCE İN DEVELOPİNG COUNTRİES: EMPİRİCAL EVİDENCE FROM NORTH CENTRAL NİGERİA

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Abstract

Developing nations are increasingly becoming aware of the need for adequate healthcare delivery. This has become more necessary considering the novel global Coronavirus (COVID 19) pandemic. Government can offer financial protection to citizens through pre-payment schemes in order to curb high out of pocket expenditure and catastrophic spending on healthcare. However, there is limited econometrics evidence for informed policy recommendations regarding optimal design of such schemes at farm household level in developing countries like Nigeria. Outcome of this study will provide baseline information for designing effective community health insurance scheme that will ensure that the best and adequate insurance premium are available to farmers. Data for this study were collected from 360 farm households using a multi-stage sampling technique. Contingent valuation was used to elicit information on the willingness to pay (WTP) for health insurance. Awareness on health insurance was ascertained using sigma scoring method, the relationship between selected socioeconomic variables and WTP was determined using probit regression model, while turnbull estimator was used to determine health insurance premium. Despite the low level of awareness (sigma score = 4.316), 80% of the farm households were willing to take health insurance. Farmers' willingness to take health insurance was influenced by awareness on health insurance ($\beta = 0.867$) and education ($\beta = 0.063$), amongst others. The farmers were willing to pay ₦2,430.72 per head per farming season as premium for health insurance policy. The study therefore recommended increase in awareness and literacy level among farmers, and the provision of health insurance services at affordable rate.

Keywords: Health Insurance, Farmers, Premium, Willingness, Turnbull

DRIVING INNOVATION FOR ORGANISATIONAL SURVIVAL AND EXCELLENCE-PRE AND POST PANDEMIC

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Abstract

The pandemic resulted in major human and financial costs. COVID-19 has changed the way companies act and handle the way people live. Many businesses are operating on a drastically limited scale either completely shut down. More than ever, businesses now understand that to improve their business they need to invest in technology. If we have recalled something over the past six months, new requirements can arise overnight and creating a business opportunity for those ready to react quickly. As the COVID-19 pandemic swept around the world, there was little time to build or introduce new systems or procedures, and definitely no time to assess existing technologies and fill gaps. However, there is now an opportunity to reconsider the conventional solution and to retrofit current systems to meet the needs of our modern reality.

In the current scenario, without a doubt, accelerated digital transformation worldwide and has given us the chance to better our lives and maintain and expand businesses through technology solutions. COVID-19 has accelerated its economic responses to the digital transition in most sectors worldwide. Organizations has to reinvent themselves in a post-crisis environment. New requirements in the market drive the development of creative technology solutions aimed at enhancing and supporting our lives, and sustaining and increasing our businesses in a new normal.

This study provides an overview of many critical issues and fundamental complexities that impact organisations and society and this study will help to identify and find solutions to key challenges for work scenarios, work mapping and work productivity in the current and post Covid scenario.

Keywords: Innovation, Technology, Digital Transformation, Economy, Crises, Sustainable environment,

TRUST: INFORMAL INSTITUTION IN THE PANDEMIC CONTEXT

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Abstract

The pandemic called into question the effectiveness of the functioning of institutional arrangements in crisis management. The need to adapt and reconsider their role in terms of increasing adaptability to the influence of external factors (this time unpredictable) requires an increase in institutional flexibility. In this context, if formal institutions can undergo certain mutations imprinted by deliberative and executive authorities, it is interesting for our study to reveal how informal institutions and, especially, trust, can support the metamorphosis of formal institutions generated by the created uncertainty (at least from an economic point of view) and how this will materialize the design of new institutional arrangements. This is the purpose of our work. Using qualitative and quantitative analysis, the study highlights the extent to which, relative to the new pandemic context, trust among business actors, inhibiting opportunistic behavior, and trust in state institutions, stimulating collective action and law enforcement is reconfigured, undergoing a discontinuous change.

Keywords: pandemic, formal institutions, informal institutions, trust

LA DELINQUANCE JUVENILE DANS LA VILLE DE BUKAVU : ANALYSE DES CAUSES ET MECANISMES DE PREVENTION

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE CITY OF BUKAVU: ANALYSIS OF CAUSES AND PREVENTION MECHANISMS

Valéry Iragi Ntwali Nantondo [*]

Résumé

La délinquance juvénile est une réalité dans la Ville de Bukavu et son ampleur ne fait que s'augmenté du jour au lendemain au regard des difficultés dans la mise en œuvre de la gratuité de l'enseignement de base, l'extrême pauvreté des familles dans certains quartiers de la Ville de Bukavu et l'absence au sein de l'État congolais d'une véritable politique de prévention et de lutte contre la délinquance juvénile en République Démocratique du Congo. Il est aussi vrai que ce phénomène se trouve favorisé davantage par les problémes structurels au sein de la société congolaise qui n'accorde pas assez d'importances à l'enfant congolais. Ce qui fait que ces enfants congolais issus des familles très pauvres, des milieux défavorisés et qui sont non scolarisés, mal nourris et mal éduqués cherchent des solutions dans la délinquance pour trouver des réponses que cette société et sa structuration n'arrivent pas à les accorder.

Mots clés : délinquance juvénile, Causes, mécanismes, prévention, ville de Bukavu

Abstract

Juvenile delinquency is a reality in the city of Bukavu and its scale has only increased overnight in view of the difficulties in implementing free basic education, the extreme poverty of families in certain districts of the city of Bukavu and the absence within the Congolese state of a real policy for preventing and combating juvenile delinquency in the DRC. It is also true that this phenomenon is further encouraged by structural problems within Congolese society, which does not attach enough importance to the Congolese child. As a result, Congolese children from very poor families, from underprivileged backgrounds and who are unschooled, malnourished and poorly educated, are looking for solutions to delinquency in order to find answers that this society and its structure are unable to provide.

Keywords: juvenile delinquency, causes, mechanisms, prevention, city of Bukavu

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THE UNITED STATES-RUSSIA CLASHES OF INTERESTS IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS (THE CASE OF GEORGIA)

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Abstract

The US-Russia relations have always been quite a complex phenomenon. The two superpowers, whose geopolitical and ideological antagonism lasted for almost fifty years during the period of the so-called "Cold War", play one of the most decisive roles in the world political affairs of the XXI century. The relation is changing in time and space and is generally explained by the principles of classical realism since the shape of confrontation has many times resulted in a failure to establish a sustainable partnership between the powers.

The paper argues that the US-Russia clashes of interests, along with other global challenges of the world, are also found in relation with the South Caucasus and is outlined in the context of energy policy. While Washington hugely supports Georgia's territorial integrity and welcomes its Euro-Atlantic aspirations, the Russian Federation, on the contrary, prevents the aforementioned process and directly opposes Georgia's integration into NATO.

Keywords: The United States, Russia, Georgia, geopolitics, energy policy.

CHALLENGES OF DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

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Abstract

There are various form of government like Monarchy, Aristocracy, Democracy and Dictatorship in modern world. Among them democracy is the best form of government. Lincoln said about democracy that ‘’It is government of the people, by the people and for the people.’’ In democracy the Sovereignty reside in the hand of the people. It is rule of majority but interest of minority also protected. There are two type of democracy direct and indirect. Switzerland is the home of direct democracy and U.S.A, Canada, Japan, Australia, India is example of indirect democracy.

India is largest democracy in the world and Vaishali district in Bihar is the first republic in the world. In India direct democracy was introduce in the Morley-Minto reform of 1909. We have continued democratic form of government after Independence. It is mention in our Preamble and constitution. Panchayati Raj system is the example of democratic form of government.

But Indian democracy has faced many challenges in present time. Illiteracy is the main challenge of democracy because it is the rule of the people. If they were illiterate then how can they use their right to vote for right person who work for their welfare. Poverty is another major challenge of democracy. As Nehru said that “there is no importance of vote for hungry people.” Apart from this Indian democracy has faced many challenges like corruption, lack of free and fair media, lack of communal harmony, Criminalization of politics.

For the successful working of democracy we should create awareness among the people through education and government should be responsible for the people welfare. Then India become in true sense democratic country.

Keyword: People, Sovereignty, Poverty, Illiteracy, Corruption,

IMPACT OF NEO-LIBERALISM AND GLOBALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF BENGALI RENAISSANCE

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Abstract

Neoliberalism a globalized ideology, a return to an economic philosophy that grew out of the thinking of John Locke and Adam Smith. As neoliberalism thinking expanded during the second half of the 20th century, globalization of the world economy resulted. Central to the philosophy of neoliberalism is free trade and globalism. Student mobility from India to Canada for the pursuit of higher studies is a form of neoliberal globalization, which makes Canada a multicultural open country for all. Indian and Canadian policies on international education and students' factors are facilitating the success of overseas studies and the experiences at the University of Alberta. As a term of globalization, Global Citizenship entitles international students as institutional citizens. Migration is a process of the historical way of colonial, post-colonial, and neo-colonial ideologies, that exists with the present form of globalized and neoliberal ideologies. The processes of globalization and ideologies are the ways of common conversations among the citizens of the world, which is a form of sharing knowledge. However, the present form of universal thoughts, expressions were not that easy-going in the 18th and 19th centuries due to closed ideologies of the West (North) in the context of the cold war and the realism. A complete description of the ideologies which is active in the present world order lead by the West is easy going for the adaptation through a common socio-economic and political boundary. We know that border diplomacy is another way to operate globalization in

the name of amalgamation between countries and people. The consequences of globalization and the exploration of Bengali identity are other important milestones. In 2009 there was a Bengali book fair in New York, the U.S. in the name (theme) globalization and Bengali. The fair is an example of the innovation or motivation of the Bengali entity or identity from Bengal to the rest of the world. It was an aspiration to make Bengali or Bangla more popular around the world. It is also a significant sight that Bengali speakers are everywhere at present than before. Therefore, it is a kind of global reformation of Bengal and Bengali because of globalization and multiculturalism. From the perspective of neoliberal globalization, the purpose and outcome of this essay are to explore and understand the social and educational phenomenon of student's migration from India to Canada, and the world, and its impact on higher education, the paper also discusses the exploration of Bengali identity as a result of globalization. The methodology has been taken through documentary analysis and the qualitative approach. The feature question is What knowledge is of most worth and how far can we be sure that the knowledge acquired by students in the north applies to the context to which they may return in the south? What are the prospects of Bengalis in the world and how Bangla can be a recognized global language?

FƏRQLI AİLƏ NÖVLƏRİNDƏ UŞAQLARİN SOSİALLAŞMASI

FARKLI AİLE TİPLERİNDEKİ ÇOCUKLARIN SOSYALLEŞMESİ

SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN IN DIFFERENT FAMILY TYPES

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Xülasə

Məqalədə uşaqların formalaşması prosesinin ilkin əsasları araşdırılır. Uşaqların tərbiyəsi və sosiallaşmasına təsir edən ailənin rolu tədqiqata cəlb olunur. Valideyn istiliyi ibtidai sosiallaşmada təsirli olur, ona görə ki, uşaqlara sevilmək hissi verir və buna görə də inamı inkişaf etdirir və başqaları ilə əməkdaşlıq etməyə həvəsləndirir. Valideynlər övladları üçün modeldir, hərəkətləri uşaqları tərəfindən müşahidə edilir və təqlid olunur.

Məqalədə uşağın sosiallaşmasına təsir edən bir çox amillər geniş şəkildə qiymətləndirilmədən ailənin təsirlərinə diqqət yetirilir. Buna görə də Azərbaycanda müasir sosial vəziyyətə görə ailələr növlərə ayırılır. Aparılan müşahidələrə və təhlillərə əsasən çox varlı ailənin uşağı, kənd ailəsinin uşağı, şəhər ailəsinin uşağı, kasıb ailənin uşağı kimi ailə növləri müəyyən edilmişdir. Hər bir ailə növü araşdırılarkən orada fərqli uşaqların yetişdiyini görmək mümkündür.

Qeyd edilir ki, təbii yaranmış sosiallaşma sferasından başqa hər bir ailə tərbiyə prosesində süni mühit yaratmaqla böyüməkdə olan övladına pozitiv təsirlər göstərərək, onda yaxşı keyfiyyətlər formalaşdırmağa çalışır. Bu isə ailənin təbii statusuna uyğun gəlməyən, tamamilə fərqli mahiyyətli uşağın yetişməsinə gətirib çıxarır. Lakin belə hallar çoxluqların içərisindən istisnalar kimi görsənir.

Açar sözlər: sosiallaşma, cəmiyyət, ailə, uşaq, məktəb, valideyn.

Özet

Makale, çocukların oluşum sürecinin temellerini incelemektedir. Ailenin çocukların yetişmesini ve sosyalleşmesini etkilemedeki rolü incelenmiştir. Ebeveyn sıcaklığı erken sosyalleşmede etkilidir çünkü çocuklara sevgi duygusu verir ve bu nedenle güven geliştirir ve onları başkalarıyla işbirliği yapmaya teşvik eder. Ebeveynler çocukları için rol modelleridir ve eylemleri çocukları tarafından gözlemlenir ve taklit edilir.

Makale, bir çocuğun sosyalleşmesini etkileyen birçok faktörü kapsamlı bir şekilde değerlendirmeden ailenin etkisine odaklanmaktadır. Bu nedenle Azerbaycan'daki mevcut sosyal duruma göre aileler türlere ayrılıyor. Yapılan gözlemlere ve analizlere dayanarak, çok zengin ailelerden çocuklar, kırsal ailelerden çocuklar, kentli ailelerden çocuklar ve yoksul ailelerden çocuklar gibi aile tipleri belirlendi. Her aile türünü incelerken, orada farklı çocukların büyüdüğünü görmek mümkündür.

Sosyalleşmenin doğal alanı dışında her ailenin büyüyen çocuk üzerinde olumlu etkisi olan yapay bir ortam yaratarak yetiştirme sürecinde iyi nitelikler oluşturmaya çalıştığı belirtilmektedir. Bu, ailenin doğal durumuna karşılık gelmeyen, tamamen farklı bir doğaya

sahip bir çocuğun gelişmesine yol açar. Ancak, bu tür durumlar çoğunlukta istisna olarak görünmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: sosyalleşme, toplum, aile, çocuk, okul, ebeveyn.

Abstract

The article studies the basics of the process of children's personality formation. The article focuses on the study of the role of the family that affects children's nurture and socialization. Parental warmth is effective in early socialization because it gives children a sense of being loved, and therefore it develops trust and encourages them to collaborate with others. Parents are models to their children, and their actions are observed and imitated by their children.

The article involves the impact of the family without extensively assessing many factors that affect a child's socialization. Therefore, according to the current social situation in Azerbaijan, families are divided into types; based on the observations and analysis, family types such as children from very rich families, children from rural families, children from urban families and children from poor families have been identified. When investigating each type of family, it is possible to see that different children grow up there.

It is noted that, apart from the natural sphere of socialization, every family tries to form good qualities in the process of upbringing by creating an artificial environment and has a positive impact on the growing child. And this leads to the development of a child with a completely different nature, which does not correspond to the natural status of the family. However, such cases seem to be exceptions to the majority.

Keywords: socialization, society, family, children, school, parent

MÜHARİBƏ CİNAYƏTLƏRİ VƏ SOYQIRIMI CİNAYƏTLƏRİNİN QARŞISININ ALINMASINDA RUANDA TRİBUNALININ VƏ BEYNƏLXALQ CİNAYƏT MÜHAKİMƏ ORQANLARININ ROLU

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Hülasa

Müharibə cinayətləri və soyqırımı cinayəti hər zaman bəşəriyyəti narahat edən bir əməl kimi aktual olmuşdur. Məqalədə hər iki cinayət əməllərinin Ruanda Tribunalı və digər mühkimə orqanlarında araşdırılmasından bəhs olunur. Tribunallar səviyyəsində bu cinayətlərə qarşı mübarizə metodlarının güclənməsinə baxmayaraq, tam qarşısını almaq mümükün olmamışdır. Xarakterik xüsusiyyətlərinə görə, müharibə cinayətləri və soyqırımı cinayətinə görə məsuliyyəti dövlət deyil, fərdi olaraq fiziki şəxslər daşıyırlar. Beynəlxalq cinayət tribunalları təkcə müharibə cinayətinin tərkibini yaradan bir neçə əməllərə görə (dinc mülki əhalinin hücuma məruz qalması, öldürmə, işgəncə,qanunla müdafiə olunan mülki hədəflərə qəsdən hücum etmə və s.) araşdırma aparmış və təqsirkarları mühakimə etmişdir. Bunların içərisində hərbi və siyasi rəhbərlər, kiçik zabitlərdən başlamış böyük zabitlərə qədər hamısı mühkimə olunmuşdur. Ruanda Tribunalı 1994-cü ildə Ruandada törədilmiş beynəlxalq humanitar hüququn ciddi pozuntularına görə cavabdeh saydığı 93 şəxsə qarşı ittiham irəli sürmüş və təqsirkarları mühakimə etmişdir. Məhz bu amillər müasir beynəlxalq hüququn bir uğuru kimi dəyərləndirilir.

Açar sözlər: müharibə cinayətləri, soyqırımı cinayəti, Ruanda Tribunalı, Beynəlxalq Cinayət Məhkəməsi

РОЛЬ РУАНДИЙСКОГО ТРИБУНАЛА И МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ УГОЛОВНЫХ ТРИБУНАЛОВ В ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИИ ВОЕННЫХ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ И ГЕНОЦИДА

Резюме

Преступления войны и геноцида всегда были предметом озабоченности человечества. В статье рассматривается расследование обоих преступлений Трибуналом по Руанде и другими судебными органами. Несмотря на усиление методов борьбы с этими преступлениями на уровне трибуналов, полностью предотвратить их не удалось. В силу их характеристик ответственность за военные преступления и геноцид лежит не на государстве, а на отдельных лицах. Международные уголовные трибуналы расследовали и преследовали лишь несколько деяний, составляющих военное преступление (нападение на гражданских лиц, убийство, пытки, умышленное нападение на гражданские объекты, охраняемые законом, и т. Д.). Все военные и политические лидеры, от младших офицеров до старших офицеров, были осуждены. Трибунал по Руанде предъявил обвинения 93 человекам в серьезных нарушениях международного гуманитарного права в Руанде в 1994 году. Эти факторы считаются успехом современного международного права.

Ключевые слова: военные преступления, геноцид, Трибунал по Руанде,

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THE ROLE OF THE RWANDAN TRIBUNAL AND THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN PREVENTING WAR CRIMES AND GENOCIDE

Abstract

The crimes of war and genocide have always been relevant as a matter of concern to mankind. The article discusses the investigation of both crimes in the Rwandan Tribunal and other judicial bodies. Despite the strengthening of methods to combat these crimes at the tribunal level, it has not been possible to completely prevent them. Due to their characteristics, the responsibility for war crimes and genocide lies with individuals, not the state. International criminal tribunals have only investigated and prosecuted a number of acts that constitute war crimes (attacks on civilians, killings, torture, deliberate attacks on civilian targets protected by law, etc.). Military and political leaders, from junior officers to senior officers, have all been convicted. The Rwandan Tribunal has indicted 93 people on charges of serious violations of international humanitarian law in Rwanda in 1994. These factors are considered a success of modern international law.

Keywords: war crimes, genocide, Rwanda Tribunal, İnternational Criminal Court

THE AGE OF POPULAR PROTESTS AROUND WORLD

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Abstract

Popular protests are on the rise, and they are increasingly going global. The wave of anti-government protests that roiled global politics over the past decade initially seemed to be an early casualty of COVID-19. The popular movements demonstrating against economic crisis, fiscal austerity, political corruption and finally COVID-19 pandemic have brought down governments in democracies around the world from Europe and Latin America to Africa and Asia. With the advent of new communication technologies and social media platforms, what happens anywhere in the world can be seen everywhere. New communication technologies and media platforms are not only raising awareness. They are also enabling movements in different countries to learn from and engage with each other. The messages and actions of pro-democracy protesters in Hong Kong and Thailand, for instance, have inspired and guided demonstrators in other continents. The yellow vests movement in France was initially motivated high cost of living and burden of the government's tax reforms were falling on the working and middle classes. The movement has received international attention, and protesters in many places around the world have used the yellow vest as a symbol. The Black Lives Matter protests in the United States are particularly notable among the most vocal protests. The Black Lives Matter protests in the United States are among the most prominent protests, especially in recent times. Developments that have turned into a rebellion against the current order in the USA, which is considered to be the superpower of the world in a sense, spread rapidly around the world. In addition to standing in solidarity with U.S. protesters, demonstrators in Europe, South America and Asia connected the movement to their own experiences of colonialism, racism and state violence that have been perpetrated by their governments. Such demonstrations have emerged in every region of the globe, not only in wealthy countries but also in poorer ones. This study aims to reveal the main reasons of the popular movements that have taken the world by storm for a long time and the possible effects of these developments.

Keywords: Popular Protest, Popular Movements, Popular Demonstrations, the Black Lives Matter, COVID-19 Pandemic, Anti-Lockdown Protests.

KÜRESEL SANAT ORTAMIYLA İLİŞKİSİ BAĞLAMINDA SANAT TARİHİ DİSİPLİNİ VE TÜRKİYE'DE 1990 SONRASINDA SANAT TARİHSEL SÖYLEM

ART HISTORY DISCIPLINE IN THE CONTEXT OF ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE GLOBAL ART ENVIRONMENT, AND THE ART HISTORICAL DISCOURSE IN TURKEY AFTER 1990

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ÖZET

"Çağdaş sanat"ı gündeme getiren köklü değişimlerin izi sürüldüğünde 1990 dolayları karşımıza çıkar. 1990'lı yıllarda "dijital devrim" yeni ve hızlanmış bir evreye girerken "dijital", hegemonik bir karaktere bürünmeye başlar. Aynı esnada açıkça ivmelenen bir diğer fenomen de en basit tanımıyla uluslararası bir bütünleşme süreci olan "küreselleşme"dir. Böylelikle 1990'lar eski dünyanın sonlandığı ve yenisinin başladığı devasa bir kırılmanın on yılı olur. Tanımı üzerindeki tartışmalar devam etmekle beraber, "çağdaş sanat" denilen kategori bir yandan modernin sonuna işaret ederken bir yandan da küreselleşmenin bu yeni evresine karşılık gelir. Bu nedenle küreselleşme olgusu çağdaş sanat için merkezidir ve çağdaş sanat, "küresel köy" benzetmesi yapılan yeni dünyanın yeni sanatıdır. 1990'lı yıllar, o güne değin esasen geçmişin üretimlerine odaklanan bir disiplin olagelen sanat tarihi için de bir değişim on yılıdır. Gerek sanat pazarı gerekse basın-yayın açısından açıkça revaçta olan sanat türü güncel/çağdaş sanattır ve geçmişle olduğu kadar şimdiyle de ilgilenmek gerekliliği, bu dönemde sanat tarihinin karşısına tarihsel bir zorunluluk olarak çıkar. Eğitimlerini çağdaş sanat üzerine almak isteyen öğrencilerin sayısı da hızla artmaktadır. Öte yandan küresel dünya düzeninin ana felsefesi olarak çokkültürlülük, öteden beri ulusal bir temele oturan sanat tarihsel söylemi etkiler. Sanat tarihi disiplininin meydan okuyucu bir durumla yüzleşmekte olduğu ve küresel finans aktörlerinin yörüngesine girdiği yorumları yapılır. 1990 sonrası Türkiye'si bağlamında bu dönüşümün izlenebileceği esas yer ulusal göndermelerinden arınmış bir söylemdir. Bu bağlamda "Türk" kelimesinin kullanımından uzaklaşılırken, ırkçı çağrışımları daha az olduğu düşünülen "Türkiye" ifadesi öne çıkar. Türk sanat tarihi yazımı, revaçtaki sanata ve revaçtaki çokkültürlülük felsefesine uyum gösterecek şekilde evrilmiş gibi görünmektedir. Oysa ulus-esaslı sanat tarihsel söylem, Batı dünyasının genelinde değişmeden kalmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sanat Tarihi, Çağdaş Sanat, Küreselleşme

ABSTRACT

When the radical changes that brought "contemporary art" to the agenda are traced, we see around 1990. In the 1990s, as the "digital revolution" entered a new and accelerated phase, the "digital" began to assume a hegemonic character. At the same time, another phenomenon that has clearly accelerated is "globalization", which is an international integration process in its simplest definition. Thus, the 1990s would be a decade of a massive rupture, when the old world ended and the new one began. While the debate over its definition continues, the category

called “contemporary art” corresponds to this new phase of globalization while pointing to the end of the modern. Therefore, the phenomenon of globalization is central to contemporary art, and contemporary art is the new art of the new world, which is likened to a "global village".The 1990s are also a decade of change for the art-history, which has been a discipline that has mainly focused on the productions of the past. The type of art that is clearly popular in terms of both the art market and the media is contemporary art, and the necessity to deal with the present as well as the past appears as a historical necessity in art history in this period. The number of students who want to study contemporary art is also increasing rapidly. On the other hand, multiculturalism, as the main philosophy of the global world order, affects the art historical discourse that has always stood on a national basis. Comments are made that the discipline of art history is facing a challenging situation and entering the orbit of global financial actors. The main place where this transformation can be traced in Turkey after 1990 is a discourse devoid of national references. In this context, the "Turkish" retreated from use of the word, which is thought to be less racist connotations "Turkey" is highlighted. Turkish art historiography seems to have evolved to adapt to the fashionable art and the fashionable philosophy of multiculturalism. Yet nation-based art historical discourse remained unchanged throughout the Western world.

Keywords: Art History, Contemporary Art, Globalism

A MULTI-ANALYTICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE STONE MATERIALS FROM ROMANIAN ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS

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ABSTRACT

For centuries, the architecture monuments consisting of masonry buildings has been built using bricks, wood, roof tiles and various mortars [1,2]. The characterization of the construction materials has become of primary importance, in order to obtain information about the raw ingredients and building technology of the mortars, and the history of possible previous restorations. Most of these building are made up of different types of stones, and support deterioration due to the environmental conditions: physical factors (temperature, wind, moisture, solar radiations, etc.), chemical factor (sulphate, nitrates and other pollutants able to forms acid with water i.e. acid rain), and biological factor (vegetation, micro-organisms and other forms: insects, birds, animals).

In this paper, different samples representing different types of mortar-based materials were collected for analysis of the composition and surface characterization and degradation degree of Romanian monuments surface of Corvins'Castle, Hunedoara, Romania, Adamclisi Monument, Adamclisi, Romania, and Roman Mosaic, Constanta, Romania. Analysis of the composition, grain-size distribution, organic and fibre additives and testing of the mortar density and water absorption were performed. Starch, protein and plant fibres were identified in some of the samples. The products were chemically characterized by Fourier Transform Infrared micro-FTIR), Raman spectroscopy and also, by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), in order to evaluate the size and distribution of particles. The stone surfaces were investigated by Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM-EDS) to evaluate the morphology of the lithotypes characterized by different mineralogical composition and open porosity. In addition, the stone surface topography and roughness were analyzed on a nanometric scale by Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM). The samples collected are examined in a multi-analytical study, in which FTIR is combined with Raman spectroscopy, ICP-MS, GC-MS and thermoanalytical methods. The WD-XRF (Wavelengths Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence) and XRD (X-ray diffraction) measurements have been made, too, that will serve as a critical reference for the maintenance and restoration of the buildings.

Keywords: Corvins'Castle, Cultural Heritage, degradation, weathering, monuments.

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КИНЕМАИЧЕСКИЙ СПОСОБ ПАРАМЕТРИЧЕСКОГО ОПИСАНИЯ ПОВЕРХНОСТИ ФИГУРЫ ЧЕЛОВЕКА
KINEMATIC METHOD FOR PARAMETRIC DESCRIPTION OF THE SURFACE OF A HUMAN FIGURE

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Проведение примерки и оценка выполненной конструктором работы очень важный этап процесса проектирования одежды. В процессе примерки конструктор оценивает изделие визуально, определяя соответствие параметров модельной конструкции изделия размерам и форме фигуры потребителя; соответствие конструктивно-композиционного решения модели одежды той идеи, которая заложена художником или дизайнером; рациональность разработанной конструкции и другие моменты.

Активное внедрение в процесс проектирования одежды трехмерных систем делает реальной перспективу полной автоматизации и виртуализации работы конструктора.

На сегодняшний день использование функции «виртуальной примерки» обеспечивает лишь процесс визуализации внешней формы изделия.

Обзор функционала современных САПР одежды, представленных на международных рынках, показал, что процесс примерки, с точки зрения инженерной составляющей процесса промышленного проектирования одежды в данных системах не осуществляется. Конструктор имеет возможность визуально оценить посадку и внешний вид изделия, а саму корректировку конструкции проектировщик осуществляет самостоятельно, на основе собственных умозаключений и опыта, и, при небольшом опыте конструктора возможны ошибки, что приводит к необходимости изготовления натурных образцов. Ограниченная возможность функционирования процесса виртуальной примерки заключается в способе математического описания поверхности манекена и изделия.

В современных автоматизированных системах математический аппарат построения поверхности фигуры человека основывается на задании поверхности в виде каркаса точек и/или линий. Такой способ обеспечивает возможность визуализации обобщенной внешней формы фигуры человека и изделия. Редактирование самой формы манекена возможно ограниченным количеством управляемых точек, соответствующих антропометрическим точкам фигуры. При этом не все морфологические особенности могут быть отображены за счет изменения положения управляемых. Поэтому такой способ не даёт возможность получать полную геометрическую и параметрическую информацию о самой поверхности фигуры. Соответственно отсутствует параметрическая связь между трехмерной формой фигуры и ее двухмерной разверткой.

В работе авторов кафедры ХМКиТШИ для описания поверхности фигуры человека использован кинематический способ описания поверхностей. Внешняя форма фигуры человека параметрически описана в виде совокупности кусочно-гладких поверхностей. Математическая модель поверхности фигуры представлена в виде системы уравнений топографических фрагментов, разработанных на основе уравнений, описывающих поперечные сечения и продольные рельефные линии фигуры и правил расчёта функций и параметров, необходимых для отображения и редактирования фигуры в трёхмерном пространстве. В математической модели для описания поверхности фигуры использованы 90 параметров путем изменения которых можно стоить трехмерные изображения фигуры человека любого типа и, соответственно, в автоматизированном формате определять и редактировать параметры изделия относительно поверхности фигуры.

Ключевые слова: трехмерная модель, трехмерное проектирование одежды, манекен, кинематическая модель описания манекена

MERSİN KENT KİMLİĞİNİN ZİHİN HARİTASI METODUYLA OKUNMASI

READING THE MERSIN CITY IDENTITY WITH MIND MAP METHOD

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ÖZET

Kentsel çevreler; fiziksel ve doğal bileşenler ve bu bileşenlerin içinde yaşayan canlılardan meydana gelir. Canlıların karşılıklı veya diğer bileşenlerle olan etkileşimi, mekânsal ve sosyal deneyimleri kentin kendine ait sosyal, kültürel ve ekonomik değerlerini oluşturur. Bütün bu değerler de kentlerin özgün kimlik öğeleri haline gelir.

Kentin algılanma düzeyine bağlı olarak, kimlik öğeleri; bireysel ve toplumsal hafızada değişkenlik gösterebilir. Kişilerin kültürel birikimi, mekan içerisindeki geçirdiği süre ve bu süre içerisindeki bireysel veya kitlesel deneyimleri, ortamın ses, ışık, ısı gibi dış faktörleri kente ait kimlik öğelerinin algılanmasında etkilidir. Bu algılama sonucunda mekân, hem fiziksel hem de zihinsel olarak kişilerin hafızalarında tanımlanmakta ve kişilerin zihin haritaları oluşmaktadır.

Mersin 19.yy'da deniz ticaretinin etkisi ile gelişmiş bir kenttir. Deniz iskeleleri, ticari faaliyetlerin sürdüğü meydanlar ve geleneksel ticaret ve konut yapıları bu dönemin şehir dokusunu oluşturan öğelerdir. Ticaretin gelişmesi ve nüfusun hızlı atışı sonucu, kent batı yönünde ve deniz kıyısına paralel gelişim göstermiş, tarihi çekirdek merkezi iş alanına dönüşmüş ve konut bölgeleri batıya ve kuzeye kaymıştır.

Bu çalışmada, Akdeniz liman kentlerinden Mersin'in zihin haritası metodu ile kent kimliğini oluşturan bileşenlerinin ortaya çıkartılması, tartışılması ve kent stratejileri için veri oluşturması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla mimarlık bölümünde yüksek lisans eğitimi alan öğrencilerden Mersin zihin haritalarını hazırlamaları istenmiştir. Çalışma sonunda haritalar aracılığıyla, Mersin'in kimlik oluşumuna etkisi olan doğal ve yapılı kent bileşenleri değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kent Kimliği, Mersin, Zihin Haritası

ABSTRACT

Urban environments; It consists of physical and natural components and living creatures living in these components. The interaction, spatial and social experiences of living things with mutual or other components constitute the social, cultural and economic values of the city. All these values become the authentic identity elements of the cities.

Depending on the perception level of the city, identity items; it may vary in individual and social memory. The cultural accumulation of the people, the time they spend in the space and their individual or mass experiences within this period, external factors such as sound, light and heat of the environment are effective in the perception of identity elements of the city. As a result of this perception, the space is defined both physically and mentally in people's memories and people's mind maps are formed.

Mersin is a city developed in the 19th century with the effect of sea trade. Sea piers, squares where commercial activities continue and traditional commercial and residential buildings are the elements that make up the urban texture of this period. As a result of the development of trade and the rapid increase of the population, the city has developed in the west direction and parallel to the seaside, the historical core center has turned into a business area and the residential areas have shifted to the west and north.

In this study, it is aimed to reveal and discuss the components that make up the urban identity of Mersin, one of the Mediterranean port cities, and to create data for urban strategies. For this purpose, students who received master's degree in architecture were asked to prepare Mersin mind maps. At the end of the study, the natural and built urban components that affect Mersin identity formation were evaluated through maps.

Keywords: Urban Identity, Mersin, Mind Map

FICTIONAL ASPECTS OF BUCHAREST BUILDINGS

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Abstract

Fictional dwellings are a second protective skin for the characters of a novel and are reluctant to intruders. The central home of the heroes plays a pivotal part. Home is a kind of guardian and stands up for recurring scenes: childhood homes, homes under threat, lost or regained homes, coveted ones, trophy houses etc. Bucharest contains a discreet vastness of such homes that have housed characters and literary intrigues. The present contribution highlights the confessions of these places as revealed in the book Dictionary of Literary Places in Bucharest by Corina Ciocârlie and Andreea Răsuceanu. The confessions are partial in order to determine the reader to find out more information, to discover other perspectives or to reread favorite novels with the optics of another age. Literary geography forms an enquiry in literary architecture created through a combination of experience, knowledge and imagination. The meticulous literary map of the capital contains chapters with an intelligent amplitude and an ending in which the stylistics of reluctance unites literary approaches and epochs.

Keywords: reluctance, dwelling, literary geography, Bucharest.

ÇEVREREL KALİTENİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİNDE İNDEX TABANLI YAKLAŞIMLAR

INDEX-BASED APPROACHES TO THE EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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ÖZET

İçinde yaşamış olduğumuz çevre; sağlık durumunu doğrudan etkilemekte, yaşam kalitesinde ve sağlıklı yaşam süresinde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Kötü hava kalitesi, kötü su kalitesi, arazi kullanım şekillerindeki olumsuzluklar ve fiziksel açıdan olumsuz yaşam koşulları gibi unsurlar kötü çevre kalitesinin temel bileşenlerini oluşturmaktadır. Kötü çevre kalitesi de sağlık durumu risk altında olan insanlar başta olmak üzere insanlar ve diğer canlılar üzerinde en büyük olumsuz etkiye sahip olmaktadır.

Çevresel kalite, insanları ve diğer canlıları doğrudan etkilediği için çevrenin genelleştirilmiş bir karakteristiğidir. Çevresel kalite, bir veya daha fazla türün gereksinimlerine ve/veya herhangi bir insanın ihtiyacına veya amacına göre bir çevrenin durumunun bir ölçüsüdür. Bir başka deyişle çevresel kalite; hava ve su saflığı veya kirlilik, gürültü ve bu özelliklerin fiziksel ve zihinsel sağlık üzerinde neden olabileceği potansiyel etkiler gibi doğal çevre ve yapılı çevre ile ilgili çeşitli özelliklerle ilişkili olabilen genel bir terimdir. Son yıllarda çevresel kalitenin ortaya konulması ve daha detaylı bir şekilde değerlendirilmesi için çevrenin farklı bileşenlerini içeren hesaplama yöntemlerine dayalı index yaklaşımları yaygın bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı; çevresel kaliteyi ortaya koyan indexlerin çevresel kalitenin değerlendirilmesindeki kullanımını ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaçla; çevresel kalitenin değerlendirilmesinde 9 adet index [Su Kalite İndeksi (SKİ), Sulama Suyu Kalite İndeksi (SKİ), Hava Kalite İndeksi (HKİ), Arazi Uygunluk İndeksi (AUİ), Gürültü İndeksi (Gİ), Çevre Kalite İndeksi (ÇKİ), Çevre Performans İndeksi (ÇPİ), Çevresel Uygunluk İndeksi (ÇUİ), Kapsamlı Çevre Kirliliği İndeksi (KÇKİ)] incelenmiş ve bu indexlerin çevresel kalitenin farklı alanlarındaki kullanışlılığına ilişkin örnekler verilmiştir. Bu indeklere ilişkin örnekler genel olarak incelendiğinde; çevresel kaliteyi oluşturan bileşenlere ait alt bileşenleri ayrı ayrı değerlendirmek yerine bu alt bileşenleri tek bir rakamsal değerde birleştiren indeks değerlerinin, çevresel kaliteyi ortaya koymada ve değerlendirmede kolay ve oldukça kullanışlı olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Çevresel kalite ile ilgili farklı kurum ve kuruluşların kendi alanları ile ilgili olarak indeks tabanlı yaklaşımları kullanmaları, çevresel kalitenin ortaya konulmasında ve planlama çalışmalarında büyük faydalar sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çevre, Çevresel Kalite, İndex, Çevre Kalite İndeksi

ABSTRACT

The environment in which we live it directly affects health status plays an important role in quality of life and healthy life span. Poor air quality, poor water quality, negativity in land use patterns and physically unfavorable living conditions are the main components of poor environmental quality. Poor environmental quality also has the greatest negative impact on people and other living things, especially people whose health conditions are at risk.

Environmental quality is a generalized characteristic of the environment, as it directly affects humans and other living things. Environmental quality is a measure of the state of an environment according to the needs of one or more species and / or the need or purpose of any individual. In other words, environmental quality; air and water purity or a general term that can be associated with various characteristics of the natural environment and the built environment, such as pollution, noise, and the potential effects these properties may have on physical and mental health. In recent years, index approaches based on calculation methods involving different components of the environment have been widely used to reveal environmental quality and to evaluate it in more detail.

The main purpose of this study is to reveal the usefulness of indexes, which reveal the environmental quality, in the evaluation of environmental quality. For this purpose; 9 indexes in the evaluation of environmental quality [(Water Quality Index (WQI), Irrigation Water Quality Index (IWQI), Air Quality Index (AQI), Land Suitability Index (LSI), Noise Index (NI), Environmental Quality Index (EQI), Environment Performance Index (EPI), Environmental Suitability Index (ESI), Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI)] were examined and examples of the usefulness of these indexes in different areas of environmental quality were given. When the examples related to these indexes are examined in general; it was concluded that index values combining these subcomponents into a single numerical value instead of evaluating the subcomponents of the constituent components of environmental quality are easy and very useful in determining and evaluating the environmental quality. The use of index-based approaches by different institutions and organizations related to environmental quality will provide great benefits in revealing the environmental quality and planning studies.

Keywords: Environment, Environmental Quality, Index, Environmental Quality Index

CAMİ MİMARİSİNDE YENİLİKÇİ YAKLAŞIMLARIN YARIŞMA PROJELERİ ÜZERİNDEN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN MOSQUE ARCHITECTURE THROUGH COMPETITION PROJECTS

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ÖZET

Mevcut fiziksel koşullar ve kültürel özelliklere göre gelişen cami mimarisi, geçmişte bulunduğu konuma ve döneme göre farklılaşmıştır. Tarihsel süreç içinde farklı niteliklerle yorumlanan, kendini yenileyen, özgün ve işlevsel odaklı olduğu gözlemlenen tasarımlar, özellikle 1950'li yıllardan itibaren, yerini geleneksele öykünen bir yaklaşıma bırakmıştır. Günümüzde ise cami tasarımı, adeta somutlaştırılmış bir imge şeklinde ele alınmaktadır. Bu genel yaklaşım çerçevesinde günümüz cami yapılarının taklitçi bir yaklaşımdan neden kopamadığı sorusunun cevabı aranacaktır. Güncel malzeme, yapım teknikleri ve teknolojinin sunduğu imkânların karşılığını bulduğu modern arayışların ise cevabını sayıca az yapıda bulduğu gözlemlenmektedir.

İslam dininde camilerle ilgili mimari bir üslup ya da mekânsal bir biçim tanımlanmamış olmasına rağmen toplumsal bakış açısı, idealize edilmiş bir algı neticesinde sınırların dışına çıkmakta zorlanmaktadır. Buna karşın konu ile ilgili yarışma projeleri ise kültleşmiş bakış açısının değişimine yönelik sınırları aşan ve özgün nitelikte yaklaşımlar ortaya koymaktadır.

Çalışmada, cami yapılarının genel karakteri ve anlamı irdelenmiş, cami mimarisinin tarihsel ve mekânsal gelişimi araştırılmış, sembolik anlam ve maneviyatı ile ilgili tanımlamalar yapılmıştır. Modern cami mimarisinde farklı biçimsel ve mekânsal tasarımlar içeren "Cami Tasarımı Fikir Yarışması", "Şişli Halide Edip Adıvar Külliyesi Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması", "İstanbul Çamlıca Cami Mimari Proje Yarışması", "Büyükada Çarşı Cami Mimari Fikir Projesi Yarışması" özelinde seçilen projeler analiz edilmiştir. Ödül alan projeler arasından seçilen tasarımlar üzerinden cami mimarisine yaklaşımın değerlendirildiği çalışmada, yarışma şartnameleri, mimari açıklama raporları, jüri kararları ve tasarım girdilerinin mekan üretim biçimine etkileri incelenmiştir.

Cami tasarımında, geçmişin bilgi ve deneyiminden yaralanan, günümüz teknolojisiyle bütünleşebilen ve modern çağın ihtiyaçlarına cevap veren özgün bir mimari dil geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu kapsamda ele alınan cami yarışmaları, farklı ölçeklerde zengin mimari çeşitlilik sunması açısından önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cami, Cami Mimarisi, Modern Cami, Mimari Proje Yarışmaları

ABSTRACT

The architecture of the mosque, which developed according to the current physical conditions and cultural characteristics, differed according to the location and period in the past. The designs, which were interpreted with different qualities in the historical process, renewed themselves, were observed to be original and functional-oriented, were replaced by an approach imitating the traditional, especially since the 1950s. Today, the design of the mosque is considered almost as a embodied image. Within the framework of this general approach, the answer to the question of why contemporary mosque buildings cannot break away from an imitative approach will be sought. It is observed that modern searches, where the possibilities offered by current materials, construction techniques and technology find their answers, find the answer in a small number of structures.

Although there is no architectural style or spatial form related to mosques in the religion of Islam, the social perspective has difficulty in moving beyond the borders as a result of an idealized perception. On the other hand, the contest projects on the subject reveal cross-border and original approaches to the change of cult perspective.

In this study, the general character and meaning of mosque buildings were examined, the historical and spatial development of mosque architecture was investigated, and definitions were made regarding its symbolic meaning and spirituality. The projects selected for the “Cami Tasarımı Fikir Yarışması”, “Şişli Halide Edip Adıvar Külliyesi Ulusal Mimari Proje Yarışması”, “İstanbul Çamlıca Cami Mimari Proje Yarışması”, “Büyükada Çarşı Cami Mimari Fikir Projesi Yarışması”, which include different formal and spatial designs in modern mosque architecture, are analyzed has been. In the study, where the approach to mosque architecture was evaluated through the designs selected from among the awarded projects, the effects of competition specifications, architectural explanation reports, jury decisions and design inputs on the space production style were examined.

In the design of the mosque, it is necessary to develop a unique architectural language that benefits from the knowledge and experience of the past, integrates with today's technology and responds to the needs of the modern age. The mosque competitions discussed in this context are important in terms of presenting efficient architectural diversity at different scales.

Keywords: Mosque, Mosque Architecture, Modern Mosque, Architectural Project Competitions

CURING TIME EFFECT ON BEARING CAPACITY OF ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS

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ABSTRACT

Alluvial deposits are generally defined as problematic soils in terms of civil engineering applications because of low bearing capacity, high organic matter content, and void ratio. Composite strength-stiffness parameters are employed for the subgrade, where the pavement and subgrade have to resist repetitive loads with very low deformation tolerance. California bearing ratio (CBR) is more commonly used to describe the composite strength-stiffness parameters. Among many parameters, curing time is also one of the important parameters which affect the CBR value of soils.

In this research, fundamental engineering properties, compaction behaviors of three types of (fine, medium, and coarse) alluvial deposits, and the curing time effect on CBR of these three alluvial soil are presented. Alluvial soil is taken from Çiğli, Balatçık (Izmir, Turkey). To determine compaction behavior and geotechnical index properties; wet sieve analysis, plastic limit, liquid limit, specific gravity, standard compaction tests were conducted. In order to determine the effect of curing time on the CBR value of alluvial deposits, samples are prepared at their optimum moisture content and maximum dry unit weight. 24, 96, and 168 hours are considered as curing time, and then samples were subjected to the California bearing ratio (CBR) test. As a result of laboratory tests; the liquid limit, plastic limit, and plasticity index values were obtained as 38.3%, 25.7%, and 12.6% respectively. The specific gravities for fine, medium, and coarse samples are 2.68, 2.67, and 2.66 respectively. According to the results of wet sieve analysis and consistency limit tests, it was stated that the soil contains large amounts of sand and clay. The washed sieve analysis and consistency limit experiment results were rated according to USCS. The conducted test results have shown that maximum dry unit weight for fine, medium, and coarse soils are 16.9, 19.35, and 19.55 (kN/m^3)**,** and optimum moisture content for fine, medium, and coarse samples are 17, 11, 10.5% respectively. Maximum CBR value is obtained from coarse soil samples at 168 hour curing time as 21%. Minimum CBR value obtained from fine soil sample at 24 hour curing time as 0.89%.

Keywords: Alluvial soil, CBR, Curing time, Index properties

MİMARİ ÖZGÜNLÜK BAĞLAMINDA METRO İSTASYONLARI: ANKARA BAĞLAMINDA İNCELEME

METRO STATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF ARCHITECTURAL AUTHENTICITY: INVESTIGATION IN THE CONTEXT OF ANKARA

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ÖZET

Sanayi devriminden sonra kültürel, sosyal ve teknolojik gelişmelerin etkisiyle yoğun nüfus artışı ile birlikte kentler de hızlı bir şekilde büyümeye başlamıştır. Artan nüfus yoğunluğu ve hızlı kentleşmenin sonucunda ortaya çıkan ulaşım sorunlarına çözüm bulabilmek için de kent içindeki raylı ulaşım hizmetlerinin önemi giderek artmıştır. Kentsel raylı sistemler yolcu taşıma kapasitelerine göre; tramvay, hafif raylı sistemler ve metrolar şeklinde sınıflandırılmaktadır. Sürekli artan kent nüfusu ulaşımına çözüm olarak getirilen raylı sistem önerilerinden biri olan metro sistemi ve istasyonları şehir içi ulaşımının bir parçası haline gelmiş, yolcuların sisteme giriş çıkış noktalarını oluşturan metro istasyonları tasarımı da kent ve bina ölçeğinde önem kazanmıştır.

Mimarlığın temel konusu olan mekan kavramı, insan algılaması ve mekanın sınırlanmasına bağlıdır. 21. yüzyılda mimarlık mirasının geldiği son oldukça iddialı ve çeşitli örnekler barındırmaktadır. Bu iddia ve çeşitlilik içinde; Ankara metro istasyonlarının özgünlüğü, özgünlük problemine bağlı olarak da her bir istasyonun kullanıcı ve kentsel bağlamla kurabileceği / kuramayacağı olası etkileşim araştırılacaktır.

Kullanıcılar metro istasyonları ile ilk etkileşimlerini istasyon girişleri ile kurmaktadır. Bu sebeple çalışmada örneklem grubunun oluşturulmasında girişleri yapısal olarak birbirinden farklı olan istasyonlar seçilmiştir. Buna göre toplam üç istasyon; Dışkapı, Eryaman 1-2 ve Çayyolu seçilmiştir. Metro istasyonlarının birer mimari mekan olarak da özgünlük değerlerinin arttırılmasında hangi kriterlerin göz önünde bulundurulması gerektiğini saptamak ve istasyon yapılarının tasarım sürecine yeni kriterlerin eklenmesini sağlamak amaçlanmıştır.

Tarihi ve 21. yy dünya örneklerinin incelendiği literatür araştırması sonucunda Ankara'dan seçilen örneklem grubunu değerlendirmede kullanılabilecek çağdaş / güncel kriterler belirlenmiş, bu kriterler bağlamında örneklem grubunda yer alan üç istasyon yapısının değerlendirmesi yapılmıştır. Değerlendirmede yerinde fotoğraflama, mimari çizimlerin çözümlenmesi ve kontrol listesi teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Yapılan değerlendirmeye göre; metro istasyon yapılarının mimari özgünlük değerlerinin dünya örnekleriyle kıyaslandığında özgünlük değerlerinin düşük olduğu, bulundukları yer ile olan bağlamsal ilişkilerinin görece zayıf olduğu, bunlara bağlı olarak da kullanıcı ile kurulması öngörülen etkileşimin de görece zayıf olduğu iddia edilebilir.

Çalışma, gelecek metro istasyonu tasarımları ve mevcut istasyonların yenilenmesi çalışmalarında, mimari tasarımın etkin ve baskın bir araç olarak kullanılmasını önermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Metro İstasyonları, Mekan Kavramı, İstasyon Tasarımı

ABSTRACT

After the industrial revolution, cities started to grow rapidly with the effect of cultural, social and technological developments with the intense population growth. The importance of rail transportation services in the city has increased in order to find solutions to the transportation problems arising as a result of the increasing population and rapid urbanization. Urban rail systems are classified according to their passenger carrying capacity; as trams, light rail systems and subways. The metro system and its stations, which are one of the rail system suggestions that are sought as a solution to the increasing urban population, have become a part of urban transportation, and the design of metro stations, which constitute the entry and exit points of the passengers, has gained importance at the city and building scale.

The concept of space, which is the basic subject of architecture, depends on human perception and the limitation of space. The last of the architectural heritage in the 21st century is very ambitious and contains various examples. In this claim and diversity; the uniqueness of the Ankara metro stations and the possible interaction that each station can / cannot establish with the user and the urban context will be investigated.

Users establish their first interactions with metro stations with the entrances of the station. For this reason, stations having structurally different entrances were selected in the formation of the sample group in the study. Accordingly, three stations; Dışkapı, Eryaman 1-2 and Çayyolu were selected. It was aimed to determine which criteria should be taken into consideration in increasing the originality of metro stations as architectural spaces and to add new criteria to the design process of station structures.

At the end of the literature research which examines historical and 21st century examples in the world, contemporary/up-to-date criteria that can be used in evaluating the sample group selected from Ankara were determined first, and in the context of these criteria, three station structures in the sample group were evaluated. In the evaluation process, on-site photography, analysis of architectural drawings and checklist techniques were used. According to the evaluation made in the context; it can be argued that the architectural originality values of metro station structures are low compared to the examples of the world, their contextual relations with their location are relatively weak, and therefore the anticipated interaction with the user is relatively weak.

The study recommends the use of architectural design as an effective and dominant tool in future metro station designs and renovation of existing stations.

Keywords: Subway Stations, Space Concept, Station Design

PROTEİN PROFİLE OF BRAİN HOMOGENATES FROM HİPPOCAMPUS AND CORTEX OF HEALTHY AND DEMENTİA RATS TREATED WİTH SCOPOLAMİNE AND SNAİL EXTRACT

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Abstract

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most widespread neurodegenerative disorder. Along with Parkinson's disease, they are the most common neurodegenerative diseases among the elderly population of great social significance. AD is a chronic neurodegenerative disease that progresses slowly and gradually worsens over time and is the cause of 60–70% of cases of dementia. Usually the life expectancy after diagnosis is 3-9 years. AD is characterized by loss of neurons and synapses in the cerebral cortex and some subcortical areas. This loss leads to large-scale atrophy of the affected regions, including degeneration in the temporal and parietal lobes, as well as parts of the frontal cortex. The scopolamine is frequently used agent for induction of Alzheimer in experimental animals. We used scopolamine model for assessment of potential neuroprotective effect of extract from garden snail *Helix aspersa* on neurodegenerative processes *in vivo*. Male sexually mature experimental rats were used, divided on three groups: a control group of healthy rats, a scopolamine group (treated with scopolamine) and an experimental group treated with scopolamine and snail extract together. Two major memory-related brain structures (hippocampus and prefrontal cortex) were isolated. The obtained proteins were separated by SDS – PAGE and analyzed with MALDI-MS. Using MASCOT Peptide Mass Fingerprint the cortex and hippocampal proteins have been identified and compared. We observed a decrease in the expression of synapsin, tubulin and key proteins of carbohydrate metabolism in the scopolamine group of rats compared to the control group and an increase in protein expression in the animals treated with scopolamine and snail extract together.

Keywords: *Alzheimer's desease (AD), scopolamine, snail extract, neuroprotective effect, rat brain proteins*

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N-ALKYL-5,6-DİMETHYLBENZİMİDAZOLE-RUTHENİUM(II) COMPLEXE CATALYZED *N*-ALKYLATİNG REACTİON UNDER SOLVENT-FREE MEDİUM

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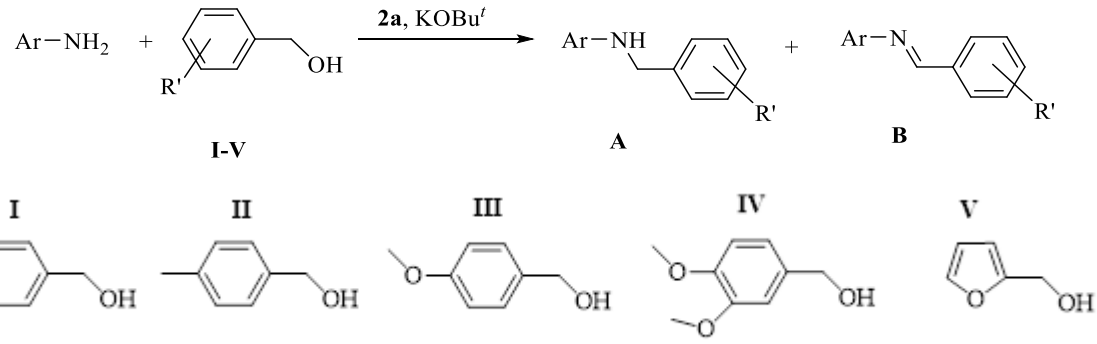
Abstract

N-heterocyclic carbenes play a key role in both catalytic and catalytic stages of organic synthesis such as C-H activation, C-C, C-H, C-O and C-N bond formation through selective coordination chemistry. The synthesis methods of amine compounds have been the subject of extensive research since amine compounds have an important biological, medical, agricultural, dye and polymer chemistry in organic chemistry. Amines are synthesized by conventional methods such as hydroamination of alkyne alkanes, amination of aryl halides, reductive amination with carbonyl complexes and N-alkylation with alkyl halides. These methods have disadvantages such as the use of environmentally harmful halide derivatives, the use of expensive amines as starting material, the formation of waste salts in excess, and the low selectivity.

In this study, ruthenium (II) complexes bearing N - coordinated 5,6-dimethylbenzimidazole complexe was characterized by ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR analysis. Although the *N* - alkylating reaction is usually performed in toluene, the catalytic study of complexe **2a** has carried out no additional solvent and alcohol acted both as solvent and reactant of alkylating by using a little excess of alcohols. It has been found that these complexes are effective catalysts for the alkylation of aromatic amines with various alcohols without using solvent.



Keywords: amine, *N*-alkylation, *N*-coordinated 5,6-dimethyl benzimidazole, ruthenium

SEMICARBAZIDE BASED METAL COMPLEXES OF Th(IV) & Tl(III) FOR THEIR APPLICATION IN ION-SELECTIVE ELECTRODES

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Abstract

In present time, sensors are deveoping by caring open chain and macrocyclic compounds operating system through transition metal, which display a rich and versatile redox activity. Chemical sensor is a analytical device, which can provide online information on the presence of specific compounds or ions in a sample of various ions. Chemical sensors are useful in analysis of food products, drinking water, beverages, fertilizers, soil industrial effluents etc. Generally sensors are based on electroactive materials and provide a rapid and convenient means for quantitative estimation of anions and cations in biological and industrial samples. The aim of present work is to synthesize Schiff based metal complexes of Th(IV) & Tl(III). Schiff based metal complexes of semicarbazide with metals have received much attention because of their significant electrochemical activity in Ion selective electrodes. Metal complexes of Schiff base can be employed as ionophore to develop chemical sensors for their application as sensors and in potentiometric titrations as indicator electrode.

Keywords: Chemical Sensors, electrode, Th(IV) ion, Schiff Bases, Semicarbazide

NOVEL ARYLUREAS AND ARYLCARBAMATES AS PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS

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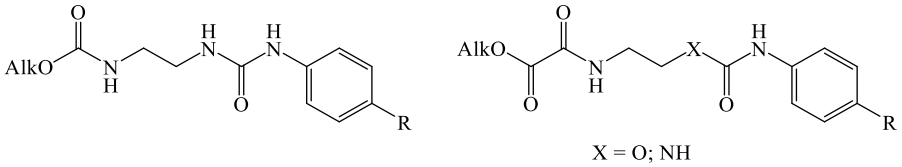
ABSTRACT

Plant growth regulators and stress protectants are the matter of increasing interest and intensive studies worldwide. The cytokinins reveal a high activity in the regulation of numerous physiological processes of plants, such as prevention of leaves fading, stem growth, formation and activity of the apical shoot meristem, nutrient mobilization, etc. The development of synthetically available analogs of cytokinins is especially important. Therefore, we have developed a method for the synthesis of a number of N-alkoxycarbonylaminoethyl-N'-arylureas and their oxamate analogs - N-alkoxyoxalaminoethyl-N'-arylureas and N-alkoxyoxalaminoethyl-N'-arylcarbamates, which are much more easily synthesized.



X = O; NH

Some of the obtained compounds were tested for plant growth regulation activity along with kartolin-2 taken and chlorocholine chloride taken as references. The results of the preliminary tests on tobacco cell culture (growth tests under controlled conditions) showed that tested compounds have an evident, although multidirectional effect on the metabolic processes. Results of the wheat drought resistance tests demonstrated the superior positive effect of several compounds in water retardation as refereed to control, kartolin-2 and chlorocholine chloride. The results of frost resistance of winter wheat tested reveal an activity substantially exceeding the references. Thus the novel regulators look very promising candidates as plant growth regulators and stress protectants.

Keywords: Anti-strass properties, N-alkoxycarbonylaminoethyl-N'-arylureas, N-alkoxyoxalaminoethyl-N'-arylureas, N-alkoxyoxalaminoethyl-N'-arylcarbamates, Plant growth regulation activity; synthetic cytokinins

This work is supported by grants from the Russian Foundation for Basic Research: 19-03-00492

DNA INTERACTIONS and BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF Cu(II) MIXED LIGAND COMPLEX

Cu(II) KARIŞIK LİGANT KOMPLEKSİNİN
DNA ETKİLEŞİMLERİ ve BİYOLOJİK AKTİVİTELERİ

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ABSTRACT

Recently there has been increased interest in transition metal complexes as potential anticancer. Some metal complexes have been shown to interfere with DNA replication, DNA transcription and apoptosis, meaning they could be used to induce cell death. It is well known now that the biological activity of some metal complexes is due to their ability to bind to DNA. The great diversity in structures and size of transition metal complexes makes them attractive as selective DNA binding reagents. Thus, the DNA binding properties of a number of metal complexes have been investigated.

For the first time in this study, the interactions of the [Cu(py-phen)(phe)(H_2O)]NO_3 H_2O complex, which was previously synthesized and published by our group, with calf thymus DNA (CT-DNA) were investigated using electronic absorption and fluorescence spectroscopy techniques. The electronic absorption and fluorescence studies showed that the complex could interact with CT-DNA base pairs with a moderate intercalation binding mode. Again, for the first time in this study, the radical scavenging activity of the complex was investigated by H_2O_2 and DPPH methods.

Keywords: Cu(II), mixed ligand complex, DNA interaction, radical scavenging activity

ÖZET

Son zamanlarda, potansiyel antikanser olarak geçiş metali komplekslerine ilgi artmıştır. Bazı metal komplekslerinin DNA replikasyonuna, DNA transkripsiyonuna ve apoptoza müdahale ettiği, yani hücre ölümünü indüklemek için kullanılabilecekleri gösterilmiştir. Bazı metal komplekslerinin biyolojik aktivitesinin DNA'ya bağlanma yeteneklerinden kaynaklandığı artık iyi bilinmektedir. Geçiş metali komplekslerinin yapıları ve boyutlarındaki büyük çeşitlilik, onları seçici DNA bağlayıcı reaktifler olarak çekici kılar. Böylece, bir dizi metal kompleksinin DNA bağlanma özellikleri araştırılmıştır.

İlk kez bu çalışmada, grubumuz tarafından daha önce sentezlenmiş ve yayınlanmış olan [Cu(py-phen)(phe)(H_2O)]NO_3 H_2O kompleksinin, buzağı timüsü DNA'sı (CT-DNA) ile etkileşimleri elektronik absorpsiyon ve floresans spektroskopisi teknikleri kullanılarak araştırıldı. Elektronik absorpsiyon ve floresans çalışmaları, kompleksin CT-DNA baz çiftleri ile ılımlı interkalasyon bağlanma modu ile etkileşime girebileceğini gösterdi. Yine ilk kez bu çalışmada, kompleksin radikal giderme aktivitesi H_2O_2 ve DPPH metotları ile araştırıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cu(II), karışık ligant kompleksi, DNA etkileşimi, radikal giderme aktivitesi

PREDICTING MICROBIAL TRANSFORMATIONS OF A MONOTERPENE IN ESSENTIAL OILS WITH INSECTIDAL ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the microbial metabolites and their DNA and protein binding (mechanism of action) of monoterpene (pulegone) are predicted by *in silico* methods (QSAR Toolbox software (version 4.3)). The possible microbial metabolites of pulegone that have been predicted by QSAR Toolbox (microbial transformation simulator) are forty two metabolites. Thirty five of them are not reactive metabolites and seven are reactive, i.e. alerts are found by DNA binding. Four metabolites are with A_N^2 (Schiff base formation after aldehyde release (specific acetate esters)), S_N^1 (Nucleophilic attack after carbenium ion formation (specific acetate esters)) and seven metabolites are with S_N^2 (Acylation (specific acetate esters), nucleophilic substitution at sp^3 carbon atom (specific acetate esters) and alkylation, direct acting epoxides and related (epoxide and aziridines)) mechanism. Thirty two metabolites of forty two are not reactive metabolites and for ten metabolites were found alerts by protein binding. Four metabolites are with S_N^2 mechanism (Ring opening S_N^2 reaction (epoxides, aziridines and sulfuranes)), six metabolites are with Schiff base formation (Schiff base formation with carbonyl compounds (aldehydes)) mechanism.

Keywords: Monoterpene, Microbial transformation, Predict, QSAR Toolbox

LİGNOSELÜLOZİK BİYOKÜTLE KAYNAKLARININ YAPISI, TEMEL BİLEŞENLERİ VE TEMEL BİLEŞENLERİNİN İZOLASYONUNA YÖNELİK ÖN İŞLEMLER

STRUCTURE OF LIGNOCELLULOSIC BIOMASS RESOURCES, THEIR BASIC COMPONENTS AND PRETREATMENT PROCESSES FOR THE ISOLATION OF THE BASIC COMPONENTS

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ÖZET

Dünya nüfusundaki artış beraberinde enerji, gıda ve yeni kimyasalların üretiminde arayışları da getirmiştir. Bu sebeple yenilenebilir biyokütle kaynaklarının özellikle de tarımsal atıkların enerji, gıda ve yeni kimyasalların sentezinde değerlendirilmesine yönelik çalışmalar artmıştır. Lignoselülozik yapıya sahip tarımsal atıklar selüloz, hemiselüloz ve lignin gibi önemli biyopolimer kaynaklarıdır. Yapılarında bulunan aromatik bileşikler ve birçok fonksiyonel grup sayesinde çeşitli kimyasalların ve ürünlerin üretimde kullanılmaktadır.

Türkiye zengin tarımsal potansiyele sahip bir ülkedir ve tarımsal faaliyetler sonucunda yüksek oranda tarımsal atıklar açığa çıkmaktadır. Tarımsal faaliyetlerden daha fazla gelir sağlamak, çevreyi ve doğayı korumak hatta sosyo-ekonomik gelişmeyi sağlayabilmek için bu tarımsal atıkların değerlendirilmesi önemlidir. Tarımsal atıkların geri dönüşümü, karbon döngüsü ve atıkların aşırı birikiminin önlenmesi açısından önemlidir. Tarımsal atıklar yüksek katma değerli biyo-ürünlerin üretiminde kullanılabilecek potansiyele sahiptir. Petrol rafinerilerinin bir benzeri olan biyo-rafinerilerde, bu atıklardan organik asitler, organik çözücüler, esterler, monomerler, polimerler gibi pek çok kimyasal madde, gübre, lif, biyoplastikler gibi değerli ürünler ve biyogaz, biyodizel, hidrojen, etanol gibi yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları üretilebilmektedir. Lignoselülozik yapılı atıkları kullanılabilir hale getirmek için, öncelikle yapının parçalanması ve temel bileşenlerin (selüloz, hemiselüloz ve lignin) bitki bünyesinden izolasyonu gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu amaçla ön işlem süreçleri uygulanmaktadır. Uygulanan ön işlem süreçleri fiziksel, fizikokimyasal, kimyasal ve biyolojik olarak gruplandırılmaktadır. Ön işlem süreçlerinin temel amaçları; biyokütlenin boyutunun küçülmesi, fiziksel yapısının açılması, lignin ve hemiselülozun biyokütleden uzaklaştırılması, selülozun kristalliğinin azaltılması ve gözenekli yapının artırılmasıdır.

Bu kapsamda bu çalışmada biyokütle, biyokütlenin temel bileşenleri, temel bileşenlerin kullanım sahaları ve temel bileşenlerin biyokütle kaynaklarından izole edilmesinde kullanılan ön işlemler özetlenmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Atık biyokütle, hemiselüloz, selüloz, lignin

ABSTRACT

The increase in the world population has brought with it the searches in the production of energy, food and new chemicals. For this reason, studies on the use of renewable biomass resources, especially agricultural wastes, in the synthesis of energy, food and new chemicals have increased. Agricultural wastes with lignocellulosic structure are important biopolymer

resources such as cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin. It is used in the production of various chemicals and products thanks to the aromatic compounds and many functional groups in their structure.

Turkey is a country with rich agricultural potential and agricultural activities results in a high rate of agricultural waste it is becoming clearer. It is important to evaluate these agricultural wastes in order to generate more income from agricultural activities, protect the environment and nature, and even ensure socio-economic development. Recycling of agricultural waste is important in terms of carbon cycle and prevention of excessive accumulation of waste. Agricultural wastes have the potential to be used in the production of high value-added bio-products. In bio-refineries, which are similar to oil refineries, many chemicals such as organic acids, organic solvents, esters, monomers, polymers, valuable products such as fertilizers, fiber, bioplastics and renewable energy sources such as biogas, biodiesel, hydrogen, ethanol can be produced from these wastes. In order to make lignocellulosic wastes usable, first the structure is broken down and the basic components (cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin) are isolated from the plant body. For this purpose, pre-treatment processes are applied. The pre-treatment processes applied are grouped as physical, physicochemical, chemical and biological. The main purposes of pretreatment processes are; decreasing the size of biomass, opening its physical structure, removing lignin and hemicellulose from biomass, decreasing the crystallinity of cellulose and increasing the porous structure.

In this context, this study aims to summarize biomass, basic components of biomass, usage areas of basic components and pre-processes used in isolation of basic components from biomass sources.

Keywords: Waste biomass, Hemicellulose, Cellulose, Lignin

TÜRKİYE'NİN ATIK BİYOKÜTLE REZERVLERİ VE ENERJİ ÜRETİMİ İÇİN BİYOKÜTLE ATIKLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

TURKEY'S WASTE BIOMASS RESERVES AND EVALUATION OF BIOMASS WASTES FOR ENERGY GENERATION

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda hızlı sanayileşme, nüfus artışı, kentleşme ve yaşam düzeni tüm dünyanın enerji tüketimini artırmıştır. Bu durum da kömür, petrol ve doğal gaz gibi fosil enerji kaynaklarının hızla tüketilmesine sebep olmuştur. Ayrıca bu tüketim hızla ilerleyen çevre kirliliğine yol açmıştır. Dünyanın toplam enerji tüketimi 1990 yıllında 8724 MTEP iken 2020 yılında 15410 MTEP değerine ulaşmıştır. Bu değerler Türkiye için aynı sıra ile 50 ve 127 MTPE'dir. Bütün bunların sonucu olarak, gerek bu enerji açığını karşılamak gerekse çevre kirliliğini azalmak için dünyada biyokütle çalışmalarına büyük hız verilmiştir. Endüstriyel anlamda biyokütle, yaşayan ya da yakın zamanda yaşamış biyolojik maddelerin tümüdür. Biyokütle kaynaklardan üretilen enerji ise biyokütle enerjisi olarak tanımlanır. Biyokütle enerjisi, alternatif yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları içinde en büyük teknik potansiyele sahip kaynaktır. Biyokütle enerjisi günümüzde dünya üzerinde tükenmez ve temiz enerji kaynağı olarak düşünülmektedir. Fosil enerji kaynaklarının aksine biyokütle enerjisi çevresel problemlere sebep olmaz.

Biyokütle enerji kaynakları, genellikle homojen olmayan bir yapıda, yüksek su ve oksijen içerikli, düşük yoğunluklu ve düşük ısıl değerlidir. Biyokütle kaynaklarının bu olumsuz özellikleri, fiziksel prosesler (boyut küçültme-kırma ve öğütme, kurutma, filtrasyon, ekstraksiyon ve briketleme) ve dönüşüm prosesleri (biyokimyasal, termokimyasal ve esterleşme) ile ortadan kaldırılabilmektedir. Biyokütleye uygulanan çeşitli dönüşüm prosesleriyle, yakıt kalitesi yüksek, mevcut yakıtlara eşdeğer özelliklerde ve daha kullanışlı katı, sıvı ve gaz yakıtlar (kolay taşınabilir, depolanabilir ve kullanılabilir) veya kimya endüstrisi için değerli ürünler elde edilebilir. Bu kapsamda bu çalışmada, biyokütle, biyokütle türleri, biyokütle enerjisi ve avantajları, dönüşüm süreçler ile ilgili bilgiler özetlenmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyokütle, Biyoenerji, Dönüşüm süreçleri.

ABSTRACT

In recent years, rapid industrialization, population growth, urbanization and the living arrangement has increased the energy consumption of the whole world. This situation caused rapid consumption of fossil energy resources such as coal, oil and natural gas. In addition, this consumption has caused environmental pollution that is progressing rapidly. The total energy consumption of the world was reached from 8724 MTEP in 1990 to 15410 MTEP in 2020. These values are 50 and 127 MTEP the same order for Turkey. As a result of all these, biomass studies have been accelerated in the world to meet this energy deficit and to reduce

environmental pollution. In industrial terms, biomass is all living or recently living biological matter. Energy produced from biomass sources is defined as biomass energy. Biomass energy is with the greatest technical potential among alternative renewable energy sources. Biomass energy is considered as an inexhaustible and clean energy source in the world today. Unlike fossil energy sources, biomass energy does not cause environmental problems.

Biomass energy resources are generally inhomogeneous, high in water and oxygen content, low density and low thermal value. These negative features of biomass resources can be eliminated by physical processes (size reduction-crushing and grinding, drying, filtration, extraction and briquetting) and transformation processes (biochemical, thermochemical and esterification). With various conversion processes applied to biomass can be obtained solid/liquid/gas fuels with high fuel quality which are equivalent to existing fuels and more useful (easily transportable, storable and usable) or valuable products for the chemical industry. In this context, in this study, information about biomass, biomass types, biomass energy and advantages, transformation processes is tried to be summarized.

Keywords: Waste biomass, Global warming, Renewable energy.

CARBON NANOTUBES / METAL OXIDE NANOCOMPOSITES – PREPARATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS IN WATER DECONTAMINATION

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ABSTRACT

In general, wastewater contains a considerable number of emerging contaminants (additives, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, personal care products, detergents, etc) generated by different industries, hospitals, domestic sewage, etc. These contaminants can be bioaccumulated and are considered as a potential risk to drinking water, human health and ecosystems.

The aim of this work consists of preparation and characterization of the CNT-COOH / MO nanocomposites. Through the attachment of such metal-oxides magnetic nanoparticles on the surface of functionalized carbon nanotubes one can prevent the agglomeration of carbon nanotubes and allows that the active nano-blocks to be functionalized adequately. By using magnetite nanoparticles, additionally, the obtained composites possess magnetic properties which are useful, especially, for further magnetic manipulations.

The caracterization of samples was performed by XRD, BET and TEM measurements. Due to their high specific surface these materials can be used in water decontamination by adsorption of different pollutants. These properties can be evaluated using chromatographic and spectrophotometric methods.

Keywords: nanocomposites, adsorption of pollutants, decontamination.

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ECOLOGIC BALANCE OF IĞDIR

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ABSTRACT

Contrary to rigorous continental climate seen in Eastern Anatolian Region, the province of Iğdır, which covers about 0,5% of country's land area, has a micro-climate clime due to the fact that it is surrounded by mountains and has a plain area.Natural life around the region has a convenient continuity in regard to temperature and formation of the food chain.

All of the living and non-living things in nature play important roles directly or indirectly in conserving ecologic balance. Birds prevent the increase of the population of some insects that damages trees in the forests by eating them. Birds,feeding on seeds and fruits of plants, take these seeds and fruits away and leave them in remote areas by defaceting so, they cause reproduction and spread of these plants.Conservation of the ecologic balance depends on the food chain which forms the dietary habits of living creatures.

It is confirmed that 325 of 489 bird species found in Turkey live in Iğdır and use this region as a migration path. Nearly 192 species of 105,000 birds have been recorded. With 325 bird species recorded in its region, Iğdır harbours 66% of Turkey's bird entity and 60% of Europe in its area.

Key words: iğdir, birds, foot chain

IĞDIR'IN EKOLOJİK DENGESİ

ÖZET

Iğdır İli, yüzölçümü ile ülkemizin yaklaşık % 0,5'ini kaplayan, Doğu Anadolu bölgesinde görülen şiddetli kara ikliminin aksine ovalık ve etrafının dağlarla çevrili olması nedeniyle mikroklima iklime sahiptir. Yöredeki tabii yaşam, gerek sıcaklık bakımından, gerekse besin zincirinin oluşması bakımından elverişli bir sürekliliğe sahiptir.

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

Iğdır ilinde şimdiye kadar kaydedilmiş 325 kuş türü ile Ülkemizin kuş varlığının % 66'sını, Avrupa'nın % 60 türünü alanda barındırmaktadır. Iğdır genelinde, Türkiye'de bulunan

489 kuş türünden, 325 türün Iğdır İlinde yaşadığı ve göç güzergâhı olarak bölgeyi kullandığı tespit edilmiştir. 192 türden yaklaşık 105.000 kuş halkalanmış ve kayıt altına alınmıştır.

Anahtar kelime: Iğdır, kuşlar, Besin zinciri

NİF PATATES GENOTİPİNİN GENETİK STOKLARININ *İN VİTRO* MUHAFAZASINDA FARKLI BESİN ORTAMLARININ ETKİSİ

THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT NURTIENT MEDIA *IN VITRO* MAINTAINCE OF GENETIC STOCKS OF NIF GENOTYPE

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ÖZET

Patateste temel tohumluk üretiminde *in vitro*'da oluşturulan genetik stoklar kullanılmaktadır. Bu stoklar hastalıklardan ari olup 30-45 günlük periyotlarda alt kültüre alınarak genetik stokların devamlılığı sağlanmaktadır. Bu çalışma ile *in vitro*'da farklı kültür ortamlarında daha uzun periyotlarda yavaş gelişmeyi teşvik eden uygun ortam belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır.

Çalışma Ege Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü Doku Kültürü Laboratuarında 2017-2018 arasında yürütülmüştür. Ebeveyn kaynağı olarak Nif patates genotipi kullanılmıştır. Bu genotipe ait yumrular önce meristem kültürüne alınmış daha sonra nod kültürü ile *in vitro* bitkicikler elde edilmiştir. Bu mikro fidelerin *in vitro* tek nod çelikleri MS + %2 şeker Murashige ve Skoog (1962) içeren besin ortamı ile MS + % 8 Sorbitol içeren besin ortamlarında kültüre alınarak gelişim hızları karşılaştırılmıştır. Kök sayısı, boğum sayısı, yaprak sayısı ve bitkicik boyu gibi özellikler incelenmiş ve incelenen tüm özellikler bakımından ortamlar arasında istatistiki önemli farklılıklar bulunmuştur. Her iki ortam karşılaştırıldığında MS ortamı kök sayısı (3,5); boğum sayısı (9,6); yaprak sayısı (19,0) ve bitki boyu (9,6 cm) yüksek ortalamaya sahiptir. MS + Sorbitol içeren besin ortamı ise incelenen tüm özellikler bakımından (kök sayısı: 0,7 adet; boğum sayısı: 3,9 adet; yaprak sayısı: 4,9 adet ve bitki boyu: 1,8 cm) MS ortamına göre daha düşük ortalama vermiş ve daha yavaş büyüme göstermiştir.

Bu durumda *in vitro*'da oluşturulan Nif patates genotipinin genetik stoklarının sürdürülebilirliği açısından MS ve MS + Sorbitol içeren besin ortamları uygun olup; daha uzun sureli alt kültürler için MS + Sorbitol içeren ortamlar tercih edilebilir. Bu da özellikle tohumluk patates üretiminde hastalıksız ana stokların *in vitro*'da muhafazası ve sertifikalı tohumluk üretim sisteminin sürekliliğinde önemli bir avantaj sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Patates, MS, Sorbitol, *in vitro* sürdürülebilirlik

ABSTRACT

In potato, genetic stocks constructed *in vitro* are used in basic seed production. These genetic stocks are free of viruses and they are maintained in the laboratory by taking sub cultures at 30-45 day intervals. The purpose of this study was to determine the suitable medium to be used in keeping genetic stocks with enhancing slow growth in longer periods.

The study, was conducted in the Tissue Culture Laboratory of the Field Crops Department of Agricultural Faculty of the Ege University during 2017 and 2018. Genotype Nif released by the same department was used as genetics material. The meristem cultures were

taken from the tubers of this genotype and then *in vitro* plantlets were obtained by using node culture. The single nod seedlings of this plantlets were cultured in the MS + 2 % sugar (Murashige and Skoog, 1962) medium and MS + 8% Sorbitol containing medium and their developmental activities were compared. Root number, node number, leaf number and plantlets height were recorded and significance differences between them were found based on statistical evaluation. When these two medium were compared. The MS medium was found to be superior for root number (3,5), node number (9,6) leaf number (19,0) and plantlets height (9,6 cm) to the MS + Sorbitol medium which had lower values and slow development such as 0,7 root number, 3,9 node number, 4,9 leaf number and 1,8 cm plantlets height.

In this situation: MS medium and the MS + Sorbitol medium were found to be suitable *in vitro* maintenance of genetic stock of Nif genotype. If we prefer the longer periods of keeping we could select the MS + Sorbitol medium. By selecting the MS + Sorbitol containing media in basic potato seed production. We will have a chance to maintaining them *in vitro* conditions. Therefore the maintenance of genetic stocks will be possible with this kind of advantage.

Keywords: Potato, MS, Sorbitol, *in vitro* maintenance

TATLI PATATESTE [*Ipomea batatas* (L.) Lam] FARKLI FİDE TİPLERİNİN TARLA PERFORMANSLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF FIELD PERFORMANCE OF DIFFERENT SEEDLINGS IN SWEET POTATO [Ipomea batatas (L.) Lam]

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ÖZET

Tatlı patates insan ve hayvan beslenmesinde kullanılan bir endüstri bitkisidir. Çoğaltımı yumruları yanında depo kök çelikleri kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu çalışma da tatlı patatesin köksüz çelikleri ile *in vitro* fidelerin tarla performansları karşılaştırılmıştır.

Çalışma Ege Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü Doku kültürü laboratuvarı, Tohumluk Patates üretim serası ve deneme tarlasında 2016 ve 2017 yılları arasında yürütülmüştür. Tatlı patates depo kökleri serada yetiştirilmiş ve 1cm uzunluğundaki sürgünler MS (Murashige and Skoog, 1962) ortamında kültüre alınmıştır. Burada MS + 2 mg /l NAA (Naftalen acetic acid) + 0.1 mg/l GA_3 (Gibberellic acid) % 20 içeren ortam kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen fideler alt kültüre alınarak mikroklonal çoğaltımları yapılmıştır. Bu fideler *in vitro* fideleri oluşturmuştur. Standart olarak depo köklerden elde edilen köksüz sürgünler kullanılmıştır.

Tarla denemesi Tesadüf Blokları Deneme Desenine göre üç tekerrürlü olarak kurulmuş ve fidelerin tarla performansları karşılaştırılmıştır. Sonuçlar değerlendirildiğinde depo kök sayısı tek depo kök ağırlığı ve tek bitki verimi bakımından fide tipleri arasında istatistiki farklılık bulunmuştur. Tek depo kök sayısı (6,8) tek depo kök ağırlığı (314,7 gr), tek bitki verimi (2,1 kg) ve parsel verimi (12,4 kg) ile *in vitro* fidelerde yüksek bulunmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: tatlı patates, *in vitro* fideler, depo kök sürgünler

ABSTRACT

Sweet potato is an industrial plant used in human and animal nutrition. Propagation is using storage root cuttings besides tubers. Field performances of rootless cuttings of sweet potato and *in vitro* seedlings were compared in this study.

This study was conducted in the Tissue Culture Laboratory, greenhouse and the Experimental Field of the Department of Field Crops of the Agricultural Faculty of the Ege University during the 2016-2017 period. Sweet potato storage roots were grown in the greenhouse and shoots in 1 cm long were cultured in MS (Murashige and Skoog, 1962) medium. First medium is 2 mg /l NAA (Naftalen acetic acid), 0.1 mg/l GA_3 (Gibberellic acid) 20 % sucrose. The seedlings were subcultured for microclonal propagation. These seedlings were *in vitro* seedlings. Rootless shoots obtained from storage roots were used as standard.

A field trial was conducted in Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with 3 replications and the seedlings performances were compared. There was statistical difference between seedling types in terms of storage root number, single storage root weight and single plant yield and plot yield. The following results based on the analysis of data could be stated. *In vitro* plantlets had the higher mean for number of storage roots (6,8), single storage root weight (314,7 g), single plant yield (2,1 kg) plot yield (12,4 kg).

Key words: Sweet potato, *in vitro* platlets, non-root cuttings

ENTOMOFAUNA DIVERSITY UNDER DIFFERENT ECOSYSTEMS OF ZIBAN-ALGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Due to its geographic location and its specific climate, Biskra region (Ziban), hosts a large number of natural (steppe) or artificial (oasis, wetlands, etc.) ecosystems. In order to study structural and functional variability of entomofauna in differents habitats; a wetland, steppe area and a palm grove one, a periodic sampling during 2019 was carried out while being based on ecological indices and statistical analyses. In total, Ziban region groups 200 insect species divided into 11 orders and 82 families, 300 of which are common between the three habitats. Palm grove habitat presents the greatest wealth with 10 orders grouping 140 against 120 in the wetland habitat and 90 in the steppe one. The Coleoptera order being the most dominant with 30 species from palm grove, 26 at the steppe level and 22 in the wetland habitat. Pests' group characterizes wetland habitat (36species, 28%) and steppe one (29species, 29.90%), while palm grove habitat was characterized by a high rate of pests (48species, 32.43%) and predators (42species, 28.38%). Results of the ecological indices ; diversity of Shannon (HH = 3.21 bits and HS = 3.34 bits, Hp = 3.33), of equitability (EH = 0.81, ES = 0.80, Ep = 0.80) and of Margalef (IH = 8.08, IS = 7.55, Ip = 9.30), calculated for the three sampling habitats generally indicate a significant diversity of insect species present in balance with each other. Those results were confirmed by statistical analyzes and illustrated with maps drawn up using Gis program.

Keywords: Entomofauna, structure and functioning, wetland habitat, steppe, palm grove

THE CHANGING CONDITION OF FOREST RESERVES OF ZAMFARA STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Protection of forests has long been part and parcel of the traditions and practices of various cultures in the world. In some communities, forests are conserved within settlements for hunting expeditions or established sacred groves for the worship of traditional deities. Some also protect forest for their diverse and essential ecosystems that provides wide range of important services and values such as water and food as well as many cultural, recreational and educational benefits. Indeed, forestry laws emanates since 1800s in various parts of the world because of the central role they play on biological cycles which life depends on as well as social and economic development. In Nigeria, forestry management started in 1889 when the colonial administration promulgated protected areas ordinance in 1906 and subsequently created forest reserves in 1899. About 97,125 hectares representing 0.01% of the total area of Nigeria was set aside as forest in 1900 which grew to 7,332,31 hectares in 1950, representing 8% of the total area of the country. There were also various programmes and policies of protecting forest and protected areas in Nigeria which suffered setback since 1999 with the coming of civilian administration. In Zamfara state, most forest reserves were created and gazetted by governments of former northern Nigeria region and Sokoto state between 1960s and 1970s. A total of … reserves are now present in the State at various levels of protection. Over years however, substantial change in status of these forest reserves have occurred at alarming rate. Changes to forest reserves in Zamfara state as well as threat to their existence is caused by weak institutional capacity and forestry policy, poor funding, corruption as well alienation of local communities in forest management regime. Other drivers include banditry which restricted access to the reserves by the state forestry officials and deforestation by settled communities causing a loss of several hectares of forestland. Today, most reserves in the state can be considered 'empty forests' because the vegetal resources and wildlife have been severely depleted even thought there were fewer records of the status of the protected areas in the state. The study will approach forest changes trough literature review and documentary analysis with a view to developing framework for the state to take appropriate actions to forestall these important areas of natural habitat and particularly vulnerable species.

Keywords: protected areas, biodiversity conservation, vegetal resources, wildlife

AN ANALYSIS ON THE CURRENT SENIOR OF POULTRY INDUSTRY IN INDIA

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Abstract

Poultry industry becomes an emerging industry in India, which provides large employment both directly and indirectly in India, with an annual turnover of US$ 7500 million. From past two to three decades, poultry production has been rising at the rate of around 8 percent per annum. So it is a concern of government to boost this industry in terms of financial assistance, because it has much potential in generating income and employment in India.

Key words: poultry, production, employment, live stock

TEACHERS PYRAMID: ATTRIBUTES OF EFFECTIVE TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

Formal education of a child includes three stages- School, graduation, and post-graduation. The only common factor in the complete education journey of a child, besides the student, are teachers. Teachers have been always considered as the backbone of development, whether it is social development, personal development, or economic development. It is imperative for the teachers to be efficient and effective to fulfill the expectations of the students and society. It is not only a certificate or knowledge that makes a teacher deserving. There are some crucial factors that play an important role that make teachers effective. The objective of the study is to develop a pyramid which will encompass attributes of efficient higher education teachers The methodology to conduct this research is Interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) using qualitative approach. The respondents are teachers who teach at higher education institutions, their responses are analyzed to identify the attributes of effective teachers. This analysis reveals that passion, innovations, empathy,self-motivation, and humor are essential attributes of effective teachers. The findings of the study will support the Higher education institutions and guide them to develop the teachers in an efficient manner. The research projects that Teachers' Passion, innovativeness, empathy, self-motivation, and humor act in an affluent manner and generates interest in the class. Passion among teachers inspire them to remain committed to their profession, they derive pleasure from their work and put in their best efforts. Empathy of teachers help them to understand their students better. Innovativeness and self-motivation of teachers create a learning environment. Using humor teacher is able to connect with the students and create a positive environment in the class. The paper recommends that higher education institutions before hiring should consider these attributes of teachers.

Keywords: Attributes; Effective Teaching; Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis; Higher Education Institutions; Pyramid

EVALUATION OF HOOVES IN THE "PYRENEAN CATALAN HORSE" BY MEANS OF DIGITAL IMAGE

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ABSTRACT

Ideal hoof conformation has been the subject of much attention within the equine literature. One of the most commonly misunderstood topics is the subject of hoof angles. The aim of this study was to investigate the values of hoof angles in a local pure horse breed not subjected to hoof trimming and maintained under extensive conditions. The study was conducted on a total of 110 sound animals (71 adults -8 ♂ and 63 ♀- and 39 foals -17 ♂ and 22 ♀-) belonging to Pyrenean Catalan Horse (Catalonia, NE Spain) during summer 2020. Digital images were obtained on lateral aspect for all hooves separately for each animal. Images were subsequently saved as gif files and values with a digital software. Data was statistically analysed. Considered angles for all 4 limbs were: angulation of front face of hoof, angulation of heel, angulation of coronet and angulation of pastern.

According to obtained results, there were no differences neither between left-right pairs nor genders. Forehooves presented angles comparatively more acute (50.9 º±7.7) than hindhooves (53.2 º±6.3). Hooves have a similar inclination of the front face to pastern axis (52.7 º-54.9 º). Averaged coronet angles felt in the range of 20-30 º. Although the heel angle (45.0 º -48.2 º) tends to be significantly lower than the toe angle it seems no to cause lameness signs. Foals and individuals with better body condition tended to present higher coronet and sole angles. A similar percentage of hoof disorders was detected in the forelegs and in hindlegs, (47.9% of studied hooves), nearly all among being postlaminitis signs and no severe distal longitudinal fissures.

Thus, our results seem to reflect that deviations of "standard" hoof values are totally compatible with soundness. In other words, application of dogmas on equine hoof conformation for assessing its conformation can be erroneous as it appears to be based on a rigid interpretation of values that are considered normal.

Keywords: Equine, Forelimb, Hindlimb, Hoof conformation

ANTIDEWORMING POTENTIAL OF THE SEAWEED *Palmaria palmata* (Linnaeus) F.Weber & D.Mohr 1805

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ABSTRACT

Natural products have been regarded as important sources of potential chemotherapeutic agents. Marine algae are a group of ecologically and economically important vegetation of oceanic ecosystem with unique life-cycle and physiology. For centuries, many of the seaweed secondary metabolites have been used for traditional medicines due to their therapeutic potentials. Recent studies have shown that marine algae are tremendous source of structurally novel and diverse array of marine secondary metabolites. *Palmaria palmata* (Linnaeus) F.Weber & D.Mohr 1805 is a common red seaweed (Rhodophyta) named for its resemblance to the palm of the human hand (Latin, *palma*). The matter of it being a vermifuge may be due to the kainic acid content.

Intestinal parasites are an important cause of morbidity and mortality in horses of all types. The prevalence of many intestinal helminths is high and, within any population of horses, certain individuals can harbour large numbers of parasites, which may lead to disease. To study efficacy of *P. palmata* as anthelmintic, 100 g of dry algae was given *per os* to 10 adult equids (2-28 yr) from the same equestrian centre in fall 2020. Seven more animals acted as placebo. Faecal samples were collected from each animal and examined in same manner. Eggs per gram of faeces (epg) were calculated on 1st, 7th, 15th and 22nd day, post-treatment. Mean epg before treatment was 365 epg. Efficacy was calculated using the formula:

[Mean epg before treatment-Mean epg after treatment/Mean epg before treatment] * 100

Efficacy was 56.4% for treated *vs* 12% for placebo group, statistically higher (p>0.05), with first effects observed at 24hr.

Keywords: Helminths, Intestinal parasites, Kainic acid, Red algae, Rhodophyta

FROM THE PROMOTION OF ALI BEY HUSEYNZADE'S LIFE AND CREATIVITY IN WORLD MUSEUMS

Fəridə Şəmsi
Milli Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzeyi

Abstract

Very valuable materials are stored in museums, and often this value is determined not in terms of material, but in terms of spiritual heritage. Documents, photographs and personal belongings stored in museums and archives reflect the life and work of people, worldview and participation in society. The events that began in Azerbaijan at the beginning of the twentieth century have played a great role in the history of the country. Ali bey Huseynzadeh was one of the ideologues and prominent public figures of that time. The study of his heritage, preserved in museums, is an important source for studying the history of that period and understanding historical processes. Huseynzade's multifaceted activity is based on the idea of Turanism. He put forward the idea of the national unity of the Turkic peoples, independent statehood, for the first time developed its ideological and theoretical foundations and ensured its transformation into a strong ideological movement. A. Huseynzade's articles published in "Hayat" ("Life") newspaper and Fuyuzat magazine are a mirror of time. Huseynzade also worked a lot for the freedom of Azerbaijan, the ideology of Turkization, Islamization and Europeanization, which Ali Bey began with "Hayat" ("Life") and continued with "Fuyuzat", left a big mark on him. The ideological and moral values of the Azerbaijani flag, symbolized by three colors (blue, red, green) during the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic and its continuation in our independent Azerbaijan Republic, are connected with this thesis of Ali bey Huseynzade. His paintings, documents and works reflecting his life and work are now kept in museums and archives around the world, as well as in private collections in Istanbul and Paris.

Keywords: Huseynzade, exhibit, museum

GELENEKSEL TÜRK SANATLARINDA SÜRREALİZM ETKİLERİ

SURREALISM EFFECTS ON TRADITIONAL TURKISH ARTS

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ÖZET

Bilgi, yöntem, teknik, yetenek, kurallar, duygu ve düşüncelerin bütününe sanat denilmektedir. Sanat kelimesi içerisinde; güzel sanatlar, geleneksel sanatlar, plastik sanatlar, uygulamalı sanatlar gibi birçok dal ve alan bulunmaktadır. Bu dallardan ve alanlardan hangisi olursa olsun, sanat ve sanat eseri geçmiş ve gelecek arasında bağ kurmaktadır. Sanat eseri, sanatçının duygusu, düşüncesi, hayalleri, yapmak ve anlatmak istediklerinin neticesinde meydana çıkmaktadır. Her sanatçının kendi stili, üslubu, tarzı, anlatım yolları ve ifade şekli vardır. Her bir eser sanatçının elinde kişilik kazanır, tarz olur, sembol haline gelir, bir hayat yaşar ve izleyicisine de yaşatır. Sanatçılar aynı dönemde yaşamış olsalar, aynı sanat üslubunda çalışmış olsalar da dahi kendilerine has tarzları ve anlatım yollarıyla birbirlerinden ayrılmaktadır. Sonuç itibari ile bir sanat eseri her daim benzersiz ve özgün olmalıdır ve sanatçısını işaret etmelidir. Bu makalede Geleneksel Türk Sanat dallarında eser üreten günümüz sanatçılarının kendi tarzları, teknikleri, üslupları ve hayal dünyalarını sürrealist bir yaklaşımla anlattıkları eserlerinden örnekler verilecektir. Geleneksel Türk Sanatları ve Çağdaş Sanat dallarından biri olan Sürrealizm (bilinçaltı ve gerçeküstücülük) arasındaki etkileşim incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geleneksel Türk Sanatları, Çağdaş Sanat, Sürrealizm, Sanat, Sanatçı.

ABSTRACT

All of the knowledge, methods, techniques, skills, rules, feelings and thoughts are called art. In the word art; There are many branches and fields such as fine arts, traditional arts, plastic arts, applied arts. Regardless of which of these branches and fields, art and work of art establish a link between the past and the future. The work of art emerges as a result of the artist's feelings, thoughts, dreams, and what he wants to do and tell. Every artist has his own style, style, style, way of expression and expression. Each work gains personality in the hands of the artist, becomes a style, a symbol, lives a life and makes its audience live. Even though the artists lived in the same period and worked in the same art style, they differ from each other with their unique styles and ways of expression. As a result, a work of art should always be unique and original, and should indicate its artist. In this article, examples of the works of today's artists who produce works in the branches of Traditional Turkish Art in which they tell their own styles, techniques, styles and imaginations with a surrealist approach will be given. The interaction between Traditional Turkish Arts and Surrealism (subconscious and surrealism), one of the branches of Contemporary Art, will be examined.

Keywords: Traditional Turkish Arts, Contemporary Art, Surrealism, Art, Artist.

DİN – SANAT- SANATÇI BAĞLAMINDA DİNİN SANAT VE SANATÇI RUHUNA ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF RELIGION ON ART AND ARTIST SPIRIT IN THE CONTEXT OF RELIGION – ARTISTS

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ÖZET

Din, sanat, sanatçı, sanat eserinin din ve ahlakla iltisakı uzun zamandır ihmal edilen konulardan biridir. Birbiriyle doğrudan ilişkili olan bu kavramlar, ciddi şekilde üzerinde durulması gereken önemli konuların başında gelmektedir.

Sanat nedir, Sanatçıda bulunması gereken kriterler nelerdir? Sanatçı ilhamını nerden alır, sanatın amacı nedir, İslam'da sanat yanlışmı anlaşılıyor, İslam'ın sanat ve sanatçıya bakış tarzı nedir? Sorularına cevap vererek literatüre katkı sağlamak amaçlanmaktadır.

Son dönemlerde özellikle islamofobiyi yayma çabasında olan, sanatçı kimliği altında, sanatı silah olarak kullanıp, İslami değerlere hakaret etmeye çalışması, başkalarının değer yargılarına hakaret etmeyi sanat sayması yanlış olduğu gibi, sanatçılığın ruhuna ters olan bu davranışların, sanatçıda bulunması gereken ahlaki ilkeleri, ayaklar altına almaktadır. Bu eylemi sanatı kullanarak yapıyor olması terörizmi yaygınlaştırmak isteyenlerin sanat , sanatçılıkla ve sanatla alakalarının olmadığı, analizine kısaca yer verilecektir. Bu aynı zamanda insan hakları ihlalidir.

Bu tarz insanlar özgürlük, sanat diyerek, her şey yapılabilir mantığı Sanatçının kalitesini düşürmek bir yana, kültürler arasına düşmanlık tohumları saçarak, sanatın ve bilimin gelişmesine olumsuz etki yapmaktadırlar.

İslam dini, sanata ve sanatçıya "Yaratılanı severiz, yaratandan ötürü" ilkesi ile yaklaşarak, insana verdiği değeri eserinden esirgemez. İslam dini, sanata ve sanatçıya kin ve düşmanlıktan uzak, engin bir hoşgörü ortamı hazırlar.

İslam dini, yeryüzünün halifesi gördüğü insanı, sanatçısını değil ötelemek, çok önemsediği aşikardır. Sanat ve sanatçı kin ve düşmanlık değil, sanatı ile kendine ve topluma sevgi, mutluluk barış telkin eder. Kur'an ve din, bu konuya nasıl baktığına dikkat çekmek istedik. Kur'an'da sanat ve güzellikle ilgili olan kavramları, din, sanat, sanatçı, ve sanat eseri nedir nasıl olmalıdır, veya sanatçı kime denir yapılan çalışmalar sanat eseri midir, dinin bu konulara bakışı nedir, elimizden geldiğince tespit etmeye çalıştık. Çalışmamızın bu konuda farklı bir bakış açısı kazandırmasını ümit ediyor ve gereken faydayı sağlamasını temenni ediyorum.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sanat,İslam,Din,Sanatçı,ilham

ABSTRACT

The connection between religion, art, artist, art work with religion and morality is one of the issues that has long been neglected. These concepts, which are directly related to each other, are among the most important issues that need to be seriously emphasized.

What is art, what are the criteria that should be found in an artist? Where does the artist get his inspiration? What is the purpose of art? Is art wrong understood in Islam? What is Islam's view of art and artist? It is aimed to contribute to the literature by answering the questions.

It is wrong to use art as a weapon under the identity of an artist, who has been trying to spread Islamophobia recently, to try to insult Islamic values, to consider insulting the value judgments of others as art. His analysis will briefly be given that those who want to spread terrorism by using art have no interest in art, art or art. This is also a violation of human rights.

Such people, by saying freedom, art, the logic of everything can be done, far from reducing the quality of the artist, they have a negative effect on the development of art and science by spreading seeds of hostility between cultures.

The religion of Islam does not withhold the value it attaches to human beings by approaching art and artists with the principle of "We love the created, because of the creator". The religion of Islam prepares an environment of vast tolerance free from hatred and hostility towards art and artists.

The religion of Islam attaches great importance to the people whom it sees as the caliph of the earth. Art and artist do not incite hatred or enmity against anyone, and they work for love, happiness and peace with their art. We tried to determine the concepts related to art and beauty in the Quran as much as we could, what religion, art, artist and work of art should be, how it should be, who is the artist called, what is the work done, what is the view of religion on these issues. I hope that our study will bring a different perspective on this subject and hope it will provide the necessary benefit.

Keywords: Art, İslam, Religion, Artirst, inspiration

GÜZEL SANATLAR LİSESİ MÜZİK BÖLÜMÜ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN YÜKSEKÖĞRETİME YERLEŞMELERİNDE ALAN VE KÜLTÜR DERSLERİNİN ETKİSİNE YÖNELİK DÜŞÜNCELERİ

FINE ARTS HIGFH SCHOOL MUSIC DEPARTMENT STUDENTS' THOUGHTS ABOUT VOCATIONAL AND CORE ACADEMIC SUBJECTS' EFFECTS ON ATTENDING A HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

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ÖZET

Güzel sanatlar liseleri, ortaöğretim seviyesinde müzik ve resim alanlarında mesleki eğitim veren kurumlardır. Bu kurumların amacı, öğrencilere mesleki beceriler kazandırmak ve öğrencileri alanlarıyla ilgili bir üst eğitime hazırlamaktır. Araştırmada, güzel sanatlar liselerinde öğrenim gören müzik bölümü öğrencilerinin, yükseköğretime yerleşmelerinde alan ve kültür derslerinin etkisine yönelik düşünceleri ele alınmaktadır. Araştırmanın evrenini Türkiye'deki 83 devlet güzel sanatlar lisesi oluşturmaktadır. Örneklem grubu ise yedi coğrafi bölgede 2019-2020 eğitim öğretim yılında 9.ve 12.sınıf öğrencileri bulunan ilk ve son kurulan güzel sanatlar liseleri olarak seçilmiştir. Araştırma; taşıdığı amaç, bu amaca uygun olarak izlenen yöntem ve toplanan verilerin niteliği açısından nicel bir araştırma olup tarama yöntemini esas almaktadır. Elde edilen veriler "Windows için SPSS 20.00.0" sosyal bilimler paket programı ile karşılaştırılarak yorumlanmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda güzel sanatlar lisesi müzik bölümü öğrencilerinin yükseköğretime yerleşeceğine dair inançlarının olduğu, okullarında verilen alan derslerinin sürelerini yetersiz buldukları, kültür derslerinin ise ÖSYM baraj puanını almada yeterli olacağını düşündükleri saptanmıştır. Bunun yanı sıra alan derslerinin süreleri konusunda 9.sınıf öğrencilerinin beklentileri ile 12.sınıf öğrencilerinin algıları arasında anlamlı bir fark tespit edilmiştir. 12.sınıf öğrencileri, 9.sınıf öğrencilerine oranla alan dersi sürelerini daha yetersiz bulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güzel sanatlar lisesi, müzik, eğitim

ABSTRACT

Fine arts high schools are secondary education institutions which give vocational education in the fields of painting and music. The aim of these institutions are gaining the students vocational skills and preparing them for university education. In the research, fine arts high school music department students' thoughts about vocational and core academic subjects' effects on attending a higher education institution are handled. 83 fine arts high schools in Turkey consist of the population of the research. Fine arts high schools which were established priorly ,newly and have 9th grade and 12th grade students in seven geographical reagions of Turkey are chosen as samples. The research is a qualitative research in the view of its aim,

suitable method, quality of the data and it bases on survey. The data obtained are interpreted by comparing with “SPSS for Windows 20:00.0” , statistical package for the social sciences. As a result of the research, these are concluded that music department students in fine arts high schools have faith in being able to attend universities and find vocational subjects duration inadequate and find core subjects adequate for having minimum passing score in university entrance exams. Besides, it is revealed that there is a significiant difference in 9th grade students’ expectations and 12th grade students’ perception. 12th grade students find vocational subjects duration more inadequate comparing to 9th grade students.

Keywords: Fine arts high school, music, education

ZİYADXAN ƏLİYEV TƏDQİQATLARINDA AZƏRBAYCAN İNCƏSƏNƏTİNİN TƏBLİĞİ

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Hər bir elm sahəsində işləyən alimlərin əsas vəzifələrindən biri öz ölkəsinin tarixi, mədəniyyəti, uğurlarını öz əsərlərində diqqət mərkəzində saxlamaqdır. Tarix, zaman inkişaf etdikcə yeni elm sahələri yaranır və bununla məşğul olan alimlərdə yeni məqalələr üzərində işləyirlər. Müasir Azərbaycan sənətşünaslığına da diqqət yetirsək, bütün bu fikirləri xüsusilə vurğulamalıyıq. Əməkdar incəsənət xadimi, professor Ziyadxan Əliyev öz əsərlərində Azərbaycan incəsənətinin təbliğinə geniş yer ayırmışdır. Sənətşünasın məqalələri,kitablarında təsviri sənətimizin tarixi haqqında yeni fikirlərə rast gəlirik. Atribusiya metodu ilə Azərbaycan rəssamı Usta Qəmbər Qarabağının, görkəmli memar Zivərbəy Əhmədbəyovun, Sadıq Şərifzadənin "Nəsimi" əsərlərinin müəlliflərinin tapılması sənətşünasın uğurlu elmi nailiyyətlərindən sayılır. "Bir əsərin tarixçəsi" məqalələr silsiləsi də ölkəmizin məşhur əsərləri haqqında düzgün, dəqiq təhlil və məlumatlar verilir. Bu məqalədə professor Ziyadxan Əliyevin yaradıcılığında mühüm yer tutan Azərbaycan incəsənətinin təbliğinə geniş yer verilərək, təhlil edilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: Azərbaycan, Ziyadxan Əliyev, sənətşünaslıq,təsviri sənət, professor

PROMOTION OF AZERBAIJANI ART IN ZIYADKHAN ALIYEV'S RESEARCH

Summary

One of the main tasks of scientists working in every field of science is to focus on the history, culture and achievements of their country in their works. As history and time develop, new fields of science emerge and scientists working on them work on new articles. If we pay attention to modern Azerbaijani art criticism, we must emphasize all these ideas. Honored Art Worker, Professor Ziyadkhan Aliyev in his works devoted a lot of space to the promotion of Azerbaijani art. In the articles and books of the art critic, we come across new ideas about the history of our fine arts. One of the successful scientific achievements of the art critic is the discovery of the authors of the works of Azerbaijani artist Usta Gambar Garabagh, prominent architect Ziverbey Ahmadbeyov, Sadig Sharifzadeh "Nasimi" by the method of attribution. The series of articles "History of a work" also provides accurate, accurate analysis and information about the famous works of our country. This article analyzes the promotion of Azerbaijani art, which plays an important role in the work of Professor Ziyadkhan Aliyev.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Ziyadkhan Aliyev, art criticism, fine arts, professor

SANAT VE DENGE

ART AND BALANCE

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ÖZET

Algı ile kavram arasında bir bağlama aracı olan tasarım, önemsiz ayrıntılar yerine, önemli özelliklere ve konulara dikkat çekmektedir. Tasarımlar, öğrenmenin, eylemin ve sanatsal faaliyetlerin mimarı olan insanın hayal gücünü işletmektedir. Tasarımcı, kullandığı öğeler ile bir denge kurarak tasarım içinde kullanış biçimleri ile tasarımın etkisini ve gücünü artırmaktadır. Kompozisyonlarında kullandığı denge unsurları ile çağının sosyal ve ekonomik durumunu, kendi duygu, düşünce ve içyapısını yansıtır. Denge olan bir tasarımda; Kompozisyon prensipleri ile dengeyi oluşturan faktörlerin uyum içerisinde bulunması önemlidir. Birlik, çizgi, yön, biçim, ölçü, aralık, doku, renk, değer, hareket, ışık-gölge, gibi kavramlar bir arada kullanılmaktadır. Tasarımları tam ve uyumlu hissetmek adına, dengeli olabilmesi için simetrik olma zorunluluğu yoktur. Bu sadece nesnelerin, alanın ve rengin görsel ağırlığının eşit olarak dağıtıldığı anlamına gelmektedir. Denge olmadan bir tasarım kilitli, tutarsız ve rahatsız edici olarak hissedilmektedir. Uygunluk veya zıtlığın egemenliği veya değişkenliği yolu ile karşıtları oluşturup, itme -çekme, kuvvet ve gerilimlerinin varlığına dayanarak da dengeyi sağlamak mümkündür. Sanatın görsel dilinde dengenin en önemli faktörlerinden biri de izleyen kişiye bağlı olarak gelişen, görsel idraktir. Bu da insana ve insanın içinde bulunduğu ruh durumuna bağlı olarak değişebilen bir denge yargısıdır. İnsan beyninin tamamen dışında olan ögesel kuvvetlerin güçleri karşıtlıkları da denge veya dengesizliğin temelini oluşturur. Gözü yanıltan biçim ve çizgi düzenlemeleri, psikolojide "illüzyon" olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Psikolojik denge de optik sanat etkili bir şekilde karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu makalede, sanat ve denge arasındaki bağlantı, sanatçının bir eseri yaparken denge konusunda neleri göz önünde bulundurduğu ve izleyiciye etkileri incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sanat, Denge, Tasarım.

ABSTRACT

As a means of linking perception and concept, design draws attention to important features and issues, rather than trivial details. Designs operate the imagination of Man, the architect of learning, action and artistic activities. By establishing a balance with the elements it uses, the designer increases the effect and power of the design with the way it is used in the design. It reflects the social and economic situation of its era, its own feelings, thoughts and

internal structure with the elements of balance that it uses in its compositions. In a design with balance; It is important that the factors that make up the balance are in harmony with the principles of composition. Concepts such as Unity, Line, direction, form, measure, December, texture, color, value, movement, light-shadow are used together. In order to feel complete and harmonious, there is no need to be symmetrical in order to be balanced. This simply means that the visual weight of objects, space and color is evenly distributed. A design without balance is felt to be locked, inconsistent and uncomfortable. It is possible to create opposites through the dominance or variability of conformity or contrast, and to achieve balance based on the presence of push-pull, forces and tensions. One of the most important factors of balance in the visual language of art is visual understanding, which develops depending on the person watching. This, in turn, is a balance judgment that can vary depending on the person and the mood in which the person is located. Opposites of the forces of element forces that are completely outside the human brain also form the basis of balance or imbalance. Form and line arrangements that mislead the eye are called “Illusions” in psychology. Psychological balance also appears effectively in optical art. This article will examine the connection between art and balance, what the artist considers about balance when making a work, and its effects on the viewer.

Keywords: Art, Balance, Design.

LATERİTTİK NİKEL CEVHERİNDEN SİYAH PİGMENT ELDESİ VE ÇİNİ SIRLARINDA DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

OBTAINING BLACK PIGMENT FROM LATERITIC NICKEL ORE AND EVALUATION IN TILE GLAZES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada ülkemizde çıkartılan kromit, manyetit ve laterittik nikel cevherinden üretilen MHP kompozitinin karıştırılmasıyla elde edilen siyah renkli inorganik pigmentin çini sırlarında kullanılabilirliği araştırılmıştır. Üretilen pigmentin çini sırlarının içerisine farklı oranlarda ilavesinin ve kalsinasyonun etkileri incelenmiştir. Ayrıca üretilen pigmentlerin renk üzerindeki etkileri spektrofotometre ile ölçülerek L*a*b* değerleri olarak ifade edilmiştir. Çini sırlarında kullanılan bu pigmentin renk değerlerinin ticari olarak kullanılan siyah pigmentlerle oldukça benzer olduğu ve çini için siyah renkli sır üretiminde kullanılabileceği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sır, Çini, Hammadde, Pigment, Karakterizasyon

ABSTRACT

In this study, the usability of the black colored inorganic pigment obtained by mixing MHP composite produced from laterittic nickel, chromite and magnetite ores in our country was investigated. The effects of the addition of the produced pigment to the tile glazes in different proportions and calcination were studied. In addition, the effects of the produced pigments on the color are measured by spectrophotometer and expressed as L * a * b * values. It has been determined that the color values of this pigment used in tile glazes are quite similar to the black pigments used commercially and can be used in the production of black colored glaze for tiles.

Keywords: Glaze, Tile, Raw Material, Pigment, Characterization

ŞƏKİ ŞƏHƏRİNDƏ İPƏKÇİLİK VƏ İPƏK TİCARƏTİ

SILK FARMING AND SILK TRADE IN SHAKI CITY

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XÜLASƏ

Tədqiqatçıların yazdıqlarına görə Şamaxı, Quba, Gəncə, Təbriz xanlıqları ilə yanaşı Şəki xanlığı ipəkçiliyin başlıca mərkəzləri hesab olunurdular. XVIII əsrin sonlarında Azərbaycana səyyah adı ilə göndərilən Avropa və Rusiya tədqiqatçıları həmin dövrdə dünya bazarlarında baha qiymətə satışa çıxarılan ipəyin və ümumiyyətlə, ipəkçiliyin durumunu öyrənmək baxımından xeyli araşdırmalar aparmışlar. [5]. S.S. Qmelin əsərində Şəkidə yüksək keyfiyyətli ipəyinin istehsal olduğunu və ipək ticarətində ondan böyük gəlir əldə edən yerli tacirlərlə yanaşı həm də yuxarı zümrədən olanların əsas rol oynadığını göstərirdi. [5, s. 24].

Beləliklə Şəki xanı İsmayıl xanın dövründə xanın xəzinəsinə təkcə ipəyin alqı-satqısı üçün istifadə olunan mizandan alınan vergi 27 000 rubla bərabər idi. Bu rəqəm Şəkidə ipək bazarının yüksək səviyyədə inkişaf etdiyini dəlalət edirdi. Təkcə yerli əhalidən malcəhət olaraq toplanan 200 batman ipək, onun bir batmanın qiyməti 170 rubl olduğunu nəzərə alsaq, 34 min rubl edir.

Qonşu xanlıqlarla müqayisədə Şəki xanlığında siyasi vəziyyətin nisbətən sabit olması burada təsərrüfatın digər sahələrin kimi ipəkçiliyin də inkişafına əlverişli şərait yaratmışdır. Lakin ipəkçilik gəlirli sahə olduğundan daha sürətlə inkişaf edirdi. S. Bronevskinin məlumatına görə Şəki xanlığı əhalinin əsas təsərrüfat sahəsi ipəkçilik olaraq qalırdı. Təsərrüfatlarda istehsal olunan ipək istər həcminə, istərsə də keyfiyyətinə görə qonşu Şamaxı xanlığında yetişdirilən ipəkdən geridə qalmırdı. "Şəki xanlarının gəlirləri çox hissəsi ipək satışı aksizindən ibarət olmaqla 80 min gümüş rubl dəyərində hesablanırdı". [3, s. 441]. Şəki xanlarının özlərinin barama yetişdirilən tut bağları olmuşdur. XVIII əsrin sonlarında Şəki xanlığının 26 kəndində yerləşən tut bağlarında 3 280 rəncbər işləyirdi. [1, s. 165-169].

1827-ci ildə Xanabadda, Cənubi Qafqazda ilk dəfə olaraq ipək sarıma müəssisəsi açıldı. Bu müəssisədə ipək sapın əldə edilməsi prosesi kustar şəkildə yerinə yetirilirdi [4, s. 72].

Rusiyada ipək toxuculuğunun inkişafı ilə əlaqədar olaraq, Şimali Azərbaycanda xam ipək hasilatının və ipək ticarətinin sürətlə artması nəzərə çarpırdı. 1833-cü ilin kameral siyahıya almaya görə Nuxa şəhəri də daxil olmaqla 21 624 ailənin sakin olduğu əyalətdə illik ipək hasilatı 6 000 puddan çox olmuşdur. [7, s. 161-165]. XIX əsrin ortalarına dair məlumata görə Şəki əhalinin ipəkçiliklə məşğul olduğu 16 344 nəfərin istifadəsindəki 225 desyatin torpaq sahəsində 10 300 000 tut ağacı var idi. Şəhər kümxanalarında ildə 250-300 pud ipək istehsal olunurdu. [4, s. 71].

Şəkinin ipək ticarətinin mərkəzinə çevrilməyə başlanması həm də buraya gələn çoxsaylı tacirlərin fəaliyyəti hesabına baş verirdi. Bu həmçinin Şəkidə ipək istehsalının ötən illərə nisbətən daha da çoxalması ilə izah olunurdu. Şəki şəhərinin yalnız özündə 1830-cu ilin məlumatına görə 40 tacir ipək ticarəti ilə məşğul olurdu [6, s. 36].

İpək sənayesinin yüksək səviyyədə inkişafı, yararlı rabitə yollarının olması şəhərin barama və ipək ticarəti üzrə mühüm bazar kimi fəaliyyətini davam etdirməyə imkan verirdi. 1914-cü ildə burada 55 ipək emalı və ipəkəyirmə fabriki, ipək, ipək istehsalı qalıqları və barama ticarəti ilə məşğul olan 21 müəssisə, 3 tütün fabriki, 24 göndəri emalatxanası, manufaktura malları ilə ticarət edən 63 müəssisə və s. var idi [2, s. 89]. Məlumata görə Şəkidə 1914-cü ildə 7 milyon rubl, 1915-ci ildı isə 9 753 740 rubl dəyərində ipək məhsulu satılmışdı [8, s. 35].

Əvvəllər olduğu kimi XX əsrin əvvəllərində də Şəki ipəyi Şimali Azərbaycanın digər bölgələrində istehasal olunmuş ipəyə nisbətən daha keyfiyyətli olduğuna görə baha satılırdı.

XX əsrin əvvəllərində Şimali Azərbaycanda, o cümlədən Şəkidə ticarət kapitalının təmərküzləşməsi və mərkəzləşməsi prosesinin sürətlənməsi, inhisar və kredit ticarətinin inkişafı, ticarət müəssisələrinin sayının çoxalması, iri topdan satış ilə yanaşı, xırda ticarətin də inkişafı, iri şirkət və kompaniyaların satışı geniş ölçüdə təşkil etməsi ilə, həm də möhtəkirliyin geniş yayılması ilə xarakterizə olunurdu. Bu dövrdə daxili ticarətin təşkilat sistemi təkmilləşir, onun formaları genişlənir və keyfiyyətcə yeni məzmun kəsb edirdi.

Açar sözlər : İpək istehsalı, gəlir sahələri, barama müəssisələri, ipək ticarəti

ABSTRACT

According to researchers, in line with the khanates of Shamakhy, Guba, Ganja, Tabriz , Shaki khanate was considered the main center of silk production. European and Russian researchers, sent to Azerbaijan at the end of the 18th century under the cover of travelers, conducted a number of researchs to study the state of silkworm breeding and the production of silkworms. [5]. S.S. Gmelin's work showed that high quality silk produced in Shaki, and not only local merchants who received from this big profit but also highest class positions played a key role in silk trade. [5, p. 24].

Thus, during the reign of Shaki khan Ismail khan, the tax levied on the khan's treasury from the balance used only for the purchase and sale of silk was equal to 27,000 rubles. This number indicated a high level of development of the silk market in Shaki. 200 batmans of silk, collected from the local population alone, cost 34,000 rubles, considering that one batman costs 170 rubles.

The relatively stable political situation in the Shaki khanate in comparison with the neighboring khanates created favorable conditions for the development of silkworm breeding, as well as other sectors of the economy. However, silkworm breeding was growing faster as it was profitable. According to S. Bronevsky, the main economic activity of the population of Shaki khanate remained silkworm breeding. The silk produced on the farms did not lag behind the silk grown in the neighboring Shamakhy khanate in terms of both volume and quality. "Most of the income of the Shaki khans was calculated in the amount of 80,000 silver rubles, including the excise tax on the sale of silk." [3, p. 441]. Shaki khans had their own mulberry orchards. At the end of the 18th century, 3,280 ranchers worked in mulberry orchards in 26 villages of the Shaki khanate. [1, p. 165-169].

In 1827, the first silk weaving factory was opened in Khanabad, South Caucasus. The process of obtaining silk thread in this enterprise was carried out by hand [4, p. 72].

Due to the development of silk weaving in Russia, there was a rapid increase in raw silk production and silk trade in Northern Azerbaijan. According to the 1833 census, the province,

which included 21,624 families, including the city of Nukha, produced more than 6,000 poods of silk a year. [7, p. 161-165]. As of the middle of the 19th century, there were 10,300,000 mulberry trees on 225 desiatins of land used by 16,344 people engaged in silkworm breeding in Shaki. City pottery produced 250-300 poods of silk a year. [4, p. 71].

Sheki became a center of the silk trade due to the activities of many merchants who came here. This was also explained by the increase in silk production in Sheki compared to previous years. According to the data of 1830, 40 merchants were engaged in silk trade in Shaki city alone [6, p. 36].

The high level of development of the silk industry, the availability of convenient communication lines allowed the city to continue to operate as an important market for cocoons and silk trade. In 1914, there were 55 silk processing and silk-weaving factories, 21 enterprises engaged in the trade of silk, silk production residues and cocoons, 3 tobacco factories, 24 consignment workshops, 63 enterprises trading in manufactured goods, and so on. [2, p. 89]. According to the information, 7 million rubles worth silk products were sold in Shaki in 1914, and 9,753,740 rubles in 1915 [8, p. 35].

As before, in the early twentieth century, Shaki silk was sold at a higher price because it was of better quality than silk produced in other regions of Northern Azerbaijan.

In the early twentieth century in Northern Azerbaijan, including Shaki, could be characterized by the acceleration of the process of concentration and centralization of trade capital, the development of monopoly and credit trade, increasing the number of trade centers, the development of small trade along with large wholesale,expansion of speculation due to he large-scale operation of companies. During this period, the organizational system of domestic trade improved, its forms expanded and acquired a qualitatively new content.

Keywords: Silk production, income areas, cocoon enterprises, silk trade

PVC MASA ÖRTÜLERİNE ANTİBAKTERİYEL ETKİ KAZANDIRMA VE ÜRÜN ÜRETİMİ

ANTIBACTERIAL EFFECT ON PVC TABLE CLOTHES AND PRODUCTION

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ÖZET

Pvc masa örtüleri günlük hayatımızda pek çok farklı mekânda kullanım olanağı bulmaktadır. Dış mekanlar, restoranlar ve evler başta olmak üzere yeme içme alanlarında masa koruyucu, dekoratif obje ve kolay temizlenebilirlik gibi avantajları nedeniyle tercih edilmektedir.

Masa örtüleri özellikle dış mekanlarda farklı kullanıcıların temas etmesi, dış mekânda uzun süre kullanım halinde olması, farklı gıdaların ve paketlerin üzerinde bırakılması sonucu zamanla bakteri ve mantar üretebilir hale gelebilmektedir. Sık sık çeşitli kimyasal ürünlerle temizlenmesi durumunda dahi bakteri ve mantar oluşumu kaçınılmaz olmaktadır. Uzun vade de bu etki ürünün görünümünde de değişikliklere sebep olabilmektedir.

Özellikle dış mekân ve restoran kullanımlarında farklı kullanıcıların sirkülasyonu sebebiyle oluşan bakteri ve mantarlar el değiştirebilmekte, hastalıkların bulaşmasına ve dağılmasına sebep olabilmektedir.

Bu çalışma ile mevcut pvc masa örtüsü ürünlerine antibakteriyel özellik kazandırılması üzerine çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın konu olduğu işletmede mevcut üretim prosesinde kalender hattına uygun film üretimi için formül geliştirilmiş, ardından filmin alt yüzeyine lamine edilmek suretiyle kaplanan bezin yapıştırılması için ayrıca bir tutkal formülü çalışması yapılarak nihai ürün elde edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Çalışmalar sonucu elde edilen ürün hem kullanım yüzeyinde hem de masa ile temas eden yüzeyinde bakteri ve mantar oluşumuna engel olabilecek özellikte formüle edilebilmiştir. Çalışmalar süresince antibakteriyel aktivite tayini ISO 22196:2011 standardına göre test edilmiş, bakteri tayini için Staphylococcus ATCC 6538P ve Escherichia coli ATCC 8739 kültürü; mantar tayini için AATCC 30:2017 kültürü kullanılmıştır. Bakteri ve mantar oluşumu için gereken koşulların sağlandığı ortamda oluşumun %99,9 engellendiği ve herhangi bir üremenin olmadığı ölçülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pvc masa örtüsü, Antibakteriyel aktivite, ISO 22196:2011, Bakteri ve mantar.

ABSTRACT

Pvc tablecloths find the opportunity to be used in many different places in our daily life. It is preferred in food and beverage areas, especially in outdoor areas, restaurants and houses, due to its advantages such as table protector, decorative objects and easy cleaning.

Tablecloths can produce bacteria and fungi over time as a result of contact by different users, especially outdoors, being used outdoors for a long time, and leaving on different foods and packages. Even if it is frequently cleaned with various chemical products, bacteria and fungus formation is inevitable. In the long term, this effect can also cause changes in the appearance of the product.

Especially in outdoor and restaurant useage, bacteria and fungi that occur due to the circulation of different users can change hands, causing diseases to spread and spread.

With this study, studies have been carried out to give antibacterial properties to existing pvc tablecloth products. A formula was developed for the production of a suitable film for the calender line in the current production process of the enterprise where the study is subject, and then an additional glue formula study was developed for the bonding of the cloth covered by lamination on the lower surface of the pvc film and the final product was tried to be obtained. The product obtained as a result of the studies has been formulated to prevent the formation of bacteria and fungi both on the surface of use and on the surface in contact with the table. During the studies, the determination of antibacterial activity was tested according to ISO 22196: 2011 standard, Staphylococcus ATCC 6538P and Escherichia coli ATCC 8739 culture were used for bacteria detection and AATCC 30: 2017 culture was used for fungus detection. It has been measured that in an environment where the necessary conditions for bacteria and fungus formation are provided, 99.9% growth is prevented and there is no growth.

Keywords: Pvc tablecloth, Antibakterial activity, ISO 22196:2011, Bakteria and fungi.

THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS ON TEXTILE AND FASHION SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

The global Covid-19 pandemic has completely changed our daily lives with social and economic shutdowns that have greatly affected the global economy.

The crisis shocked markets around the world and will likely have a growing and potentially long-term impact on the world economy. In Asia, textile and apparel manufacturers in many countries were forced to halt production or reduce capacity due to major disruptions in end-to-end global supply chains and the resulting health crisis, which has caused national restrictions on people and economic activity. What makes this current situation particularly challenging and extraordinary is that both the supply and demand side of operations are affected.

The economic and psychological crisis brought about by the coronavirus, which affects the world, has changed all our habits and perspective. This change is undoubtedly reflected in the textile and fashion sector. In the crisis environment created by the epidemic, there was a naturally rapid decrease in luxury consumption, which is not necessary by its nature.

The economic and social effects of the coronavirus epidemic, which have not been experienced before, have been reflected in the textile and fashion world as well as in many sectors. World-famous fashion giants making their collections at virtual fairs and changing consumer habits with the pandemic have signaled that the perception of production and design in the fashion sector will change.

As in many areas, the effect of the pandemic process on fashion has had its effects on different areas of fashion, from masks that have become a visual feast rather than a protection function, to increased sales of home clothes instead of outerwear, to an explosion of sales of red nail polish instead of red lipstick. In this study, evaluations were made on how the textile and fashion sector was affected, especially during the pandemic process.

Keywords: Fashion sector, Textile sector, Pandemic, Consumer preferences

YETİŞKİN BİREYLERDE ÖZNEL MUTLULUK VE PSİKOLOJİK SAĞLAMLIK ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPECIAL HAPPINESS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH IN ADULT INDIVIDUALS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, yetişkin bireylerde öznel mutluluk ve psikolojik sağlamlık arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesidir. İlintisel desen kullanılan araştırmanın örneklemini İstanbul'da yaşayan 133 yetişkin birey oluşturmaktadır. Katılımcıların yaşı18-84 aralığında değişmektedir ve yaş ortalamaları 32.76'dır. Katılımcıların %97'si kadın, %36'sı erkektir. Uygun örneklem büyüklüğünü elde etmek için veriler çevrimiçi toplanmıştır. Anket portalı zincir e-postalar ve ortak sosyal medya platformları aracılığı ile toplanmıştır. Katılımcıların sosyodemografik bilgileri *Sosyodemografik Bilgi Formu*, mutluluk düzeyleri *Öznel Mutluluk Ölçeği,* psikolojik dayanıklılık düzeyleri ise *Kısa Psikolojik Sağlamlık Ölçeği (KPSÖ)* ile ölçülmüştür. Verilerin analizinde, bağımsız gruplar t testi, Pearson Korelasyonu ve Basit Doğrusal Regresyon uygulanmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda, cinsiyet değişkeni bakımından öznel mutluluk ve psikolojik sağlamlık puanlarında anlamlı farklılık saptanmamıştır. Ayrıca, öznel mutluluk ve psikolojik sağlamlık arasında pozitif yönlü ve anlamlı ilişki saptanmıştır. Psikolojik sağlamlık, öznel mutluluk tarafından pozitif yönlü ve anlamlı düzeyde yordanmaktadır. Modelin yordayıcılık oranı %15 olarak bulunmuştur. Araştırmanın bulgularının psikolojik sağlamlığın mutluluk düzeylerini etkilemesi bakımından literatüre katkı sunabileceği ve ileri çalışmalarla ve geliştirilecek müdahale yöntemleriyle desteklenebileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler*:* Mutluluk, Öznel Mutluluk, Psikolojik Sağlamlık

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between subjective happiness and psychological resilience in adult individuals. The sample of the study in which the relational design is used consists of 133 adult individuals living in Istanbul. The age of the participants varies between 18-84 and their average age is 32.76. 97% of the participants are women and 36% are men. Data were collected online to obtain the appropriate sample size. The survey portal was collected via chain e-mails and common social media platforms. Sociodemographic information of the participants was measured with the Sociodemographic Information Form, their happiness levels were measured by the Subjective Happiness Scale, and their psychological resilience was measured using the Brief Psychological Resilience Scale. Independent groups t test, Pearson Correlation and Simple Linear Regression were used to analyze the data. In line with the findings of the study, no significant difference was found in subjective happiness and psychological resilience scores in terms of gender variable. In addition, a positive and significant relationship was found between subjective happiness and psychological resilience. Psychological resilience is positively and significantly predicted by subjective happiness. The predictive rate of the model was found as 15%. It is thought that the findings of the study can contribute to the literature in terms of influences of happiness levels on psychological resilience and can be supported by further studies and intervention methods to be developed.

Keywords: Happiness, Subjective Happiness, Psychological Resilience

HOW TO OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES IN TEACHING ROMANIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract

What challenges do teachers of Romanian as a foreign language face? What are the difficulties foreign students face in learning Romanian as a foreign language?

These are the starting point questions of this article that undertakes to investigate the best methods to teach Romanian as a foreign language. The article is based on three prerequisites: David Crystal's statement that the greatest challenge for the teachers is that they must keep pace with the language change, given that languages change so fast (2013), teaching Romanian language is a very complex process, and the need to eliminate the mismatch between the language taught in the classroom and the language spoken by natives or in professional environments.

The present article is a survey of the most effective methods of teaching Romanian as a foreign language. Our research starts from the difficulties foreign learners of Romanian language face in the language acquisition process and then tries to find out the reasons of this process and the methods to overcome this situation. Based on the author's experience in teaching Romanian to foreign students, the article offers a summary of the best ways to overcome the difficulties foreign students encounter. The present research also touches aspects regarding textbooks, the variety of Romanian to be taught, cultural background of the foreign students, and pronunciation issues.

Keywords: Romanian language, online teaching, teaching Romanian as a foreign language, teaching methods.

EXPLORING THE TENDENCY FOR DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY AS A RESULT OF EXPERIENCING STRESSORS IN ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract

Nowadays, depression, anxiety and stress are the most often encountered issues in our daily lives. The main purpose of this study is to identify the tendency of high school students in the northwestern region of Albania to experience anxiety and depression as a result of stressors.

The sample of this study consisted of 300 respondents within the age group of 15-18 years from whom, 145 males or 48.4% and 155 females or 51.6% (M =, 149; SD =, 913) randomly selected. Data on the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Assessment Scale were collected by DASS-21 tool which was applied to adolescents of the participating schools in the study.

Results showed that 16-17-year old in both sexes exhibited more depressive and anxiety symptoms than the other age groups. A positive correlation was seen between the Age variable and the Depression scale ($r = 0.870$, $p < 0.05$) and a linear relationship between Gender and the Depression scale. The results also showed that as adolescence rises, the frequency of anxiety feelings among adolescents increases. Correlation between the variable of Gender and subscale of Anxiety is negative (r=-,052, $p<0,05$) which suggests us for a negative connection of the two elements, therefore, for no effect of experiencing the elements of Anxiety depending on the sex of the subject.

At the conclusion of this paper, we can state that the association between the DASS-21 subscales (depression and anxiety) increases with increasing age and there is no significant gender-related difference. On the other hand, both of these subscales increase exponentially with the frequencies of exposure to stress (the degree of stress) and are more evident in the emergence of psychosomatic symptoms in young adults aged 16-17 years.

Keywords: stress, depression, anxiety, impact, adolescents

CAN ANGER INSPIRE ACTION? A COGNITIVE APPROACH TO ANGER METAPHORS

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Abstract

Taking recent advances in the field of neuroscience concerning anger management and "mindful approach" (cf. Siegel, 2009, 2016), Cognitive Linguistics may take advantage of this psychologically constructive perspective to elaborate on the concept of ANGER from a new perspective, still through the prism of Conceptual Metaphor Theory (cf. Lakoff & Johnson, 1980; Lakoff & Kövecses, 1987; and Kövecses, 1986, 2008, 2015). In this light, the aim of this paper is to discuss the novel conceptual metaphor ANGER IS A POTENT ALLY, triggered from Siegel's mindful technique. The study accounts for this original metaphor, dealing with numerous metaphorical entailments and linguistic expressions that yield from it, e.g. *start to inhabit one's body*, *take a stand for one's needs and desires*, and *anger heals trauma* or *anger inspires action*. In addition, the paper refers to the interplay between metaphorical, metonymic, metaphtonimic and image schematic structures within the conceptual model of ANGER (cf. Goossens, 1990; Barcelona, 2002; and Ruiz de Mendoza & Mairal, 2007). As believed, the number of original conventionalized linguistic expressions that code this novel metaphor under scrutiny may help us view anger as our real ally and help us channel this vigorous energy towards improving our lives (cf. Mustad, 2019).

Keywords: conceptual metaphor; anger; metonymy; image scheme; metaphtonymy

PARENTAL EXPERINCES OF SPECIAL NEED CHILDREN: AN APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT THEORY

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Abstract

Okeke and Mazibuko in 2014 conducted a research study to investigate the experiences of parents of special need school children. Study was done on the 99 parents whose children attended primary schools in Nhlangano area of Swaziland to assess the training, and psychosocial needs of parents of children with special education needs (SENs). Mixed method research design was employed in the current study. The authors used **psychosocial development theory** in their research as a theoretical model of their study. Psychological development theory was adopted for their research on the challenges training and psychosocial needs of parents of children with special needs because it offered a basic framework for understanding the needs of parents in relation to the society in which they live. The psychosocial theory was developed by Erick Erickson in 1968. Erickson's theory encompassed the life span and highlighted the role of the person and culture in development. He hypothesized that "just as the parts of the body develop in interrelated ways in a human foetus, so the personality of an individual forms as the ego progresses through a series of interrelated stages" . Erickson's underlying assumption was that as people grow they are forced to become aware of, and interact with a widening social community leading to the development of a healthy personality of children with SENs. In applying Erickson's theory, the researchers had gained some insight into the personality of parents who took part in the study and how they could be nurtured and strengthened. Such application also allowed the researchers to examine several aspects of the training and psychosocial needs of these categories of parents. Authors described this theory in their theoretical framework directly and in their abstract and discussion indirectly.

Keywords: Investigate, Development, Parents

DIFFERENTIATION, MARITAL SATISFACTION AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS: AN APPLICATION OF BOWEN THEORY

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ABSTRACT

Authors aimed to apply brown theory for differentiation, marital satisfaction and depression symptoms. Participants in the study were recruited through the on campus Marriage and Family Therapy Clinic at The Ohio State University. Participants completed self-report measures regarding differentiation of self, relationship satisfaction and depressive symptoms at intake. This research both confirmed and extended past research comparing depressive symptoms and relationship satisfaction. First, depressive symptoms and relationship satisfaction were significantly correlated over time. Second, aspects of differentiation were found to be associated with couple relationship satisfaction and depressive symptoms in both men and women. This research used **Bowen Family Systems Theory**, specifically the theoretical construct of differentiation of self, to better understand the relationship between depressive symptoms and marital satisfaction across three sessions of conjoint therapy. Bowen Theory, stated simply, hypothesizes that individuals and families live within an emotional system that contributes to the dynamics of interpersonal relationships and psychological symptoms. In this project, Bowen Theory is used to better understand the processes and relationship between marital satisfaction and depressive symptoms over time. Bowen Family Systems Theory states that psychological symptoms (such as depressive symptoms) are most likely to occur when individuals and relationships are characterized by high levels of emotional reactivity (Kerr & Bowen, 1988). This research extended previous research on the links between marital satisfaction and depression by viewing these phenomena through the lens of Bowen Family Systems Theory. This research aimed to shed greater light on the relationship between marital satisfaction and depressive symptoms by including the theoretical concepts of Bowen Theory. Authors used Brown theory in their abstract, under theoretical framework and in the discussion part of their research.

Keywords: Marital Dissatisfaction, Depressive Symptoms, Emotional Reactivity.

ASSOCIATION MASS MEDIA, SELF-ESTEEM, BODY IMAGE, AND EATINGDISORDER TENDENCIES: AN APPLICATION OF SOCIAL CAMPARASION THOERY

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ABSTRACT

Kim and Lennon, 2007 conducted this study to examine whether the level of exposure to mass media is related to self esteem, body image, and eating disorder tendencies in non experimental setting based on Festinger's social comparison theory. A convenience sample of 114 female college students participated in this study. Authors used Festinger's (1954) **social comparison theory** as the theoretical frame-work for their study to address how female college students perceive their self-esteem, body image, and eating disorder tendencies associated with the degree of media expo-sure. The theory of social comparison is based on the notion that how individuals compare themselves to others affects their self evaluation. People engage in a relatively continuous self-evaluative process to determine whether they are normal. They reflect on their characteristics, strengths, and capabilities to develop a consistent and orderly impression of self. therefore, in this study, social comparison theory was used as a frame-work to explain the manner in which people compare their bodies to mass media images and how this comparison relates to self-esteem, body image, and eating disorder behaviors. Authors used Festinger's (1954) social comparison theory in their abstract, theoretical framework and in their discussion. Based on the literature review and conceptual framework, authors developed hypothesized models of the relationships among exposure to media(i.e., television and magazines), body image, self-esteem, and eating disorder tendencies. Results of the study showed significant positive relationships between exposure to fashion or beauty magazines and (a) overall appearance dissatisfaction and (b) eating disorder tendencies. No relationship resulted from television exposure. In addition, risk of eating disorder tendencies was associated with (a) low self-esteem, (b) body dissatisfaction, and (c) overall appearance dissatisfaction..

Keywords: Mass Media, Self Esteem, Body Image.

MOROCCAN EFL STUDENTS PERCEPTIONS OF ONLINE LEARNING DURING THE CONFINEMENT CAUSED BY COVID-19

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Abstract

As part of its efforts to cope with the period of forced confinement caused by the emergence of COVID-19 pandemic, the ministry of education has called for the shift to distance learning. Indeed, in an answer to the call of the ministry, the Moroccan universities have rushed into suggesting several available platforms through which students and teachers can interact. The students were required to study online to resume the rest of the second term courses with their teachers. Some previous studies revealed that students perceive online learning positively while others showed the opposite. Those studies in addition to others examine students'- perceptions, attitudes, practices, etc. in relation to different aspects of their online learning experience such as: students' attitudes towards having composition class, introduction to linguistics class or research methods class online; and online learning platforms. In the Moroccan context, EFL students are familiar with using different online platforms even before the shut-down of the face to face education.

The present study aims at examining how EFL Moroccan students perceive their (maybe first time) online learning experience during the confinement caused by COVID-19 pandemic in terms of the tools used and interaction. Employing the quantitative approach, questionnaires have been distributed. Thus, a sample of 139 English BA Moroccan students completed the questionnaires. The five point Likert scale was adopted to infer students' perceptions. Drawing from the findings, the majority of students showed a general satisfaction towards their use of online learning. The online tools that received the highest frequency of use by students were WhatsApp, Faceebook and Zoom. Results from the study showed that a significant number of students said that these online tools tremendously provided them with opportunities to interact with their teachers; however, 80% of the participants think that they interact ore in the classroom than through online learning.

More research studies should be conducted to find out what factors (e.g. psychological, socio-economic) affect students' perceptions with respect to online learning. Another recommendation for future research would be related to whether students' economic status is what influences their choice of using some tools instead of others.

Keywords: online learning, online learning tools, interaction, COVID-19, perceptions, EFL students.

ALİ SİNİR FƏALİYYƏTİ FLEQMATİK TEMPERAMENT TİPLİ ŞAGİRDLƏRDƏ İMTAHAN STRESİNİN HORMONAL FUNKSİONAL FƏALLIĞA VƏ HƏYACAN SƏVİYYƏLƏRİNƏ TƏSİRİ

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Xülasə

Müasir təhsil sistemində imtahan prosesinin emosional stresi orta məktəb şagirdləri arasında psixi gərginlik yaradan ən vacib səbəblər içərisində birinci yeri tutur. Yaş fiziologiyasında emosional stresin şagirdlərin həyati funksiyalarının formalaşmasına təsiri mexanizminin tədqiqi çox aktual bir problem olaraq qalmaqdadır. Belə ki, müasir neyrobiologiyanın aktual problemlərindən olan emosional gərginliyin təsiri zamanı ali sinir fəaliyyətinin müxtəlif temperament tiplərindən asılı olaraq imtahan prosesində şagirdlərdə hormonal fəallıqla həyacan səviyyələri arasında qarşılıqlı əlaqənin tədqiqinə ehtiyac duyulur. Şagirdlərin müasir təhsil sistemindəki mürəkkəbliklə emosional stres arasında olan fizioloji əlaqənin əsasını təşkil edən mexanizmlərin kifayət qədər mürəkkəbliyi və bir çox suallara hələ də cavab tapılmaması bu istiqamətdə tədqiqatların aparılmasını zəruri edir. Ona görə də bu istiqamətdə tədqiqatların aparılması vacibdir.

İndiki tədqiqat işində əsas məqsəd ali sinir fəaliyyəti fleqmatik temperament tipli şagirdlərdə imtahan stresinin hormnal funksional fəallığa və həyacan səviyyələrinə təsirini öyrənməkdir.

Bunun üçün eksperimentlər on birinci sinif sağlam oğlan və qız şagirdlərdə beş mərhələdə aparılmışdır.1-ci mərhələdə adi dərs günlərində (ADG),2-ci mərhələdə imtahan prosesindən bir müddət əvvəl (İPBMƏ), 3-cü mərhələdə imtahan prosesindən 30 dəqiqə əvvəl (İPƏ) ,4-cü mərhələdə imtahan prosesindən 1,5 saat sonra (İPS) və 5-ci mərhələdə imtahan prosesindən bir gün sonra(İPBGS) aparılmışdır. Təcrübəyə başlamazdan əvvəl gənclərin sinir sisteminin temperament tipləri Q.Ayzenka testi ilə müəyyənləşdirilmişdir . Şagirdlərin situativ və şəxsi həyəcan səviyyələrinii Ç.D. Spilberqerə,Ju.İ .Xanin testlərindən istifadə etməklə qiymətləndirilmişdr..Bütün mərhələlərdə həyəcan səviyyələri , vegetativ proseslərin vəziyyəti və hormonal markerlərin səviyyəsi müqayisəli şəkildə öyrənilmişdir.Hormonların və mediatorların tüpürcəkdəki qatılığı immunferment üsulla təyin edilmşdir.

Bizim apardığımız tədqiqatların nəticəsində müəyyən edilmişdir ki, fleqmatik temperament tipili şagirdlərdə ADG və İPBMƏ müqayisədə emosional gərginliyin təsiri fonunda İPƏ situativ və şəxsi həyacan səviyyələrinin və vegetativ göstəricilərin yüksəlməsi baş verir. İmtahan prosesindən 1,5 saat sonra isə bu yüksəlmiş həyacan səviyyələri bir qədər zəifləyir. Lakin 5-ci mərhələdə imtahan prosesindən bir gün sonra (İPBGS) yenə də 1-ci mərhələdə adi dərs günləri (ADG) səviyyəsinə çatmır.Bütün bunlara paralel olaraq hormonal markerlərinin səviyyəsi yüksəlir.Xüsusən də adrena lini,noradrenalinin və kortizolu qandakı qatılığı bir neçə dəfə artır.Həyacan səviyyəsinin yüksəl məsi vegetativ proseslərin fəallasmasına və simpatik sinir sistemi üstünlüyünə səbəb olur.Şəxsi həyacanın yüksək səviyyəsi imtahan prosesində yaddaşla əlaqədar adaptiv proseslərin zəif formalaşdığı qənaitinə gəlinir.

Beləliklə,ali sinir fəaliyyətinin fleqmatik temperament tipindən asılı olaraq emosional gərginliyin yüksəldiyi dövrdə ,yəni imtahan prosesindən 30 dəqiqə əvvəl həyacanın yüksək səviyyəsinə paralel olaraq hormonal fəallıq da kəskin yüksəlir.Bütün bunlar imtahan prosesində fleqmatik temperament tipli şagirdlərin yaddaşla əlaqədar yaranan adaptiv proseslərin zəif formalaşması qənaitinə gəlinir.Ona görə də belə yeniyetmələrlə profilartik tədbirlərin işlənməsi vacibdir№

Açar sözlər:Ali sinir fəaliyyəti,emosional stres**,** hormon , həyacan səviyyəsi.

THE IMPACT OF EXAM STRESS ON HORMONAL FUNCTION AND ANXIETY LEVEL IN STUDENTS WITH PHLEGMATIC TEMPERAMENT OF HIGHER NERVE ACTIVITY

Abstract

In the modern educational systems, the emotional stress of exams is one of the most essential causes of mental stress among high school students. In age physiology, the study of the mechanism of the impact of emotional stress on the formation of students' vital functions is regarded as a very topical issue. Thus, depending on the different temperament types of higher nervous activity, the study of the relationship between hormonal activity and anxiety level in students during exams under the influence of emotional stress, which is one of the current problems of modern neurobiology, is required. The complexity of the mechanisms that underlie the physiological relationship between the complicated modern education systems and the emotional stress, and the fact that many questions remain unanswered, make it necessary to conduct research in this area. Thus, there is need for further research.

The research aim is to study the impact of exam stress on hormonal function and anxiety level in students with phlegmatic temperament of higher nervous activity.

For this purpose, the experiments were conducted in five stages in healthy boys and girls in the eleventh grade. These experiments were conducted on ordinary school days (OSD) in the first stage, shortly before the exam (SBTE) in the second stage, 30 minutes before the exam (BTE) in the third stage, 1.5 hours after the exam (ATE) in the 4th stage and one day after the exam (ODATE) in the 5th stage. Before starting the experiment, the temperament types of the nervous system of young people were determined by the Eysenck Personality Inventory (EPI). Students' situational and personal levels of anxiety were evaluated by using the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) (C. Spielberger and Y.Hunin). At all stages, the levels of anxiety, the state of autonomic processes and the hormonal markers were compared. The concentration of hormones and mediators in saliva was determined by the method of immune-ferment.

As a result of our research, it was found that in students with phlegmatic temperament, there is an increase in situational and personal anxiety levels and autonomic indicators in students 30 minutes before the exam against the background of the impact of emotional stress compared to on ordinary school days and shortly before the exam. These increased levels of anxiety weaken slightly 1.5 hours after the exam. However, the levels one day after the exam (ODATE) in the 5th stage still do not reach the level of ordinary school days (ADG) in the first stage. In parallel, the level of hormonal markers rises. In particular, the concentrations of adrenaline, noradrenaline and cortisol in the blood increase several times. An increase in the

level of anxiety causes the activation of autonomic processes and the predominance of the sympathetic nervous system.

Thus, depending on the type of phlegmatic temperament of higher nervous activity, hormonal activity increases sharply in parallel with the high level of anxiety 30 minutes before the exam. All this leads to the weak formation of memory-related adaptive processes in phlegmatic students during the exam. Therefore, it is important to develop preventive measures with such adolescents

Keywords: higher nervous activity, emotional stress, hormone, anxiety level.

İMTAHAN PROSESİNİN EMOSİONAL GƏRGİNLİYİNİN I VƏ V KURS 17 və 21 YAŞLI MELANXOLİK TEMPERAMENT TİPLİ TƏLƏBƏLƏRİN BAŞ BEYNIN GICGAH PAYINDA EEQ –NİN AMPİLİTUDUNA VƏ TEZLİYİNƏ TƏSİRİ

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Xülasə

İmtahan stresi tələbələrdə çoxsaylı kompleks psixofizioloji gərginlik yaradan səbəblərdən biridir . Tələbələrdə imtahan prosesində və ondan sonra yaranan emosional stresin təsirindən yüksək səviyyəli həyəcanın təsir mexanizmini araşdırmaq elektrofiziologiyanın müasir problemlərindəndir. Emosional gərginlik zamanı MSS-nin funksional vəziyyətinin dəyişiklik göstəricisi EEQ-nin amplitud-tezlik xarakteristikasının dəyişməsidir . Bütün bunlarla yanaşı adi dərs günündə və imtahan prosesində tələbələrdə emosional stresin təsirindən yaranan yüksək səviyyəli həyəcanın təsirindən EEQ-nin amplitud-tezlik xarakteristikasının dəyişməsi mexanizminin bəzi məqamları hələ də tam araşdırılmamış qalır.

Bu işinin əsas məqsədi I-ci və V-ci kurs melanxolik tələbələrdə imtahan prosesindən yaranan emosional stresin baş beynin gickah payında beyinin elektrik aktivliyində EEQ-nin delta, teta, alfa və beta dalğaların ampilitudunda və tezliyində yaranan dəyişikliklərin yaş xüsusiyyətlərini aşkar etməkdir.

Tədqiqata Gəncə Dövlət Universitetinin biologiya-kimya fakültəsində təhsil alan 17 və 21 (I-ci və V-ci kurs tələbələri) yaşlı 15 melanxolik tipli oğlan tələbələr cəlb edilmişdir. Tədqiqatlar adi günlərdə (AG) imtahandan 2 ay əvvəl , imatahandan 30 dəqiqə əvvəl (İƏ) və imtahandan 30 dəqiqə sonrakı (İS) dövrlərdə aparılmışdır.Neyrofizioloji eksperimentlərdə EEQ qeydiyyatı beyin qabığının sağ və sol gicgah payında aparılmışdır.

Apardığımız tədqiqatın nəticəsi göstərir ki, 17 və 21 yaşlı (I -ci və V-ci kurs) melanoxolik tipli tələbələrin baş beynin gicgah payında AG praktik olaraq az, İƏ və İS bütün EEQ dalğlrının amplitudunun və tezliyinin ritmində müəyyən fərqlər baş verir. Belə ki, 17 yaşlılarda İƏ və İS yüksək emosional stresdən baş beynin sol və sağ gicgah paylarında EEQ delta və teta dalğaların amplitudu hər iki imtahan prosesində yüksəlir. Baş beynin sol və sağ gicgah paylarında EEQ alfa və beta dalğaların amplitudu müxtəəif istiqamətli dəyişir. Bu dəyişmə müxtəlif istiqamətli olmaqla iki fazalı dəyişir. 17 yaşlı melanxolik tipli tələbələrin baş beynin sol və saq gicgah paylarında İƏ EEQ delta və teta dalğlrının tezliyinin ritmi hər iki payda yüksəlir. Diğər dalğalarda elə ciddi bir fərqlər əldə edilmir.

21yaşlılar melanxolik tipli tələbələrdə İƏ və İS yüksək emosional stresdən baş beynin sol gicgah payında EEQ delta dalğasının amplitudu dəyişmir,İS isə zəifləyir. Teta dalğalar hər iki nahiyədə İƏ yüksəlir. İS isə azalır. Alfa dalğaların amplitudu İƏ və İS zəif yüksəlir, lakin alfa dalğalar 19,4% yüksəlir. 21 yaşlılar melanxolik tipli tələbələrdə İƏ və İS yüksək emosional stresdən baş beynin sağ gicgah payında EEQ delta dalğasının amplitudu sol payında olduğu kimi İƏ kəskin yüksəlsə də, İS bu yüksəlmə zəifləyir. 21 yaşlılarda İƏ və İS yüksək emosional stresdən baş beynin sol gicgah payında EEQ delta dalğasının tezliyi hər iki halda eyni səviyyədə-19% yüksəlir. Teta dalğasının tezliyi də hər iki halda bundan bir qədər zəif səviyyədə yüksəlir. Lakin alfa dalağlrının ritmi İƏ dəyişmir, İS isə bir qədər azalır. Bunun əksinə beta dalğanın tezliyi İƏ yüksəlsə də,İS dəyişmir. Həmin yaş qrupunda emosional

stresdən baş beynin sağ gicgah payında EEQ bütün dalğalarnın tezliyi müxtəlif xarakterli və iki fazalı dəyişir.

Beləliklə, melanaxoliklərin baş beynin gicgah payında İƏ və İS kecirdiyi həyəcanla əlaqədar olaraq EEQ amplitud-tezlik dalğalarının ritminin xarakteristikası müxtəlif istiqamətli dəyişir . I-ci kurs tələbələrin imtahan situsiyasında emosional gərginlk neyrofizioloji korrelyatoru baş beynin müxtəlif paylarının aktivliyinin yüksəlməsi I kurs tələbələrindən zəif olur. Həyacan reaktivliyi yüksək olan tələbələrdə bu və ya digər EEQ ritmləri baş beynin gickah payında İƏ etibarlı olaraq yüksək olur .Ona görə ki, I-ci kursun belə tələbələrində imtahan situsiyasında emosional gərginliyə qarşı adaptasiya aşağı səviyyədə olur.

Açar sözlər: EEQ dalğalrı,emosional stres,situativ-həyəcan,melanxolik tip,mərkəzi sinir sisteminin tipləri

THE EMOTIONAL TENSION OF EXAMINATION PROCESS EFFECTS OF EEG ON AMPILLI TUE AND SPEED AT TEMPLE SHARE OF THE BRAIN TO I and V -th COURSES, 17 and 21-YEAR-OLD MELANCHOLIC TEMPERAMENT STUDENTS

Abstract

Exam stress is one of the numerous causes of complex psychophysiological stress in students. One of the modern problems of electrophysiology is the study of the mechanism of action of high levels of anxiety in students during and after the examination. An indicator of changes in the functional state of the CNS during emotional stress is a change in the amplitude-frequency characteristic of the EEG. However, some aspects of the mechanism of change in the amplitude-frequency characteristic of the EEG due to the high level of excitement caused by emotional stress in students during the normal school day and during the examination process are still not fully investigate.

The main purpose of this work is to reveal the age characteristics of changes in the amplitude and frequency of delta, theta, alpha and beta waves in the electrical activity of the brain in the brain temple share of emotional stress arising from the examination process in first- and fifth-year melancholic students.

The results of our study show that 17- and 21-year-olds (1st and 5th year) melancholic type students have less AG in the cerebral cortex, and there are some differences in the rhythm of the amplitude and frequency of all EEG waves. Thus, in 17-year-olds, the amplitude of EEG delta and theta waves in the left and right hemispheres of the brain increases during both examinations due to high emotional stress. In the left and right ventricles of the brain, the amplitude of EEG alpha and beta waves varies in different directions. This change is a two-phase change with different directions. In 17-year-old melancholic students, the rhythm of the EEA delta and theta waves in the left and right hemispheres of the brain increases in both parts. There are no significant differences in other waves.

In 21-year-old melancholic type students, the amplitude of the EEG delta wave in the left hemisphere of the brain does not change due to high emotional stress, and the IS weakens. Theta waves are rising in both regions. IS is decreasing. The amplitude of alpha waves increases weakly in IE and IS, but alpha waves increase by 19.4%. Although 21-year-old melancholic-type students have a sharp increase in the amplitude of the EEG delta wave in the right hemisphere of the brain due to high emotional stress, as well as a sharp increase in the BE in the left hemisphere. In 21-year-olds, the frequency of EEG delta waves in the left hemisphere

of the brain due to high emotional stress in ND and AE increases at the same level in both cases - 19%. In both cases, the frequency of the theta wave rises slightly. However, the rhythm of the alpha spleen does not change in the AI, and the AE decreases slightly. In contrast, although the frequency of the beta wave increases to ND, AE does not change. In this age group, the frequency of all EEG waves in the right hemisphere of the brain varies from emotional stress to different nature and two-phase.

Thus, the characteristics of the rhythm of EEG amplitude-frequency waves change in different directions due to the excitement of melancholics in the cerebral hemispheres. Neurophysiological correlator of emotional tension in the examination situation of first-year students, the increase in the activity of different parts of the brain is weaker than first-year students. In students with high arousal reactivity, one or another EEG rhythm is reliably higher in the gickah of the brain. This is because such first-year students have a low level of adaptation to emotional stress in the exam situation.

Keywords: EEG waves, emotional stress, situational anxiety, melancholic type, central nervous system types

BİR AYDINLANMA DÜŞÜNÜRÜ OLARAK SİGMUND FREUD VE DİN

AS AN ENLIGHTENMENT THINKER SIGMUND FREUD AND RELIGION

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ÖZET

Sigmund Freud "A Philosophy of Life" adlı konferansında, modern insanın neden artık dine ihtiyaç duymadığını/duymayacağını açıkladığında, -kendisi için bilimsel olduğunu iddia ettiği- insan zihnine dair çalışma için şunu ifade etmişti: "Din, içinde bulunduğumuz duyusal dünya üzerinde kontrol elde etme girişimidir. (…) Ama amacına ulaşamaz. (…) Onun tesellileri güvenimize layık değildir. Tecrübelerimiz bu dünyanın hastanedeki çocuk bakım odası gibi olmadığını öğretir. Etik/ahlaki emirler (…) başka bir meşrulaştırma yöntemi gerektirir." Bir Yanılsamanın Geleceği adlı kitabındaki iddiaları da bu ifadeler ile paralellik taşımaktadır. Ona göre din bir yanılsamadır ve bireyle-din arasındaki ilişki sağlıksız bir bağımlılıktır. Modern dönemde din akla ve gözlemlenebilir gerçeklere direnemeyeceğinden, ve bilimle arasında hayati çelişkiler olduğu daha net ortaya çıkacağından dine karşı konumlanmak ve onu reddetmek insanlar için bir görev olmalıdır. Freud'un düşüncesinde din, geniş halk kitlelerinin tanrıya karşı duygusal ve endişeli bir tavrı olarak görülür ve bu endişe, bir yetişkinin tanrının varlığı altında çocuksu karakter ile hayata devam ettiği anormal bir durum yaratır. Bireylerin çaresizlik ve bilgi eksikliği sebebi ile yaratmış olduğu o "kültürel yaratım" kurumuna modern dünyada ihtiyaç kalmayacağını belirtir. Bilimsel bakış açısının yaygınlaşması ve bilgi hazinelerine erişilebilen bireylerin sayısının artması ile dinden uzaklaşmanın daha yaygın hale geleceğini ifade eder. Başlangıçta bu kopuşların sadece dinin modası geçmiş iddialarından, öğretileriden veya "sakıncalı tuzakları"ndan olurken, zaman ilerledikçe dinin daha temel önermelerinin de birey için bağlayıcı olmaktan çıkacağını savunur. Bu bildiri ise, Freud'un iddialarının en azından söz konusu 2020 yılı ise, gerçekleşmediğini savunuyor ve Freud'un bir sosyal bilimciden çok kahin gibi davrandığını iddia ediyor. Çalışma iddiasını temellendirmek için öncelikle Freud'un Bir Yanılsamanın Geleceği adlı kitabındaki iddialarını sistematik şekilde okuyucuya sunuyor. Ardından, bu iddiaların neden sosyal bilimler alanındaki bir akademisyen için yapısal sorunlar taşıdığını bilimsel gelişmelerin en yaygınlaştığı ülkelerde din ve toplum arasındaki yakın ilişkilerden örnekler vererek okuyucuya sunuyor.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Freud, Din, Modernleşme, Aydınlanma

ABSTRACT

When Sigmund Freud talked about why the modern human does not/will not need religion anymore in his lecture titled "A Philosophy of Life", he also stated the following on the human mind (which he claimed to be scientific): "Religion is an attempt to get control over the sensory world. (...) But it cannot achieve its end. (...) Its consolations deserve no trust. Experience teaches us that the world is not a nursery. The ethical commands (...) require some other foundation instead". His claims in the book titled The Future of an Illusion are in parallel

with these statements. According to him, religion is an illusion and the relationship between the individual and religion is an unhealthy addiction. Since religion cannot withstand reason and observable facts in the modern era, and since the presence of vital contradictions between religion and science will come into view more clearly, refusing and opposing religion should be a duty for humans. In Freud's way of thinking, religion is seen as a sentimental and anxious conduct demonstrated towards God by large masses, and this anxiety creates an abnormal situation where adults live with childish personalities under the presence of God. He states that this institution of "cultural creation" created by individuals as a result of helplessness and ignorance will not be needed in the modern world. According to him, deviation from religion will become more widespread with the popularization of the scientific perspective and the increase in the number of individuals with access to mines of information. He argues that while this disengagement will initially result from the outdated claims, teachings or "objectionable traps" of religion, the more fundamental theories of religion will cease to bind the individual over time. The present paper argues that Freud's claims have not been substantiated, at least as of the year 2020, and claims that Freud acted more like a soothsayer than a social scientist. First, the present study systematically presents Freud's claims in the book titled The Future of an Illusion in order to ground its claim. Afterwards, it shows why these claims carry structural problems from the standpoint of a scholar in the field of social sciences by providing examples from the close relations between religion and society in countries where scientific developments are most common.

Keywords: Freud, Religion, Modernization, Enlightenment.

AYDINLANMA ÇAĞI VE DİNİN TOPLUMSAL GÜCÜNDEKİ DEĞİŞİM: ENGİSİZYON VE CADI AVI ÖRNEKLERİ

THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE CHANGE IN THE SOCIAL POWER OF RELIGION: EXAMPLES OF INQUISITION AND WITCH HUNT

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ÖZET

Akıl Çağı veya kısaca Aydınlanma olarak adlandırılan Aydınlanma Çağı, 18. yüzyılın tarihsel entelektüel hareketi tanımlamak için kullanılır. Şüpheciliği ve bilimsel yaşam tarzını teşvik etmek için entelektüeller tarafından "aklın" istisnai şekilde yüceltilmesi çağın temel özelliklerinden biri olarak belirtilebilir. Tüm toplumsal olgular, kurumlar ve inanç sistemleri şeffaf bir optik tarafından yargılanacak konular olarak kabul edilmişti. Bireyin potansiyelini fark etmesi ve bu potansiyeli dini dogmalardan, bilimin ispatlayamayacağı mantıksızlıklardan ve hoşgörüsüzlüklerden uzak bir toplum yaratması için kullanması beklenmişti. Bireylerin, eğer akla uygun değilse, herhangi bir gelenek, görenek, iddia, öğreti ve doktrinden özgür olmaları arzulanmıştı. Akla duyulan bu yoğun güven, çağın entelektüellerini toplumların Kilise'nin ve otoriter devletlerin zincirlerinden kurtulabileceğine inanmaya sevk etti. Değişken ilke ve kurallar yerine, evrensel siyaset, ekonomi ve etik ilkelerin akıl yoluyla elde edilebileceğine olan inanç çağın karakteristik özelliklerinden biriydi. Bilimdeki devrimsel değişim süreçlerinden cesaret alan eğitimli sınıflar, insanların dini dogmatizmden kaçınabileceğini ve bunu yaparak, din savaşlarının neden olduğu acı, ıstırap ve katliamları önleyebileceklerini düşünüyordu. Bu nedenle, Aydınlanma, yeni dünyanın idealleri olarak rasyonalizmi ve insancıllığı yücelterek Orta Çağ entelektüel kültürünün sonunu temsil etmeye başlamıştı. 15. ve 16. yüzyılların birçok "akıl dışı" uygulaması, 18. yüzyılın ortalarında Aydınlanmacılar tarafından çoktan aşağılanmış ve alay edilmişti. Bu çalışma ise, yaşanan bu dönüşümün temellerini ve dinin toplumsal hayat üzerindeki etkisinin Aydınlanma ile nasıl gerilediğini okuyucuya iki örnek üzerinden sunacaktır: Engizisyon ve Cadı Avı. "Bezdirici sorgulama" anlamına gelen engizisyon özellikle Hıristiyanlık'tan dönen, dinî esaslara başkaldırdığı düşünülen kimseleri, kısmen de Yahudi grupları yok etmek maksadıyla kurulmuş Katolik mahkemelerdi. 17. yüzyılın ilk on yıllarındaki sayısız cadı avı vakası için ise "katliam" kavramı kullanılabilir. 19. yüzyıl tamamlanırken, yani Aydınlanma Çağı'ndan hemen sonra, engizisyon mahkemeleri tarihten silinmişlerdi. Aynen engizisyon mahkemelerinin başına geldiği gibi, doğanın mekanik anlayışına dayanan Aydınlanma'nın ölümcül saldırıları cadı avının toplumsal hayattan uzaklaşmasına sebep olmuştu. Aydınlanma filozoflarının sert eleştirilerine muhatap olan bu iki olgu 19. yüzyıl Avrupası'nda tamamen yok olmuşlardı. Çalışma, amacını gerçekleştirmek için düşünürlerin İngilizce ve Türkçe yayımlanmış eserleri ve konuyla ilgili ikincil kaynaklar kullanarak yazılmıştır. Çalışmada öncelikle Aydınlanma sürecinin yaşanmasına sebep olan değişimler tartışılmış, ardından bahsi geçen iki toplumsal olgunun Aydınlanma sürecinde aldıkları eleştiriler ve toplumsal yaşamdan nasıl uzaklaştıkları tarihsel perspektifle ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aydınlanma, Din, Engizisyon, Cadı Avı

ABSTRACT

The Age of Enlightenment, also known as the Age of Reason or simply the Enlightenment, describes the historical intellectual movement of the 18th century. The exceptional glorification of "reason" by intellectuals to promote skepticism can be specified as one of the most essential features of this era. All social phenomena, institutions and belief systems were regarded as subjects to be judged by transparent optics. Individuals were expected to realize their potential and use it to establish a society free from religious dogma, intolerance and irrationalities that cannot be scientifically proven. It was desired for individuals to be free from any irrational tradition, custom, claim, teaching and doctrine. This intense reliance on reason led the intellectuals of the era to believe that societies could break free from the chains of the Church and authoritarian states. The belief that universal politics, economics and ethical principles could be established in the place of variable principles and rules through reason was one of the characteristic features of the age. Encouraged by the revolutionary transition periods in science, the educated classes contemplated that humans could avoid religious dogmatism and, by doing so, prevent the pain, suffering and massacres caused by religious wars. For this reason, Enlightenment had come to represent the end of Medieval intellectual culture by glorifying rationalism and philanthropy as the ideals of the new world. Many "irrational" practices of the 15th and 16th centuries had already been denigrated and mocked by the Lumi ères. The present study will present the foundations of this transformation and how the influence of religion on social life regressed with the Enlightenment over two examples: Inquisition and Witch-hunt. The Inquisition, which means "severe interrogation", were Catholic courts established with the aim of eliminating particularly individuals considered apostate or heretical to religious principles, and partly Jewish groups. The term "massacre" can be used to define the countless number of witch-hunt cases that took place in the first decades of the 17th century. By the end of the 19th century, that is, immediately after the Age of Enlightenment, the inquisitorial courts went out of existence. Like the inquisitorial courts, the mortal attacks of the Enlightenment, which was based on a mechanical sense of nature, had caused witch-hunts to disappear from social life. These two phenomena, which were subject to harsh criticism by the Enlightenment thinkers, had been completely wiped off in 19th century Europe. To serve its purpose, the present study was written using the published works of thinkers in English and Turkish, and secondary sources on the subject. In the study, the changes that led to the Enlightenment process were discussed first, then the criticism towards the two social phenomena during the Enlightenment period and their elimination from social life were exhibited with a historical perspective.

Keywords: Enlightenment, Religion, Inquisition, Witch Hunt.

INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION FOR SOCIAL INTEGRATION – THE CASE OF ROMANIAN YOUTH

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ABSTRACT

The social integration of young people from the placement centers can be an important factor in obtaining satisfactory results both at the personal and professional level. The aim of this paper is to highlight the importance of communication in the future social integration of young people from a placement center from Romania. The study focused on the conditions offered by Romanian social work system for physical and mental development of young people, the importance of education and the role of interpersonal communication for their deveopment and future development after they leave the placement centers.

The paper used a qualitative methodology, namely participative observation and structued interviews with a sample of 20 young people from a placement center located in Romania.

The main problem identified by the research project is the low level of future directions for social integration in the case of young Romanians from the placement centers. The explanation for this situation are located in the difficulties young Romanians faced in communication, both during their time spent in the placement center and after this period, when they leave the center.

Our conclusion is that the current services offered to institutionalized young people in Romania still need to be rethought in order to be able to offer them the possibility of a proper social integration. There is a need to develop coherent strategies, which will be applied from the institutionalization period in order to allow young people to adapt at the requirements of an independent life. In this way they will be able to mitigate the shock of deinstitutionalisation. For this aim one have to develop alternative solutions to institutionalization which stress the central role of communication for their development.

Keywords: Interpersonal Communication, Young Romanians, Social Integration, Social Work System.

X VE Z KUŞAĞI SİYASİ MİZAH

X AND Z GENERATION POLITICAL HUMOR

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ÖZET

Değişim bir anlamda bir yapıdan başka bir yapıya doğru yönelme gereksiniminden kaynaklanmaktadır. Sosyolojide değişim kavramını kullananların genel bir kanaati vardır. Buna göre değişim kaçınılmazdır ve her toplumda değişme görülmektedir. Bir toplum içinde yer alan herkes bazen yavaş yavaş bazen hızlı ancak kaçınılmaz bir şekilde değişmektedir. Bu değişime bağlı olarak da her bir yaş grubunun, ortak mekân, ortak inanç ve yaşayış biçimi ile oluşan kendine özgü bir yapısı oluşmuş ve bu yapı kuşak kavramı ile tanımlanmıştır. Bahsedilen Kuşaklar arası değişimin birçok yönü bulunmaktadır. Bir yönü de kuşaklar arasında değişen mizah anlayışıdır.

Mizahın da birçok fonksiyonu bulunmaktadır. Bu araştırmada daha çok sosyolojik fonksiyonuna bakılmaktadır. Mizahın oluşması için illaki topluma ihtiyaç vardır. Çünkü mizahı besleyen unsurlar, yalnızca toplumda ve toplumsal yaşamda mevcuttur. Mizah toplumsal bir olgu olması sebebiyle, içinde vücut bulduğu toplumun ahlakını, maneviyatını, zaaflarını, sosyal ekonomik, siyasal yapısını yansıtmaktadır. Bu çalışmada x ve z kuşağı arasındaki siyasi mizah anlayışları arasındaki farklılık toplamda 14 kişi yapılan derinlemesine görüşmeler ile ele alınmıştır. Görüşmeler yarı yapılandırılmış soru formu aracılığıyla yapılmıştır. Söz konusu katılımcılar ile derinlemesine yapılan görüşmeler sonucunda elde edilen verilerin analizleri ise MAXQDA nitel veri analizi programı ile yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mizah, Siyasi Mizah, X Kuşağı, Z Kuşağı

ABSTRACT

In a sense, change arises from the need to move from one structure to another. There is a general opinion of those who use the concept of change in sociology. Accordingly, change is inevitable and change is seen in every society. Everyone in a society is changing, sometimes slowly, sometimes quickly but inevitably. Depending on this change, a unique structure of each age group formed by common space, common belief and way of life was formed and this structure was defined with the concept of generation. There are many aspects of the mentioned intergenerational change. One aspect is his sense of humor that changes between generations.

Humor also has many functions. This research mostly looks at its sociological function. Society is essential for the formation of humor. Because the elements that feed humor exist only in society and social life. Since humor is a social phenomenon, it reflects the morality, spirituality, weaknesses, social, economic and political structure of the society in which it comes into being. In this study, the difference between the political humor perceptions between the x and z generations was addressed through in-depth interviews with a total of 14 people. Interviews were conducted through a semi-structured questionnaire. Analyzes of the data obtained as a result of in-depth interviews with these participants were made with the MAXQDA qualitative data analysis program.

Keywords: Humor, Political Humor, Generation X, Generation Z,

EXCLUSIONARY IDENTITIES BUILT ON THE BASIS OF DIFFERENCES AND THE PROBLEM OF OTHERNESS

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Abstract

The inability of the human to perceive the "other", to understand it and even to be unaware of the "other" stands before us as an important problem today as in the history of the world. One of the most important changes brought about by the political, economic and cultural developments in the world we live in is identity-based demands and conflicts. In fact, the processes that have caused changes and transformations in various fields with their present-day characteristics have made it necessary to redefine a large number of facts and situations. Today, the fact that human life has become too mobile or the differences between different environments become much more visible has brought the identity problem to the fore. In this direction, the transformation of the search for identity into a propriate striving may also bring up the "other or otherness" problem. As a matter of fact, in this study, it is tried to focus on the otherness problem at a theoretical level, as a result of the search for identity that is mostly shaped on the basis of differences. For, according to the views that construct identity through the other, the subject is the fulcrum in the definition of the identity, and the other in determining the subject. Hence, identity cannot be formed without the other. The most important of the founding elements of identity is the presence of someone other than the "I". Exclusionary identities reconstructed on the basis of difference become more evident as the existence of the "other" becomes evident. The existence of the "other" becomes one of the most basic ways to create the "we". Thus, almost every different identity group starts to believe that they can only trust their own group members and become increasingly alienated from other identity groups and society as a whole.

Keywords: Exclusionary Identities, Differences, Other, Otherness.

THE MEANING AND TRANSFORMATION OF EVERYDAY LIFE AS AN INTERPRETED REALM OF REALITY

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ABSTRACT

Everyday life corresponds to our daily routine and non-routine life. Terms such as social reproduction, repeatability show the repetitive structure and routines of everyday life. What we call everyday is the coming up of the ordinary, which reappears over and over again. Everyday life is a lifestyle. Our lives pass by repeating similar patterns of behavior every day, every week, every month and every year. In fact, when social life is abstracted from all economic, political and ideological events, what remains is only daily life. In general, everyday life is an area where the basic values of society are shared, learned and justified by people from different social positions. There is a certain uncertainty in the concept of everyday life itself. In this sense, defining the rhythm of the changing daily life with a single word, actor and dimension falls short of explaining the point the society has reached and the change. It is necessary to analyze the reflection of changing environmental phenomena on the cultural and political dynamics of the society and the daily life of the individual. Therefore, it is not possible to observe and reveal the direction and main elements of this change without addressing especially the rhythm, functioning and structural features of daily life. In this sense, understanding and analyzing everyday life means understanding and examining the whole life. In this direction, it is aimed to understand and comprehend the changing rhythm of daily life on a sociological basis. Everyday life often presents itself as an interpreted realm of reality, and this presentation often appears in a meaningful and coherent unity to people. The holistic world of everyday life is not only seen as a reality that is accepted by ordinary members of society as a subjectively meaningful movement of their lives, it also draws attention as a world rooted in their thoughts and actions.

Keywords: Everyday life, Transformation, Meaning, Interpreted Realm of Reality.

REFLECTİNG ON THE COVİD-19 PANDEMİC LEARNİNG/TEACHİNG CHALLENGES: PERSPECTİVES AND PROSPECTS FROM ALGERİA AND MALİ

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Abstract

The global lockdown due to the COVID 19 pandemic outbreak has seriously affected the educational system in many countries where the face-to face teaching/ learning has always been the norm. However, with the closure of universities, it was crucial to envision alternative pedagogical methods to mitigate the learning loss of the lockdown. This change has been experienced differently from a country to another as each university has tried to put forward its own educational strategies to continue learning and teaching.

In this paper, two female university instructors, respectively from Algeria and Mali, will speak about the challenges faced in teaching when the lockdown was imposed in mid-March, 2020 and the responses and initiatives implemented in their respective universities.

The speakers will give a brief overview of their university educational systems and state whether they were involved in teaching online during the lockdown. Then, they will share their insights, experiences as well as the challenges they face to teach remotely and how they overcome them. Finally, they will talk about the lessons learned and the future prospects if a similar situation would occur again.

FƏRQLI AİLƏ NÖVLƏRİNDƏ UŞAQLARİN SOSİALLAŞMASI

FARKLI AİLE TİPLERİNDEKİ ÇOCUKLARIN SOSYALLEŞMESİ

SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN IN DIFFERENT FAMILY TYPES

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Xülasə

Məqalədə uşaqların formalaşması prosesinin ilkin əsasları araşdırılır. Uşaqların tərbiyəsi və sosiallaşmasına təsir edən ailənin rolu tədqiqata cəlb olunur. Valideyn istiliyi ibtidai sosiallaşmada təsirli olur, ona görə ki, uşaqlara sevilmək hissi verir və buna görə də inamı inkişaf etdirir və başqaları ilə əməkdaşlıq etməyə həvəsləndirir. Valideynlər övladları üçün modeldir, hərəkətləri uşaqları tərəfindən müşahidə edilir və təqlid olunur.

Məqalədə uşağın sosiallaşmasına təsir edən bir çox amillər geniş şəkildə qiymətləndirilmədən ailənin təsirlərinə diqqət yetirilir. Buna görə də Azərbaycanda müasir sosial vəziyyətə görə ailələr növlərə ayırılır. Aparılan müşahidələrə və təhlillərə əsasən çox varlı ailənin uşağı, kənd ailəsinin uşağı, şəhər ailəsinin uşağı, kasıb ailənin uşağı kimi ailə növləri müəyyən edilmişdir. Hər bir ailə növü araşdırılarkən orada fərqli uşaqların yetişdiyini görmək mümkündür.

Qeyd edilir ki, təbii yaranmış sosiallaşma sferasından başqa hər bir ailə tərbiyə prosesində süni mühit yaratmaqla böyüməkdə olan övladına pozitiv təsirlər göstərərək, onda yaxşı keyfiyyətlər formalaşdırmağa çalışır. Bu isə ailənin təbii statusuna uyğun gəlməyən, tamamilə fərqli mahiyyətli uşağın yetişməsinə gətirib çıxarır. Lakin belə hallar çoxluqların içərisindən istisnalar kimi görsənir.

Açar sözlər: sosiallaşma, cəmiyyət, ailə, uşaq, məktəb, valideyn.

Özet

Makale, çocukların oluşum sürecinin temellerini incelemektedir. Ailenin çocukların yetişmesini ve sosyalleşmesini etkilemedeki rolü incelenmiştir. Ebeveyn sıcaklığı erken sosyalleşmede etkilidir çünkü çocuklara sevgi duygusu verir ve bu nedenle güven geliştirir ve onları başkalarıyla işbirliği yapmaya teşvik eder. Ebeveynler çocukları için rol modelleridir ve eylemleri çocukları tarafından gözlemlenir ve taklit edilir.

Makale, bir çocuğun sosyalleşmesini etkileyen birçok faktörü kapsamlı bir şekilde değerlendirmeden ailenin etkisine odaklanmaktadır. Bu nedenle Azerbaycan'daki mevcut sosyal duruma göre aileler türlere ayrılıyor. Yapılan gözlemlere ve analizlere dayanarak, çok zengin ailelerden çocuklar, kırsal ailelerden çocuklar, kentli ailelerden çocuklar ve yoksul ailelerden çocuklar gibi aile tipleri belirlendi. Her aile türünü incelerken, orada farklı çocukların büyüdüğünü görmek mümkündür.

Sosyalleşmenin doğal alanı dışında her ailenin büyüyen çocuk üzerinde olumlu etkisi olan yapay bir ortam yaratarak yetiştirme sürecinde iyi nitelikler oluşturmaya çalıştığı belirtilmektedir. Bu, ailenin doğal durumuna karşılık gelmeyen, tamamen farklı bir doğaya

sahip bir çocuğun gelişmesine yol açar. Ancak, bu tür durumlar çoğunlukta istisna olarak görünmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: sosyalleşme, toplum, aile, çocuk, okul, ebeveyn.

Abstract

The article studies the basics of the process of children's personality formation. The article focuses on the study of the role of the family that affects children's nurture and socialization. Parental warmth is effective in early socialization because it gives children a sense of being loved, and therefore it develops trust and encourages them to collaborate with others. Parents are models to their children, and their actions are observed and imitated by their children.

The article involves the impact of the family without extensively assessing many factors that affect a child's socialization. Therefore, according to the current social situation in Azerbaijan, families are divided into types; based on the observations and analysis, family types such as children from very rich families, children from rural families, children from urban families and children from poor families have been identified. When investigating each type of family, it is possible to see that different children grow up there.

It is noted that, apart from the natural sphere of socialization, every family tries to form good qualities in the process of upbringing by creating an artificial environment and has a positive impact on the growing child. And this leads to the development of a child with a completely different nature, which does not correspond to the natural status of the family. However, such cases seem to be exceptions to the majority.

Keywords: socialization, society, family, children, school, parent

INVESTIGATING REVERSE GENDER ROLES IN MONI MOHSIN'S "THE DIARY OF A SOCIAL BUTTERFLY"

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Abstract

Gender roles and gender stereotypes are those set patterns of society that are practiced years after years. Men and women behave according to their fixed roles assigned to them by the society. According to these roles, females are considered weaker, and submissive than males. The main aim of this research is to investigate the reverse gender roles and stereotypes in "The Diary of a Social Butterfly" written by Moni Mohsin. Method of textual analysis is used to analyze the text, under the qualitative mode of inquiry. The text of Moni Mohsin's novel, "The Diary of a Social Butterfly", is analyzed, in the milieu of Geetha's theory of reverse gender roles. The research findings reveal that the writer has portrayed reverse gender roles in her novel. Moni Mohsin has depicted her main character as an emancipated woman who is not conforming to the traditional roles of females. In this novel, the female character is neither submissive nor an introvert rather she is reversing the clich éd gender roles being a socialite.

Key words: Reverse Gender Roles, Gender Stereotypes, Emancipation of Women

THE LIABILITY OF THE STATE FOR DAMAGE CLAIMS RESULT OF VIOLATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION LAW ACCORDING TO THE BULGARIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

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Summary

The article deals with the questions connected with different court procedures on damage claims grounded in Law on Liability of the State and Municipalities for Damage result of illegal acts of Bulgarian administrative bodies. The article designates the specific issues of the state liability including the issues connected with the new regulation of the court liability for violation of the European Union law.

Key words: damage compensation, European Union law, procedural prerequisites for admissibility, claim.

DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM ÇERÇEVESİNDE TÜRK KAMU İHALE HUKUKUNDA NİHAİ HEDEF OLARAK "AKILLI SÖZLEŞMELER"

"SMART CONTRACTS" WITHIN THE SCOPE OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AS AN ULTIMATE GOAL IN TURKISH PUBLIC PROCUREMENT LAW

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ÖZET

İçerisinde bulunduğumuz pandemi süreci, kamu ihalelerinde elektronik uygulamalara önemli bir ivme kazandırmıştır. Bu çerçevede; bu süreçte özellikle, gerek kamu ihalelerinde ve gerekse de kamu ihaleleri sonucunda imzalanan kamu ihale sözleşmelerinde, e-ihale ve akıllı sözleşme uygulamalarının daha etkin bir şekilde uygulamaya konulmasının ve yaygınlaştırılmasının gerekliliğinin önemi daha açık bir şekilde anlaşılmıştır.

Gerçekten; Türkiye'de "Bütünleşik Kamu Mali Yönetim Bilişim Sistemi Oluşturulması" hedefinin yerine getirilmesi için tüm kamu kurum ve kuruluşlarınca politika belgesi ve eylem planına riayet edilirken gereken hassasiyetin gösterilmesi istenilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda; kamu ihalelerinin elektronik ortamda gerçekleştirilmesinin ve kamu ihale sözleşmelerinde akıllı sözleşme uygulamalarıyla sözleşme sürecindeki tüm iş ve işlemlerin takibinin, rasyonel bir mali yapının oluşturulması amacına hizmet edeceği açıktır.

Buna göre, özellikle; kamu kaynaklarının etkin ve verimli kullanılması ile ihtiyaçların uygun şartlarla ve zamanında karşılanması gerekliliği, kamu mali yönetiminin süreç odaklı bütünleşik bir mali yapı içerisinde yürütülmesi politikası, performansa dayalı ihale ve sözleşmelerin yapılması, hukuki belirlilik ve mali disiplinin sağlanması, saydam bir ihale ve sözleşme sürecinin tesisi ve kamu ihalelerinde sağlıklı bir istatistiksel veri tabanı oluşturulması açısından, kamu ihalelerinde elektronik araç ve sözleşme uygulamalarının hayata geçirilmesi, olmazsa olmaz bir ihtiyacı gözler önüne sermektedir.

Bu doğrultuda; Kamu İhale Kurumu tarafından da bütünleşik kamu mali yönetim sistemi ve dijital dönüşüm politikasının amacına uygun olarak, Elektronik Kamu Alımları Platformu (EKAP) üzerinden birçok yenilik hayata geçirilmiştir. Bunlardan en önemlisi de tartışmasız, elektronik ihalenin ve eksiltmenin yürürlüğe konulması olmuştur. Gerçekten; pandemi sürecinde e-ihalelerin sayısında yüzde 326 artış olmuş ve 2020 yılının Nisan-Ağustos döneminde gerçekleştirilen 25 bin ihalenin 9 bin 762'si e-ihale yöntemiyle yapılmıştır. Bu şekilde kamu alımlarında önemli ölçüde tasarruf sağlanmış olup, halihazırda Kurum tarafından e-başvuru, e-teminat, e-sertifika gibi dijital dönüşüm kapsamında yenilikler sürdürülmeye devam edilmektedir. Bu doğrultuda; kamu ihalelerindeki bu çalışmaların belki de en son aşamasını, akıllı sözleşmelerin yürürlüğe konulması olacaktır.

Bir tarafta; 4734 sayılı Kamu İhale Kanunu'nda düzenlenen ve idare hukuku ilke ve kurallarının uygulandığı ihale süreci ve diğer tarafta ise 4735 sayılı Kamu İhale Sözleşmeleri Kanunu hükümlerine tabi, özel hukuk ilke ve kurallarının uygulandığı kamu ihale sözleşmeleri, bir madalyonun iki yüzü gibi birbirini tamamlayan aşamaları ifade etmektedir. Bu çerçevede;

özel hukuk hükümlerine tabi olan bu sözleşmelerde de sözleşmenin yaşam döngüsünü ifade eden durumların, kamu ihale sözleşmeleri açısından da geçerli olduğunu ifade edebiliriz. Kriptolojik olarak, blok zincir uygulaması ve akıllı sözleşmeler, kişilerin gerçekte iradesini sisteme yansıtmakta ve bu şekilde aynı zamanda bunlar delil sözleşmesi niteliğini taşımaktadır. Bu şekilde, güçlü bir blok zincir kapsamında gerçekleştirilen kriptolojik uygulama, kayıtların ve gerçekleştirilen işlemlerin tevsiki açısından da belgelendirme işlemlerinin altyapısını oluşturacaktır.

Bu doğrultuda; bildiride, öncelikle Türkiye'de e-ihale alanında gelişmeler ile "akıllı sözleşme" kavramı ele alınarak, bunların türlerine ve uygulama alanlarına değinildikten sonra, bu tür sözleşmelerin kamu ihale sözleşme uygulaması açısından değerlendirilmesine yer verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akıllı Sözleşmeler, Kamu İhale Sözleşmeleri, e-ihale.

ABSTRACT

The pandemic period we already live in, siginificantly accelarated e-procurement practices. In this scope; especially, the importance of transferring e-procurement and smart contract applications into more effective practices and making them prevalent, has been understood more explicit.

Indeed, in terms of public authorities, for the sake of reaching "Integrated Public Financial Management Informatics" target in Turkey; the importance of according this Certificate and Action Plan is requested. From this point of view, it can be concluded that the application of e-procurement and smart contracts in public procurement, shall contribute monitoring contract transactions and the aim of setting up a functional financial structure.

Whereas, especially in view of the usage of public sources functional and fruitful, the requirement of procuring the needs under appropriate conditions and on time, the policy of public financial management in process-driven and integrated financial structure, adopting performence-based tenders and contracts, legal certainty and setting up financial discipline, constituting transparent public procurement and contract process system and trustworthy data base in public procurement; it can be concluded that actualization of electronic means and applications is a must necessity.

Also, a lot of new applications on Electronic Public Procurement Platform (EKAP) were put in practice by Public Procurement Authority of Turkey in accordance with the policy of integrated financial management system and digital transformation. Regarding these new practices, we can say that, actualizing "e-procurement and e-auction" is the striking point of these innovations. Within this scope, the usage of e-procurement increased % 326 in pandemic period and between April and August 2020 period; 9726 tenders out of 25.000 carried out by e-procurement. By this way, savings achieved significantly in public procurement and moreover innovations like e-apply, e-warrant and e-certificate related with digital transformation is being carried out by Public Procurement Authority of Turkey already. In this direction, smart contracts, as a target, may be the last phase of these practices and studies in public procurement.

On the one hand, tender process regulated in Public Procurement Law No. 4734 for which rules of administration law applied, and on the other hand, contracts regulated in Public Procurement Contracts Law No.4735 regarding these tenders for which rules of private law

applied, refers complementary phases like two sides of a coin. In this scope, it can be concluded that situations which constitutes life-cycle of a contract are also valid for public procurement contracts. Criptologically, block-chain applications and smart contracts reflect the real intentions of persons and have the characteristics of an evidential contract. By this way, criptologic application which is applied in the scope of strong a block-chain will constitute the basis of documentation of the recordings and transactions in this area.

As a consequence; in this paper, primarily, developments in e-procurement in Turkey and the concept of "smart contract" and afterwards, the types of these contracts and and their application areas and the assesment of these contracts regarding public procurement contracts will be handled.

Keywords: Smart Contracts, Public Procurement Contracts, e-procurement.

RECENT TRENDS IN EUROPEAN CONSUMER LAW ON DIGITAL CONTRACTS: ARE THE REMEDIES EFFECTIVE, PROPORTIONATE AND DISSUASIVE?

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Abstract

Significantly reformed, the hierarchical system of criteria proposed in the Directive (EU) 2019/770 of 20 May 2019 on certain aspects concerning contracts for the supply of digital content and digital services valorises the subjective perception of the lack of conformity, while insisting on the inherent corelation between the subjective standards of conformity and the objective standards, in the field of digital content e-commerce. Consequently, after the elapse of a reasonable period of time, it should be clear if the trader has or has not performed the contract for the supply of digital content. Should the latter case occur, the consumer may resort to one of two secondary remedies, opting either for the cancelling (termination) of the contract altogether, while demanding a complete refund of the price, or to keep the defective digital content or service, while claiming a partial refund of the costs. As noted in the previous paragraphs, the consumer may also demand a partial or total refund, if removing the defects would be „impossible, disproportionate or unlawful". Especially, in cases in which the attempt to remove the defects would cause „significant inconvenience" to the consumer, as well as in the cases in which it is clear from the circumstances that the trader will not remove the defects (implicit or explicit refuse or implicit impossibility to remove the defects), the consumers may opt for a partial or total refund, especially if they have informed of that impossibility or of the trader's refuse to replace the digital content.

Another direction of the study is that of analysing the new set of legal remedies, in terms of efficiency, proportionate character and dissuasive effect. Thus, the consumer is entitled to a just compensation, as well as to any other specific legal remedies, such as the unilateral termination of contract, in the cases in which the lack of conformity is resulting from the incorrect integration of the digital content or digital service into the consumer's digital environment, but the latter is caused by a syncope in the manner in which the trader provided the inherent instructions in order for the consumer to proceed to an adequate integration of the digital content into the consumer's digital environment; the same solutions are applicable in the cases in which the non-conformity is resulting from a deficient manner of integration, if the digital content or digital service was integrated by the trader or under the trader's responsibility. Nonetheless, the imposition of penalties should be proportionate and should comply with EU and national law, including with applicable procedural safeguards and with the general principles of consumer legal protection. Finally, the penalties imposed to professionals must be appropriate to the nature and the overall actual or potential harm of the infringement of laws which protect consumers' interests.

The study emphasises the objectual nexus existing between the trader's liability for the prejudicial defective products and the third-parties liability, from the perspective of shared liability. The latter type of liability is especially incident in the cases in which the trader is

liable to the consumer due the failure to supply the digital content or digital service, or because of a lack of conformity resulting from an act or omission imputable to a third party or to one of its partners in previous links of the chain of transactions, the trader who has been held responsible against the consumer (including compensation for misrepresentation, defective products or unsatisfactory digital services) will be entitled to pursue remedies against the third party liable in the chain of sequential commercial transactions. The study also discusses the manner in which the consumer may benefit from an efficient legal remedy, when entitled to a just compensation, while invoking the unilateral termination of contract. Special attention will be paid to remedies applicable in the cases in which the lack of conformity is resulting from the incorrect integration of the digital content or digital service into the consumer's digital environment, but the latter is caused by a syncope in the manner in which the trader provided the inherent instructions in order for the consumer to proceed to an adequate integration of the digital content into the consumer's digital environment

EFFECT OF STAFF COMPETENCE AND COORDINATION ON THE MANAGEMENT OF CONTRIBUTORY PENSION SCHEME IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Pension represents a major form of social security system that is used in addressing old age-crisis all over the world. Inability of many governments to meet the aspiration of employees informed the need for pension reform. In Nigeria, the management of the Contributory Pension Scheme is characterised by different anomalies. Some of these include inadequate capacity or competence of pension managers and lack of effective coordination among the stakeholders. Therefore, this paper tries to examine the significance of the relationship between staff competence and coordination on the management of contributory pension scheme in Nigeria for the period under study. The study adopts survey research method to gather primary data from the stakeholders. These will be presented in tables and analysed using percentages and averages. The Multiple Regression will be used in testing the hypothesis for the study. Conclusions and recommendations will be made in view of the findings of the study.

Keywords: Staff Competence, Coordination, Pension, Management, Nigeria

NFLUENCE OF POLITICAL MEMES AMONG YOUTHS IN KARAIKUDI REGION

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ABSTRACT

Memes are mediums that communicate information through humor and satire. Today, internet memes have become a part of the political campaigning. This research paper explores on the influence of political memes among youth in karaikudi region, Tamil Nadu. The normative survey method is adopted for the study 150 samples of youth are selected from karaikudi region. The findings of the research study reveal that 66% of youth watch political memes to get information updates. 50.7% reported that favoring to a political party through political memes occur only sometimes. Further, 44.7% of youth trust on the information of political memes only sometimes. Moreover, 40.0% of Youth reported that highlighting the political party's mistake takes place rarely. 35.3% of youth feels that influencing the mindset of the youth during voting takes place rarely.

Key words: Political Memes, Youth, Karaikudi

A STUDY ON APPROPRIATENESS OF BROADCASTING CRIME NEWS IN TAMIL NEWS CHANNELS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Crime news in Tamil news channel are proliferating and gaining momentum among the college students through various Electronic Media platforms in their viewership. This paper throws light on the appropriateness of broadcasting crime news in Tamil news channels among college students. It is felt from the research study that Crime News broadcasting in Tamil News channel creates more sensationalism. Moreover, the broadcasting of Crime news in the Tamil News channel makes the college students in an angry mood. But still, the broadcasting of the crime news in Tamil News channel creates interest in them to have an alluring experience. It is felt from the study the appropriateness of broadcasting crime news in Tamil news channel is at set back and the crime news room should concentrate on increasing the appropriateness of the news that they broadcast.

Keywords: Appropriateness, Crime news, Tamil news Channel

STUDENTS' MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE AND ENGAGEMENT IN AN INQUIRY-BASED LEARNING APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This study explored the use of inquiry-based learning approach in teaching mathematics and its impact on students' performance and engagement of Grade 7 students of Libona National High School. It envisioned to: (1) identify the level of performance of the students in mathematics when exposed to IBL and non-IBL in terms of their pre-test, post-test, and retention test scores;(2) determine the level of engagement of the students in mathematics when exposed to IBL and non-IBL in terms of their, affective and cognitive engagements; (3) differentiate the level of performance of the students in mathematics when exposed to IBL and non-IBL in terms of their post-test; and retention test; (4) find out if there is a significant difference exist in the level of engagement of the students in mathematics when exposed to IBL and non-IBL in terms of their affective and cognitive engagements.

A quasi-experimental research design was conducted to students in two groups: the IBL and the non-IBL. Results revealed that students who were exposed to IBL had significantly higher performance in mathematics as to those exposed to non-IBL in terms of their post-test and retention test. It was also found out that the use of IBL is comparable in terms of the affective engagement of the students but not comparable in terms of cognitive engagement between two groups.

Keywords: Inquiry-based, Affective engagement, cognitive engagement

ON A SUBCLASS OF ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS RELATED TO CONIC DOMAINS AND HAVING NEGATIVE COEFFICIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Let $\mathbb{D}$ denotes the open unit disk and $\mathcal{T}$ be the collection of analytic functions of the form

$$f(z) = z - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \qquad (a_n \geq 0, \qquad z \in \mathbb{D}).$$

For $k \geq 0, 0 \leq \gamma \leq 1$, and $b \in \mathbb{C}\backslash\{0\}$, let us define $\mathcal{TU}(g,\gamma,b,k)$ as

$$\mathcal{TU}(g,\gamma,b,k) := \left\{ f \in \mathcal{T} : \Re\left(1 + \frac{1}{b}\left(\Phi(z) - 1\right)\right) > k\left|\frac{1}{b}(\Phi(z) - 1)\right| \right\},$$

where

$$\Phi(z) = \frac{z(f * g)'(z) + \gamma z^2 (f * g)''(z)}{(1-\gamma)(f * g)(z) + \gamma z (f * g)'(z)},$$

for some analytic function $g(z)$ and $f * g$ is the Hadamard product of f and g. In this paper, we discuss several geometric properties of the members of $\mathcal{TU}(g,\gamma,b,k)$, such as the radii of close-to-convexity, starlikeness and convexity, coefficient bounds, and the inclusion properties of some famous integral operators defined on $\mathcal{TU}(g,\gamma,b,k)$. Moreover, the Silverman's conjecture for integral means inequality is also settled.

Keywords: Conic domains, Hadamard product, integral operators

MIXED MULTI-TERMS INTGRAL AND MULT-IPOINT BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM OF ANONLINEAR BOUNDARY FRACTIONAL RIEMANN-LIOUVILLE DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this work is the study of the existence and uniqueness of solutions of a nonlinear Riemann–Liouville fractional differential equations with mixed multipoint and multi-terms Riemann-Liouville integral boundary conditions. To prove our results, we recall some definitions and Lemmas concerning Riemann-Liouville integral and derivative and using some classical fixed point theorems. To illustrate these results, we give two examples.

Keywords: Riemann-Liouville fractional integral operator, fixed point theorem, Multipoint, integral boundary conditions.

UPPER-SOLUTION OR LOWER-SOLUTION METHOD FOR LANGEVIN EQUATIONS WITH N FRACTIONAL ORDER

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we study a nonlinear Langevin equation involving *n*-parameter singular fractional orders with initial conditions. By means of an interesting fixed point theorem, we establish sufficient conditions for the existence and uniqueness of solutions for the fractional equations.

The Langevin equation (first formulated by Langevin in 1908) is found to be an effective tool to describe the evolution of physical phenomena in fluctuating environments [1]. As the intensive development of fractional derivative, the fractional Langevin equations have been introduced by Mainardi and Pironi [2]. The general form of the nonlinear fractional Langevin equations is presented as

$$h\big(t,u(t)\big) = {}^{c}D^{\alpha}({}^{c}D^{\beta}+\lambda)u(t)$$

where ${}^{c}D^{\alpha}, {}^{c}D^{\beta}$ are the Caputo fractional derivatives of orders $m-1 \le \alpha \le m, n-1 \le \beta \le n\ m,n \in \mathbb{N}$; and h: $[0,1] \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is a continuously differentiable function, [3].

Motivated by work, we study the existence and uniqueness of solutions to the initial value problem of the Langevin equation involving *n* Fractures of different periods as follows:

$$\begin{cases} h(t) = {}^{c}D^{\alpha_1}({}^{c}D^{\alpha_2}\big(\dots({}^{c}D^{\alpha_n}(D^2+\lambda^2)\big)\dots))u(t), t \in [0,1] \\ u(0)=0 \\ u(1)=bu(\eta) \\ {}^{c}D^{\alpha_n}\big(u''(0)\big)=0 \\ {}^{c}D^{\alpha_{n-1}}({}^{c}D^{\alpha_n}\big(u''(0)\big))=0 \\ \vdots \\ {}^{c}D^{\alpha_3}\big(\dots({}^{c}D^{\alpha_n}(u''(0))\big)\dots)))=0 \\ {}^{c}D^{\alpha_2}({}^{c}D^{\alpha_3}\big(\dots({}^{c}D^{\alpha_n}(u''(0))\big)\dots))))=0 \end{cases}$$

where $0 < \alpha_i \le 1, i = \overline{1,n}\ \lambda, b \in \mathbb{R}^*, b \ne \frac{sin\lambda}{sin\eta}, 0<\eta<1$ and $h \in C[0,1]$ is a continuously differentiable function

Keywords: Caputo fractional derivative, initial boundary conditions, existence and uniqueness, *n*-parameter singular fractional Langevin equation.

STUDENTS' MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE, ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY COMPETENCIES IN A FLIPPED CLASSROOM ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

An investigation was conducted to ascertain the effectiveness of the Flipped Classroom in the mathematics performance, engagement, and ICT competencies of the Grade 9 students of Malinao High School Extension- Gastav Campus. Specifically, the study sought to: (1) identify the level of mathematics performance of the students when exposed to flipped classroom; (2) determine the level of students' engagement in Mathematics with the use of flipped classroom; (3) ascertain the level of students' ICT competencies with the use of flipped classroom; (4) differentiate the level of Mathematics performance of the students with the integration of flipped classroom; (5) find out if there is a significant difference in students' level of engagement in Mathematics with the integration of flipped classroom; (6) distinguish if there a significant difference in students' ICT Competencies with the integration of flipped classroom.

A one shot pretest-posttest was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the flipped Classroom. Results showed that students exposed to Flipped classroom have significantly higher performance in terms of posttest and retention test scores. Also, a significant difference in the students' mathematics engagement and ICT competencies before and after the intervention was found. Students gained basic knowledge of ICT competencies based on the increase in the over-all mean scores from the pre-test to post test. They acquired basic skills after exposure in a Flipped classroom. Moreover, there was a significant difference in the affective and cognitive engagement of students in Mathematics when exposed to the flipped classroom. Students were significantly engaged in both cognitive and affective aspects while learning Mathematics.

Keywords: Flipped classroom, pretest, posttest, retention tes

OPTICAL PHASE CONJUGATION AND ITS APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a review on a novel nonlinear effect known as optical phase conjugation. Emphasis is put on providing fundamental aspects of this phenomenon by avoiding complicated mathematics. Various methods like four wave mixing and stimulated Brillouin scattering to produce optical phase conjugation have been discussed in detail. Various applications of this phenomenon also have been discussed.

Keywords: Phase conjugation, Stimulated Brillouin scattering, Four wave mixing.

AFET SONRASI MEKÂNSAL DEĞİŞİMİN DUYUŞSAL ETKİLERİNİN İMAJ DEĞERLENDİRME VE SEMANTİK FARKLILAŞMA YÖNTEMLERİYLE İNCELENMESİ

STATISTICAL KOROVKIN AND VORONOVSKAYA TYPE THEOREM FOR THE CESARO SECOND-ORDER OPERATOR OF FUZZY NUMBERS

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Abstract

In this paper we de_ne the Ces_aro second-order summability method for fuzzy numbers and prove Korovkin type theorem, then as the application of it, we prove the rate of convergence. In the last section, we prove the kind of Voronovskaya type theorem and give some concluding remarks related to the obtained results. Mathematics Subject Classi_cation (2010): 40A10, 40C10, 40E05, 40A05, 40G99, 26E50.

Keywords: Ces_aro second order summability method, statistical convergence, Korovkin type theorem, rate of convergence, Voronovskaya type theorem.

EXISTENCE AND UNIQUNESS OF BURGERS EQUATION WITH CAPUTO-FABRIZIO FRACTIONAL DERIVATIVE

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ABSTRACT

In this work, we investigate the existence and uniqueness results for a general class of Zakharov-Kuznetsov-Burgers equation. We suggest the generalization via the Caputo-Fabrizio fractional derivative. We present some conditions for existence, uniqueness of solutions. In order to obtain these results, we use the concept of fixed point theorems.

Keywords: uniqueness; Caputo-Fabrizio Fractional derivative; Banach fixed theorem.

MATHEMATİCS EDUCATİON CREATİNG FEAR AND MİSCONCEPTİON

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Abstract

Mathematics is the most misunderstood, hated and feared subject. The need of the subject and its role in human life is scarcely clear to people, in general. The damage is done in the teaching of the subject by emphasis on the manipulation of symbols and getting the correct answer swiftly. Mathematics learning needs to embrace the meaning of the subject rather than play with symbols for marks. The understanding of the problem and the concepts have been relegated and replaced with extreme emphasis to speed of finding the 'right answer'. The very crux of mathematics teaching is to develop problem solving skills and to apply it in real life context. It is supposed to make humans think and rationalize.

Cobb et al. (1991) suggested, the purpose for engaging in problem solving is not just to solve specific problems, but to 'encourage the interiorization and reorganization of the involved schemes as a result of the activity'. Schoenfeld(1994) opines the conventional learning of mathematics only enables students to perform algorithmically and understand mathematics without reasoning, Jenning and Dunne (1999)have expressed the view that most students have difficulty in applying mathematics in real-world situations and Van den Heuvel-Panhuizen (1988) argues that students will most likely fail to remember the concepts and will be unable to apply mathematical concepts.

In this paper the discussion will be about the wrong understanding of mathematics developed by faulty teaching methods. The amount of fear and misconception due to formal education and emphasis on knowing the algorithm while street children and semi-literates use mathematics with proficiency.

A CLASS OF KOLMOGOROV SYSTEMS WITH NON-ALGEBRAIC LIMIT CYCLE SURROUNDS A SINGULAR POINT (a,b) IN THE REALISTIC QUADRANT

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ABSTRACT

Various physical, ecological, economic phenomena, etc. are governed by planar differential systems. Several research works are subsequently interested in the study of limit cycles because of their interest understanding of these systems.

Many researchers have been interested in the study of Kolmogorov systems, namely systems of the form

$$\dot{x} = P(x,y)$$
$$\dot{y} = Q(x,y)$$

where P and Q are polynomials. In particular, the integrability and the existence of limit cycles

The search for the explicit expression of the limit cycles of differential systems is a difficult task, especially that of Kolmogorov. As far as we know, until 2019, all explicit expressions of limit cycles have been only algebraic.

In [1], Bendjeddou and Grazem presented a class of Komlogorov systems having a non-algebraic limit cycle in the realistic quadrant $\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2;\ x>0,\ y>0\}$ surrounding the singular point (1,1).

In this work, we generalize this class, and we give sufficient conditions of the existence of limit cycle in the realistic quadrant. Furthermore, this limit cycle is non-algebraic and surrounds a singular point (a,b) where a,b>0.

[1] Ahmed Bendjeddou, Mohamed Grazem, "A class of quintic Kolmogorov systems with explicit non-algebraic limit cycle", *J. Sib. Fed. Univ. Math. Phys.*, **12**:3 (2019), 285–297

Keywords: Kolmogorov systems, First integral, Periodic orbits, algebraic and non-algebraic limit cycle

GROWTH OF LOCAL SOLUTIONS TO LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AROUND AN ISOLATED ESSENTIAL SINGULARITY

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ABSTRACT

We study the growth of solutions to a class of linear lane. Differential equations around an isolated essential singularity point. By using conformal mapping we apply some results from the complex plane to a neigh-Boyhood

of a singular point. We point out that there are several similarities between the results for complex.

We assume that the reader is familiar with the fundamental results and the standard notations of the Nevanlinna value distribution theory of meromorphic function on the complex plane $\mathbb{C}$ and in the unit disc D={z∈$\mathbb{C}$:|z|<1} (1). The importance of this theory has inspired many authors to find modifications and generalizations to different domains. Extensions of Nevanlinna Theory to annuli have been made by (2) .In this paper, we concentrate our investigation near an isolated essential singular point. We start to give the appropriate definitions. Set $\mathbb{C}$ =$\mathbb{C}$ ∪{∞} and suppose that f(z) is meromorphic in $\mathbb{C}$ -{z_0 }, where z_0 ∈$\mathbb{C}$.

$$N_{z_0}(r,f) = -\int_{\infty}^{r} \frac{n(r,f)-n(\infty,f)}{t}dt - n(\infty,f)\log r,$$

where n(t, f) counts the number of poles of f(z) in the region {z∈$\mathbb{C}$:t≤|z-z_0 |}∪{∞} each pole according to its multiplicity

where n(t, f) counts the number of poles of f(z) in the region {z∈$\mathbb{C}$:t≤|z-z_0 |}∪{∞} each pole according to its multiplicity; and the proximity function by

$$m_{z_0}(r,f) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{0}^{2\pi} ln^{+}|f(z_0 - re^{i\phi})|d\phi.$$

The caracteristic function of f is defined in the usual manner by

$$T_{z_0}(r,f) = m_{z_0}(r,f) + N_{z_0}(r,f).$$

Theorem: If the differential equation

$$g'' + e^{-w}g' + cg = 0 \quad (6)$$

where c≠0 is a complex constant, possesses a solution g≡0 of finite order, then c=-k ² where k is a positive integer. Conversely, for each positive integer k, the equation (6) with c=-k ², possesses a solution g which is a polynomial in e^{w} of degree k.

Preliminaries lemmas

Throughout this paper, we use the following notations that are not necessarily the same at each occurrence:

r_0 >0, ε>0, γ>1, λ>0 are real constants.

E_1^{*}⊂(0,r_0] that has finite logarithmic measure $\int_0^{r_0}\frac{X_{E_1^{*}}}{t}dt < \infty$.

E_2^{*}⊂[0,2π) that has a linear measure zero $\int_0^{r_0} X_{E_2^{*}}\,dt = 0$.

Lamma: Let f be a non constant meromorphic function in $\mathbb{C}$-{z_0 } and set g(w)=f(z_0 - $\frac{1}{w}$). Then, g(w) is meromorphic in $\mathbb{C}$ and we have$T(R,g) = T_{z_0}\left(\frac{1}{R}, f\right)$.

This new idea has enabled us to study new classes of differential equations in the unit disk.In the fourth chapter, we went straight out of the unit disk, by studying the growth of the solutions of linear differential equations in the neighborhood of an isolated singular point using new definitions similar to those of Nevanlinna's theory for the complex plane.I think this will open up new perspectives in this field of research.

Keywords: Linear differential equations , local growth of solutions, isolated essential singularity.

ANTIOXIDANT MECHANISMS OF IMPROVING MEMORY CAPACITY OF FRESH EXTRACT OF SNAIL (*Helix aspersa*) ON EXPERIMENTAL DEMENTIA IN RATS

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ABSTRACT

The mucus of the garden snail *H. aspersa* has been found to contain a number of antioxidants capable to reduce the oxidative stress accompanied some diseases. The preventive and therapeutic effect of Snails against some diseases is due to their rich biological activity. The role of the oxidative stress in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease (AD) is well known, but there are no data in the literature about the effect of Snails on neurodegenerative processes.

Aim of current study is to clarify antioxidant mechanisms involved in memory improving effect of fresh mucus snail extract (SE) from Helix aspersa on experimental model of dementia in rats produced by Scopolamine (Sco). SE (0.5 mL/100 g) was applied orally for 16 consecutive days (5 days before and 11 days simultaneously with Sco- 2 mg/kg, intraperitoneally, i.p). The neuroprotective potential of SE was evaluated behaviorally via passive avoidance and hole board tests. In two brain structures related to memory- cortex and hippocampus were measured the changes in main oxidative stress parameters (lipid peroxidation, total glutathione, activities of catalase, superoxide dismutase and glutathione peroxidase).

We found that the memory deficit induced by Sco was connected with increased oxidaive stress in brain of dement animals. SE significantly compensated the memory deficits with positive effect on short and long term memory processes. SE significantly enhanced antioxidant defense by suppressing the increase of lipid peroxidation and by elevating GSH level, reduced by Sco. Increased intracellular GSH level in response to SE treatment was more clearly expressed in hippocampus than in the cortex. This is an indication for increased free radical scavenging and enhanced detoxification of lipid hydroperoxides by SE. Suppression of lipid peroxidation by SE may, at least partially, reduce the injury cascade induced by Sco in brain. SE-treatment reversed also significantly the Sco-mediated decrease in activities of antioxidant enzymes such as SOD.

Our results demonstrated that antioxidant capacity of SE can be an important part of its neuroprotective and memory improving ability in dement rats.

Keywords: snail extract, oxidative stress, antioxidants, Alzheimer type - neurodegeneration

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FARKLI GİBBERELLİK ASİT KONSANTRASYONLARI VE UYGULAMA SÜRELERİNİN ŞEKEROTU (*Stevia rebaudiana* Bert.) BİTKİSİNİN ÇİMLENMESİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT GIBBERELLIC ACID CONCENTRATIONS AND APPLICATION PERIODS ON GERMİNATİON OF STEVIA PLANT (*Stevia rebaudiana* Bert.)

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, farklı gibberellik asit konsantrasyonlarının *Stevia rebaudiana Bertoni* (Şeker Otu) bitkisinin çimlenme parametreleri üzerine olan etkisi araştırılmıştır.

Deneme, 2019 yılında Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Tarla Bitkileri bölüm laboratuvarında mevcut olan çimlenme kabinlerinde tesadüf parselleri deneme desenine göre dört tekrarlamalı olarak yürütülmüştür. Denmede dört farklı gibberellik asit konsantrasyonu (50, 100, 150, 200 ppm) 6, 12 ve 18 saatlik sürelerle stevia bitkisine uygulanmış ve 7. ve 14. günde çimlenme parametreleri incelenmiştir.

Çalışmada, 200ppm konsantrasyonda gibberellik asit uygulamasının stevia tohumunun tüm çimlenme parametrelerini (çimlenme yüzdesi, ortalama çimlenme süresi, çimlenme enerjisi, ortalama günlük çimlenme, günlük çimlenme hızı, çimlenme değeri) ve fide sürme gücünü olumsuz etkilediği, 50-150ppm konsantrasyonlarda ise kontrol grubuna göre anlamlı fark olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Ortalama çimlenme süresi, günlük çimlenme hızı değerlerinde 6 saatlik gibberellik asit uygulaması ile 12 ve 18 saate göre daha iyi sonuçlar saptanmışken, çimlenme yüzdesi, çimlenme enerjisi, ortalama günlük çimlenme, çimlenme değeri ve fide sürme gücünde 6-12-18 saatlik gibberellik asit uygulamaları arasında anlamlı fark bulunamamıştır. Kontrol grubu ile kıyaslandığında uygulanan gibberellik asit konsantrasyonları ve uygulama süreleri kullandığımız stevia bitkisinin çimlenme parametreleri üzerinde olumlu sonuç vermemiştir.

Gibberellik asidin stevia bitkisi üzerindeki etkisini araştıracak, daha düşük konsantrasyonların (0-50ppm arası) ve daha uzun uygulama sürelerinin (24-48 saat arası) de incelendiği çalışmalar ile farklı sonuçlar elde edilebilir. Bu bağlamda daha geniş çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: gibberellik asit, stevia, çimlenme parametreleri

ABSTRACT

In this study, the effect of different gibberellic acid concentrations on germination parameters of *Stevia rebaudiana Bertoni* (Sugar Grass) was investigated.

The experiment was carried out with four replications according to the randomized plot design in the germination booths in the Department of Field Crops, Faculty of Agriculture, Van Yuzuncu Yil University, at 2019. In the study, four different concentrations of gibberellic acid (50, 100, 150, 200 ppm) were applied to the stevia plant for 6, 12 and 18 hours and the measurements of the traits examined on the 7th and 14th days were evaluated.

In the study, it was found that the application of gibberellic acid at 200ppm concentration negatively affected all germination parameters (germination percentage, mean germination time, germination energy, mean of daily germination, daily germination speed, germination value) and seed vigor index of stevia seeds, and there was no significant difference in 50-150ppm concentrations compared to the control group. Mean germination time and daily germination speed was found to be better with 6 hours of gibberellic acid application compared to 12 and 18 hours. When germination percentage, germination energy, mean daily germination, germination value and seed vigor index examined, there was no significant difference was found between 6, 12 and 18 hours of gibberellic acid applications. When compared with control group, gibberellic acid concentrations and application times did not give positive results on the germination parameters of the stevia plant that we used.

Different results can be obtained with studies that investigate the effect of gibberellic acid on the stevia plant, where lower concentrations (0-50ppm) and longer application times (24-48 hours) are examined. Further studies are needed in this context.

Keywords: gibberellic acid, stevia, germination parameters

PROBABLE TOXICOLOGICAL PREDICTION OF 4,6-DIMETHYLDIBENZOTHIOPHENE

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ABSTRACT

Diesel is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons and its derivatives (sulfur and nitrogen derivatives). The sulfur derivatives of hydrocarbons can cause environmental pollution, acid rain and health problem. Prediction of the physicochemical properties, toxicological properties and environmental fate of a compound without experimental data requires the use of alternative methods of assessment. Intrinsic properties of 4,6-dimethyldibenzothiophene are determined by molecular structure. The goal of the present work was to predict environmental fate, physicochemical and toxicological properties of 4,6-dimethyldibenzothiophene by the CompTox Chemistry Dashboard.

Keywords: 4,6-Dimethyldibenzothiophene, Environmental fate, Toxicological and physicochemical properties, Prediction, CompTox Chemistry Dashboard

IN SILICO PREDICTING HEPATIC METABOLIC ACTIVATION OF AN AZOLE DERIVATIVE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study is to predict possible hepatic metabolites (*in vivo* and *in vitro* rat) and their DNA and protein binding (mechanism of action) of an azole derivative by *in silico* methods (QSAR Toolbox software). The probable hepatic metabolites of albaconazole that have been predicted by QSAR Toolbox (*in vivo* rat metabolism simulator) are eight metabolites. Predicted metabolites are not reactive, i.e. alerts are not found by DNA binding. Six metabolites of eight are not reactive and for two metabolites were found alerts by protein binding. Two metabolites have the following mechanism of action – Schiff base formation with carbonyl compounds (aldehydes). The possible hepatic metabolites of albaconazole that have been predicted by QSAR Toolbox (*in vitro* rat metabolism simulator) are twelve metabolites. Alerts are not found by DNA binding and four metabolites with Schiff base formation mechanism (aldehydes) were predicted by protein binding.

Keywords: Azole derivative, Predict, Liver, Metabolic activation, OECD QSAR Toolbox

DONEPEZİL HİDROKLORÜR İÇİN TRANSDERMAL FORMÜLASYON GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSDERMAL FORMULATION FOR DONEPEZİL HYDROCHLORIDE

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ÖZET

Güvenli ve verimli ilaç dağıtım sistemlerinin geliştirilmesi ve iyileştirilmesi, her ilaç-araştırma ve endüstrisinin amacıdır. Transdermal ilaç verme yoluyla lokal ve sistemik terapötik etkilere ulaşılabilir. Transdermal ilaç verme sistemleri (TDDS), ilk geçiş hepatik metabolizması, enzimatik sindirim, asidik ortamlarda ilaç hidrolizi, gastrointestinal tahriş, ilaç dalgalanmaları, yan etkiler, terapötik başarısızlık ve hastalık bulaşma gibi diğer ilaç sistemlerinin neden olduğu riskleri içermez.

Transdermal uygulama sadece ilacın kontrollü ve sürekli uygulanmasını sağlamakla kalmaz, aynı zamanda kısa, biyolojik ve yarı ömürlü ilaçların sürekli olarak kontrollü salımını sağlar ve genellikle istenmeyen yan etkilere neden olan etkenleri ortadan kaldırır.

Donepezil Hidroklorür, Alzheimer hastalığı için yaygın kullanılan bir bileşendir. Genellikle oral yoldan kullanıma sahiptir. TDDS, Alzheimer hastalığı gibi kronik bir nörolojik bozukluk mevcut olduğunda özellikle yararlıdır, çünkü hastanın yutma problemi olması durumunda transdermal yamalar kullanım kolaylığı sağlamaktadır. Uzun bir süre boyunca, ilaç kan düzeylerinin korunmasına yardımcı olur ve uyumu iyileştirir, çünkü hastanın ilacını almayı unutması veya günün ilerleyen saatlerindeki dozları için ilaç taşımayı hatırlamasına gerek yoktur.

Bu çalışmanın amacı Donepezil HCl ilaç etken maddesi kullanarak uygun bir transdermal ilaç dağıtım sistemi geliştirmektir. Bu amaçla polivinilpirolidon (PVP), hidroksi etil selüloz (HEC), sodyum aljinat (Na Aljinat) ve sodyum karboksimetil selüloz (CMC Na) kullanarak transdermal formülasyonlar hazırlandı. Plastikleştirici ve penetrasyon arttırıcı olarak PEG-400 ve transcutol kullanıldı. Salım çalışmaları, Franz difüzyon hücresi kullanılarak yapıldı. Salım miktarları, UV spektrofotometre kullanılarak ölçüldü. Salım kinetiğini incelemek için, in vitro ilaç salım çalışmalarından elde edilen veriler, sıfırıncı derece, birinci derece, Higuchi ve Korsmeyer-Peppas kinetik modellerinde kullanıldı. Yapılan çalışmalar sonucunda hazırlanan transdermal film formülasyonlarının Donepezil HCl' in kontrollü ilaç salımında kullanılabileceğini doğrulanmıştır. Çalışma, Donepezil HCl içerikli transdermal filmlerin oral yola uygun bir alternatif olabileceğini ve in vivo çalışmalar ile desteklenerek geliştirilebileceğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Transdermal İlaç Dağıtım Sistemi, Alzheimer, Donepezil HCl.

ABSTRACT

The development and improvement of safe and efficient drug delivery systems is the goal of every drug-research and industry. Local and systemic therapeutic effects can be achieved through transdermal administration. Transdermal drug delivery systems (TDDS) avoid the risks caused by other drug systems, such as first pass hepatic metabolism, enzymatic digestion, drug hydrolysis in acidic environments, gastrointestinal irritation, drug fluctuations, side effects, therapeutic failure, and disease transmission.

Transdermal application not only provides a controlled and continuous administration of the drug, but also enables the continuous but also provides continuous controlled release of short, biological and half-life drugs and eliminates the factors that usually cause undesirable side effects.

Donepezil Hydrochloride is a commonly used ingredient for Alzheimer's disease. Usually has oral use. TDDS is particularly useful when a chronic neurological disorder such as Alzheimer's disease is present, because transdermal patches provide ease of use if the patient has a swallowing problem. Over a long period of time, the drug helps maintain blood levels and improves compliance because the patient does not need to forget to take their medication or remember to carry medication for their dose later in the day.

The aim of this study is to develop a suitable transdermal drug delivery system using Donepezil HCl as drug active ingredient. For this purpose, transdermal formulations were prepared using polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), hydroxy ethyl cellulose (HEC), sodium alginate (Na alginate) and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC Na). PEG-400 and transcutol were used as plasticizer and penetration enhancer. The release efficiency experiments were done using the Franz diffusion cell. The emission amounts were measured using a UV spectrophotometer. To examine release kinetics, data from in vitro drug release studies were used in the zero-order, first-order, Higuchi and Korsmeyer-Peppas kinetic models. As a result of the studies, it has been confirmed that the films prepared, the controlled drug release of Donepezil HCl and the transdermal film formulations can prolong donepezil release. The study shows that Donepezil HCl containing transdermal films can be a suitable alternative to the oral route and can be developed by supporting in vivo studies.

Keywords: Transdermal Drug Delivery System, Alzheimer, Donepezil Hydrochloride.

FUTURE ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGIES BASED ON HYDROGEN APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

The increasing demand for energy generating from different sources and growing pollution concerns prompt for research of clean and safe energy systems with high energy density. Currently, hydrogen is mostly produced from non-renewable resource which appears to be a short-term solution. The energy supply sector requires disruptive, innovative and reliable technologies which support the green energy supply and achieve the needed economy targets. Hydrogen is often considered to be one of the best means of storing energy from renewable energy sources (RES) [1]. The use of renewable energy sources and technologies related to hydrogen and fuel cells is one of the leading ways to deal with the ever-increasing pollution of the environment, the degradation of natural resources, human health and climate change. Hydrogen and fuel cell technologies are regarded as one of the most viable ways to create "smart" and green cities, and improve the quality of life in society. The hydrogen fuel cell is considered to be one of the best technical solutions, which has similar performance to

existing energy systems and can work in synergy with them. The principle of operation of the fuel cell is the conversion of chemical energy into electricity. The only waste products of the reaction are water and water vapour. That ensures clean and sustainable development based on renewable resources such as wind energy, solar energy, sea wave energy and other sources [2].

The implemented and long-term policies in the European Union involve large-scale transformation of the energy sector. This allows hydrogen technologies to become more attractive and visible for businesses and households, which in turn contributes to market orientation and a high level of technological readiness.

The implementation of hydrogen technologies is directly related to the use of clean energy sources, efficient production, transport, distribution, storage and use. Of particular importance is also the rational provision of funding and viable incentives, academic, industrial and government partnership programs, the development of policies for sustainable energy programs and public awareness, the proper monitoring of innovation and the evaluation of the various instruments, development roadmaps.

Building a sustainable scientific infrastructure for hydrogen technologies in partnership with the business and industrial associations is a key component of their dynamic penetration in the real sector. This approach has been adopted by the EU and the world's leading economies, where the scientific sector, the public sector and industry are joining forces to achieve an economy based on clean technologies, ensuring energy independence and stability.

Keywords: Hydrogen, fuel cell, green economy

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PROBABLE TOXICOLOGICAL PREDICTION OF 4,6-DIMETHYLDIBENZOTHIOPHENE

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ABSTRACT

Diesel is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons and its derivatives (sulfur and nitrogen derivatives). The sulfur derivatives of hydrocarbons can cause environmental pollution, acid rain and health problem. Prediction of the physicochemical properties, toxicological properties and environmental fate of a compound without experimental data requires the use of alternative methods of assessment. Intrinsic properties of 4,6-dimethyldibenzothiophene are determined by molecular structure. The goal of the present work was to predict environmental fate, physicochemical and toxicological properties of 4,6-dimethyldibenzothiophene by the CompTox Chemistry Dashboard.

Keywords: 4,6-Dimethyldibenzothiophene, Environmental fate, Toxicological and physicochemical properties, Prediction, CompTox Chemistry Dashboard

TOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF A MONOTERPENE IN ESSENTIAL OILS WITH INSECTIDAL ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to predict possible hepatic metabolites (*in vivo* and *in vitro* rat) and their DNA and protein binding (mechanism of action) of monoterpene (pulegone) by *in silico* methods (QSAR Toolbox software). The probable hepatic metabolites of pulegone that have been predicted by QSAR Toolbox (*in vivo* rat metabolism simulator) are twenty nine metabolites. All metabolites are not reactive metabolites, i.e. alerts are not found by DNA binding. Nine metabolites of twenty nine are not reactive metabolites and for twenty metabolites were found alerts by protein binding. Twenty metabolites are with Nucleophilic addition mechanism (Addition to carbon-hetero double bonds (ketones)). Two metabolites are with Schiff base formation mechanism (Schiff base formation with carbonyl compounds (aldehydes) and Direct acting Schiff base formers (Di-substituted alpha,beta-unsaturated aldehydes)). The possible hepatic metabolites of pulegone that have been generated by QSAR Toolbox (*in vitro* rat metabolism simulator) are seven metabolites. Alerts are not found by DNA binding and four metabolites with Nucleophilic addition mechanism (Addition to carbon-hetero double bonds (Ketones)) were predicted by protein binding.

Keywords: Monoterpene, Predicted, Liver, Metabolic activation, OECD QSAR Toolbox

THE INFLUENCE OF CuO NANOPARTICLES AND COPPER SULFATE AND NITRATE SALT ON COMPOSITION AND ULTRASTRUCTURE OF WHEAT

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ABSTRACT

Copper is an essential element for normal plant growth, playing a significant role in a number of physiological processes. In excess quantities, Cu is highly toxic to plant growth leading to physiological disorders that inhibit plant growth. Large amounts of this can come from fertilizers, fungicides and bactericides and from Cu nanoparticles (Cu NPs) used as a disinfectant for wastewater, as catalysts and also incorporated into agricultural products.

The present work studied the impact assessment of CuO NPs and two salt of copper (sulphate and nitrate) on bioactive compounds and ultrastructure of wheat plant. The nanoparticles considered for the present study were synthesized by chemical method and biologically synthesized using celandine extract or blackthorn extract.

Changes in assimilating pigments concentration, polyphenolic concentration, antioxidant capacity and ultrastructure from wheat plants grown in presence or absence of CuO NPs, respectively copper salts were estimated. The application of CuO NPs decreased the amount of chlorophylls and carotenoids and increased the amount of polyphenols and antioxidant capacity, while the application of copper salts increased the amount of chlorophylls and carotenoids. The variation of the amount of polyphenols depends on the salt concentration. Also, the ultrastructural modifications which can occur in plants have been followed. By corroborating the obtained results it was found that the CuO NPs and copper salts have a negative effect on wheat plants.

Keywords: Wheat, Assimilating Pigments, Polyphenols, Copper Effect

Acknowledgment: The work was financed in the framework of Romanian-JINR cooperation.

THE RESPONSE OF MICROBIAL FUEL CELL-BASED TOXICITY SENSOR TO ABAMECTIN

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Abstract

Pesticides have been used for more than half a century to increase herbal production for humans. Abamectin, one of the widely used pesticides in the world, is a member of macrocyclic lactone compounds. Abamectin is a commonly used pesticide to control a wide variety of insects in agriculture. The use of abamectin in agriculture can be infected with the environment and cause harm to live beings in several ways. After this pesticide was administered to animals, a significant amount of non-metabolized drug is directly excreted into the environment. The rapid and on-line detection of pollutants is needed to prevent and minimize the negative effect on the environment. Microbial fuel cells (MFCs), produce electricity from the organic pollutants, can be used as a toxicity sensor because of the decrease in the electric generation when their anodes are fed with toxic substances. In the current study, the use of a double chamber MFC as a toxicity sensor under abamectin stress was evaluated. For this purpose, the MFC was operated under different abamectin concentrations in the ranges of 1 to 50 mg/L and considers the generation of electricity and maximum power density, and internal resistance of MFC. A drop in the voltage and maximum power density was observed after the injection of abamectin to the anode compartment of MFC. On the other hand, the charge transfer resistance (R_{ct}) increased with an increase in abamectin concentration in the anode. The results showed that MFC represents a promising approach for the detection of abamectin toxicity.

Keywords: Microbial fuel cell (MFC), abamectin, toxicity sensor, electricity generation

ANNE DOSTU HASTANEDE DOĞUM YAPMA VE YAPTIRMA DENEYİMLERİ: KONFOR KURAMINA DAYALI NİTEL BİR ARAŞTIRMA

BIRTH EXPERIENCES AND MAKING THE BIRTH EXPERIENCES IN MOTHER-FRIENDLY HOSPITAL: A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH BASED ON COMFORT THEORY

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ÖZET

Konfor, doğumda memnuniyeti arttıran ve yakınmaları azaltan, doğumu kolaylaştıran bir faktördür. Anne dostu hastane uygulamaları, ülkemizde 2011 yılından beri devam etmekle birlikte, 10 adım doğrultusunda konforu arttırmaktadır.

Bu araştırma; Anne dostu hastanede, kadınların doğum yapma ve ebelerin doğum yaptırma deneyimlerini Konfor Kuramı'na göre betimlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır

Bir anne dostu hastanenin doğumhanesinde doğum yaptıran 13 ebe ve doğum yapan 15 kadın ile derinlemesine görüşme yapılarak fenomenolojik desende yürütülmüştür. Araştırmada, araştırmacı tarafından alan yazın ve uzman görüşü alınarak oluşturulan görüşme ve anket formları kullanılmıştır. Veri çeşitlemesi (triangülasyon) için; kadınlarla ve ebelerle görüşülmüş, görüşme kayıtları yanında; doğum yapan kadınlardan anılarını yazmaları istenmiş ve doğum sırasında araştırmacı gözlem yapmış, not almıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen verilerin analizi için, Nvivo 12 programı kullanılarak; verilerin kodlanması, temalara ulaşma, veriyi örgütleme, nitel bulguların yorumlanması sağlanmıştır. Elde edilen tema çeşitliliği ve yoğunluğu yorumlanarak örneklerle birlikte raporlanmıştır.

Anne dostu hastanelerde doğum yapma ve yaptırma deneyimi Konfor Kuramı'na göre betimlenirken 10 tema etiketi oluşturulmuştur: *Kadın ya da ailenin sağlık bakım gereksinimleri* (f:219), *Konforu sağlayan ebelik girişimleri* (f:841), *Etkileyen değişkenler* (f:41), *Artan konfor* (f:1576), *Sağlığı geliştirmeye yönelik davranışlar* (f:309), *Zor doğum algısı* (f:71), *Kolay doğum* (f:320), *Kurumsal bütünlük* (f:209), *Anne dostu politika* (f:1263), *En iyi uygulama* (f:67) şeklinde frekansları incelenmiştir. Artan konfor temasının alt temalarında *Fiziksel bağlam* (f:239), *Sosyokültürel bağlam* (f:95), *Psikolojik manevi bağlam* (f:824), *Çevresel bağlam* (f:418) atıf aldığı belirlenmiştir.

Sonuçlar: Konfor, anne dostu hastane politikası ve ebelik girişimleri, doğumun kolay olması açısından oldukça önemlidir. Kadınlar ve ebeler; kadının kendi doğumunu yönetebilmesi için psikolojik manevi konfor ve çevresel konforun sağlanması gerektiğini düşünmektedir. Anne dostu hastane politikası ve bu politika doğrultusunda uygulanan ebelik girişimleri konforun artmasını sağlamasını sağlamıştır. Artan konfor doğumu kolaylaştırmaktadır. Bulgulardan hareketle anne dostu hastane uygulamalarını gerçekleştirirken ebelerin ve doğum yapan kadınların karşılaştığı kolaylıklar ve zorluklar, bu zorlukların nasıl aşılacağı, hizmet veren ebelerin ve hizmet alan kadınların memnun olduğu ve olmadığı durumların, önerilerinin bilinmesi yararlı olacaktır. Bu bilgiler hem kadınların normal

doğumlarının artması hem de doğum sürecinde etkin sağlık hizmeti verilmesi açısından önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğum, Kadın, Ebe, Anne Dostu Hastane, Konfor Kuramı

ABSTRACT

Comfort is a factor that increases satisfaction at birth and decreases complaints and facilitates birth. Mother-friendly hospital practices increase comfort in the direction of 10 steps and it has been in our country since 2011. This research; It was made in order to describe the experiences of women and midwives in giving birth in a mother-friendly hospital according to the Comfort Theory. It was conducted in a phenomenological pattern by making in-depth interviews with 13 midwives and 15 women who gave birth in the delivery room of a mother-friendly hospital. Interview and questionnaire forms, created by the researcher by taking the field literature and expert opinionwere, used in the study.

For data diversification (triangulation); interviewed with women and midwives, besides the interview records; women who gave birth were asked to write their memories and the researcher made observations and took notes during the birth.

For the analysis of the data obtained in the research, using the Nvivo 12 program; coding of data, accessing themes, organizing data, and interpretation of qualitative findings were provided.

Obtained theme diversity and density were interpreted and reported together with examples.

8 theme tags were created while describing giving birth and giving birth experience in mother-friendly hospitals according to the Comfort Theory:

Their frequencies were examined as *Health care needs of women or her family* (f:219), *Midwifery conforting interventions* (f:841), *İntervening variables* (f: 41), *Enhanced comfort* (f:1576), *Health seeking behaviors* (f:309), *Difficult birth perception* (f:71), *Easy birth* (f:320), *Institutional integrity* (f:209), *Mother friendly policy* (f:1263), *Best practice* (f:67).

It was determined that *Physical context* (f:239) *Sociocultural context* (f:95), *Psychological spiritual context* (f 824), *Environmental context* (f:418) were referred to the subthemes of the increasing comfort theme.

Conclusions: Comfort, mother-friendly hospital policy and midwifery initiatives are very important for ease of delivery.Women and midwives; They think that psychological and spiritual comfort and environmental comfort should be provided for women to manage their own birth. The mother-friendly hospital policy and midwifery initiatives implemented in line with this policy have provided increased comfort. Increased comfort facilitates birth. Based on the findings, ıt will be useful to know that facilities and difficulties faced by midwives and women who give birth, while performing mother-friendly hospital applications, how to overcome these difficulties, their recommendations, the situations where the midwives who providing services and women receiving the service are satisfied or dissatisfied. This information is important both in terms of increasing normal births of women and providing effective health service during the delivery process.

Keywords: Birth, Woman, Midwife, Mother Friendly Hospital, Comfort Theory

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND PHTYOCHEMICAL SCREENING, HPTLC FİNGERPRİNTİNG AND CLİNİCAL EXAMİNE OF PANCHAVALKALA (A POLYHERBAL AYURVEDİC FORMULATİON) FOR DİABETES MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

Background: Ayurveda holistic approach for the treatment of disease and based on the property of drugs i.e. rasa, guna, virya, vipaka, and doshkarma. *Panchavalkala* was one of the Ayurvedic formulation which is a combination of five astringent drugs named: *Nyagrodha* (*Ficus bengalenesis* Linn.*)*, *Udumbara (Ficus glomerata* Roxb.), *Ashvatha (Ficus religiosa* Linn.), *Parisha (Thespesia populanea Soland ex correa)* and *Plaksha (Ficus lacor* Buch-Ham.) and evaluated clinically for diabetes. Panchvalkala had properties like anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, antidiabetic, antioxidant, immune-modulatory, antibacterial, antimicrobial wound healing and astringent properties. Most of the drugs panchvalkwath are kashay in rasa,ruksha in guna,sita in virya and katu in vipaka and have kaphapitta samaka property.All the drug of panchvalkal have mutrasangrahana property which helps in the reduction of symptom prabhutamootrata which is considered as the cardinal feature of the disease madhumeha . The present study aims to examine the phytochemical and HPTLC profiling for standardization and also examine the glucose lowering efficacy of this antidiabetic polyherbal Ayurvedic formulation i.e. Panchavalkala

Methods: The kwath of the formulation (Panchvalkala) was prepared as per standard protocol described in Ayurvedic Pharmacopoiea of India and followed by preliminary physico chemical, phytochemical screening and HPTLC studies using CAMAG HPTLC system equipped with Linomat V applicator, TLC scanner and WIN CATS-4 software.

In clinical examination 90 patients were examined according to signs and symptoms of type 2 Diabetes mellitus. The blood glucose levels were estimated by reported methods initially and then after 15 days on OPD basis upto 90 days.

Results: The physicochemical evaluations of panchavalkala kwath showed 5% foreign matter, 11.32% moisture content,14.93 % total ash value, 2.31% acid insoluble materials and 6.67 pH. The phytochemical screening of the Panchvalkala kwath showed the presence of phenol, triterpenoid, flavonoids, tannins, saponins, and carbohydrate.The HPTLC fingerprinting analysis revealed distinct band pattern which will help in proper identification and standardization of the formulation. Tha clinical examination of Panchavalkala has shown marked glucose lowering effect.

Conclusion: The results scientifically validate the use of Panchvalkala kwath for diabetes management in the traditional medicine and its HPTLC fingerprinting along with physic chemical and phytochemical profiling can be used for its identification and standardization. The result reveals that Panchavalkala can be a safe, acceptable and effective alternative or adjuvant to the conventional oral hypoglycaemic.

Key words: Panchavalkala; Antidiabetic; Polyherbal Ayurvedic formulation; HPTLC fingerprinting; Clinical evaluation

AMELIORATIVE EFFECT OF KETOCONAZOLE ON MORPHO-FUNCTIONAL ALTERATIONS IN PANCREATIC BETA CELL FUNCTIONS INDUCED BY GLUCOCOTICOID ADMINISTRATION IN WISTAR RATS

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Abstract

This study investigated the attenuating effects of ketoconazole and vitamin E on morpho-functional alterations in pancreatic beta cell function induced by dexamethasone administration in Wistar rats. Forty-two (42) male rats were randomly divided into seven (7) groups of six animals; Group A (Control), Group B (0.1 mg/kg Dex), Group C (0.3 mg/kg Dex), Group D (0.1 mg/kg Dex + 33 mg/kg Ketoconazole), Group E (0.3 mg/kg Dex + 33 mg/kg Ketoconazole), Group F (0.1 mg/kg Dex + Vit E), Group G (0.3 mg/kg Dex + Vit E). At the end of a 28-days treatment period, the rats were euthanized. Blood samples were collected for glucose and insulin assay while the pancreas was also harvested for histological analysis, pancreatic β-cell count and diameter were measured. Dexamethasone significantly ($p<0.05$) increased the glucose level and insulin resistant in a dose dependent manner, also caused an increase in pancreatic β-cell diameter. Dexamethasone caused a significant ($p<0.05$) decrease in the insulin concentration, pancreatic β-cell function and pancreatic β-cell count. Furthermore, a dose dependent degeneration of pancreatic tissues including the islets cells was observed. Ketoconazole and vitamin E administrations were observed to antagonize the effect of dexamethasone, thereby attenuating the detrimental effect of the glucocorticoid.

Keywords: Dexamethasone, pancreatic beta cells, ketoconazole, diabetes, insulin resistance.

EVALUATING THE PHILTRUM AS A MENDELIAN INHERITED TRAIT IN DETERMINING PARENTAGE AMONG FAMILIES FROM AN ETHNIC GROUP: A NIGERIAN STUDY

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Abstract

Background: Over the years, we have often seen morphogenetic traits of parents' been expressed in thier offspring'. This is a result of the shared genetic blueprints every child receives from either parent. Nevertheless how about the philtrum that has a fundamental role in the emergence of the upper lip and nasal sill? Objective: The study investigated the philtrum as a Mendelian trait in a bid in discovering its usability in determining parentage. Materials and methods: A total of 30families were studied from the Ijaw people of Nigeria residing in Bayelsa State. Each family comprised of a father, mother and, at least a child. The philtrum was classified into deep and shallow philtrum. Descriptive statistics were used in evaluating frequencies of the philtrum among families, a Mendelian Chisquare genetic distribution model was used in assessing the conformance of the philtrum to a Mendelian trait. The Hardy-Weinberg (H-W) equilibrium equation ($p^2+2pq+q^2=1$) was used to compare parental allele to offspring allele in the studied population. Result: Deep and shallow philtrum were represented in 48.6%, 42.9%, 51.4% and 51.4%, 57.1%, 48.6% fathers', mothers' and, offspring'. The Mendelian Chisquare showed more insignificance with a lower p-value when a deep philtrum was dominant, therefore it can be stated that a deep philtrum seems dominant over a shallow philtrum (X^2= 1.786, 3.00). The H-W equation showed a divergence of offspring' genotype (5:1:5 [5:6]) from those of parents (8:1:6) . Conclusion: The philtrum is clarified as a genetic trait due to its appearance in both parents' and offspring'. However it can not be interpreted as a Mendelian trait because of the H-W equilibrium but a more complex pattern. The fact that a trait is dominant in a population does not necessarily interprete its' pattern of inheritance.

Keyword: Philtrum; Mendelian, inheritance, Ijaw, Nigeria

THE BIOCHEMICAL RESPONSES OF LEMNA MINOR L. ON THE LIPID PEROXIDATION MECHANISM IN CHRONIC EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OF BLEOMYCIN-INDUCED PULMONARY FIBROSIS

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ABSTRACT

The antıoxıdatıve-bıochemıcal response of *Lemna minor* L. (*LML*) roots extract to Bleomycın-ınduced (BLM) toxicity in experimental murine model of pulmonary fıbrosıs was investigated (*Scientific project 2/2020, Medical faculty, TRU, Bulgaria*). The antioxidant and scavenging capacity of *LML*- extract were quantified, at 200 mg/mL concentration. The *LML* antioxidant activity was assessed by catalase-like activity (CAT), superoxide dismutase-like activity (SOD), DPPH absorption (98%), and total antioxidant capacity (TAC). The chronic (29 days) experimental model was used to investigate the Bleomycın-ınduced chronic toxicity and after 16 days of BLM-administration the pulmonary fıbrosıs were registered. Pulmonary toxicity was induced by intraperitoneal injection of animals once daily with BLM (0.069 U/mL; 0.29 U/kg bw; n=12 IRC/b mice) for 4 weeks. The LML was administered once a day, 4 weeks, 2h prior (200 mg/mL; 0.341 mg/kg/day; in n=6 IRC/b mice). The 4 groups were as follows: GI-controls; GII- BLM; GIII- LML; GVI- LML+BLM. The physiological status and behavior of animals were monitored daily and on the 30th day the mice were sacrificed (Nembutal 50 mg/kg i.p.). The lung samples were removed in (pH=7.4, 4℃), analyzed for biochemical parameters (CAT, SOD, GPX1, malondialdehyde (MDA)), and EPR-registered LP/ROS production. Our results show that BLM exposure produced statistically significant decrease in SOD ($p<0.03$), CAT ($p<0.05$) GPX1($p<0.05$) enzyme activity and increas in MDA($p<0.05$) and LP/ROS production ($p<0.002$), compared to GI. In opposite, in groups GIII and GVI the highly-toxic BLM-effects were significantly decrease for all parameters in pulmonary cells ($p<0.05$, *t*-test), relative to the GI. In conclusion, were indicated that LML extract treatment stimulates endogenous activity, reduced lipid peroxidation/ROS products and the LML use have possibility to unravel the mechanism on chronic pulmonic toxicity associate with chemo-induced oxidative damages.

Keywords: *Lemna minor* L., Bleomycın-ınduced toxicity, experimental pulmonary fıbrosıs.

MONITORING THE USE OF MACROLIDE ANTIBIOTICS IN THE PHARMACY MARKET IN VARNA - BULGARIA

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ABSTRACT

Macrolide antibiotics are natural or semi-synthetic compounds consist of a large macrocyclic lactone ring. They are used to treat a wide variety of mild to moderate bacterial infections caused by Gram-positive bacteria and limited Gram-negative bacteria, also some respiratory tract and soft-tissue infections. Macrolides have been proposed as options for viral respiratory infections presenting an inflammatory basis, including COVID-19. Macrolides are protein synthesis inhibitors. They stop bacteria from multiplying by inhibiting the formation of bacterial proteins.

Azithromycin, clarithromycin, and erythromycin, in particular, are used commonly to treat infections like pneumonia, sinusitis, as well as pharyngitis, and tonsillitis. Moreover, clarithromycin, in particular, is used to treat Helicobacter pylori infections in standard triple therapy protocol regardless of clarithromycin resistance status.

Hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine, often in combination with a second-generation macrolide, is being widely used for the treatment of Coronavirus disease (COVID-19), despite no conclusive evidence of their benefit. In view of the current pandemic of (COVID-19) and the search for new approaches and drugs for therapy in the present study, we followed the growth in the use of macrolide antibiotics in the pharmacy network in Bulgaria.

For this purpose, a comparison was made in the sales of azithromycin and clarithromycin for the same period this year and last year. The comparison was conducted in two pharmacies in the city of Varna - Bulgaria.

As a result of the observation, it has been reported that since the beginning of the year, sales of azithromycin have increased by 342% compared to the previous year in one of the monitored pharmacies. Another surveyed pharmacy reported an increase of approximately 200% in azithromycin sales, but this was accompanied by a decrease in clarithromycin sales. As the reported decline in sales is 67%.

This study cannot demonstrate global antibiotic consumption, but undoubtedly reports an increase of sale in the observed pharmacies. Causes of increased antibiotic consumption may lie in both bacterial infections and the inclusion of macrolide antibiotics in the treatment of Coronavirus disease.

Keywords: Macrolide antibiotics, azithromycin, clarithromycin, Coronavirus disease

AKREDİTASYON DURUMLARINA GÖRE HASTANE WEBSİTE PERFORMANSLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF HOSPITAL WEBSITE PERFORMANCES ACCORDING TO ACCREDITATION STATUS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı akreditasyon açısından farklı özelliklere sahip olan Türkiye'deki hastanelerin kurumsal web sitelerini karşılaştırmaktır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda Şehir Hastanelerinin (n: 11), TÜSKA'dan akredite hastanelerin (n: 5) ve JCI'dan akredite hastanelerin (n: 27) resmi web siteleri performans açısından kıyaslanmıştır. 18 Eylül-7 Ekim 2020 tarihleri arasında gerçekleştirilen çalışmada toplam 43 hastanenin web sitesi incelenmiştir. Web sitelerinin taranmasında nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden birisi olan içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Çalışma verilerinin toplanmasında Değirmen ve Küçükcan (2019)'ın makalesinde kullanmış oldukları hastane web sitesi değerlendirme kriterleri kullanılmıştır. Bu kriterler; "Kurum kültürü ve kimliği", "Genel bilgiler", "İletişim bilgileri" ve "Etkileşim alanları" olmak üzere dört ana başlıktan ve 56 adet ifadeden meydana gelmektedir. Buna ek olarak yazarlar tarafından bir kriter (Ana sayfada Covid-19 hakkında bilgilendirme) eklenmiş ve tüm web siteleri toplam 57 kriter açısından değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırmacılar tarafından tüm bu ifadeler bir Excel formuna aktarılarak "Var" veya "Yok" olarak kaydedilmiştir. Eğer ilgili madde, incelenen hastanenin web sitesinde mevcut ise "1", değilse "0" olarak kodlanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında tanımlayıcı istatistikler (frekans, yüzde) kullanılmıştır. Bu tanımlayıcı istatistiklerin hesaplanmasında ve grafiklerin oluşturulmasında ise Microsoft Excel Ofis Programı'ndan faydalanılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında kullanılan hastane web sitesi kriterlerinin puanlama açısından kesim noktaları şu şekilde belirlenmiştir: 0-19 puan (Düşük düzey web site performansı), 20-38 puan (Orta düzey web sitesi performansı), 39-57 puan (Yüksek düzey web sitesi performansı). Çalışma sonucunda tüm hastanelerin web site performanslarının orta düzeyde etkili olduğu hesaplanmıştır. Diğer yandan en yüksek web site performans puanına sahip hastanelerin sırayla Şehir Hastaneleri (35,91 puan), TÜSKA akrediteli hastaneler (35,20 puan) ve JCI akrediteli hastaneler (34,37 puan) olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Şu an için herhangi bir akreditasyon belgesine sahip olmayan Şehir Hastaneleri'nin, JCI ve TÜSKA akreditasyonuna sahip diğer hastanelerden daha yüksek bir web sitesi performansına sahip olması oldukça dikkat çekici bir sonuç olarak değerlendirilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akreditasyon, JCI, TÜSKA, Şehir Hastaneleri, Hastane Web Sitesi

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to compare corporate hospital websites in Turkey having different characteristics in terms of accreditation. For this purpose, official websites of City Hospitals (n: 11), TUSKA accredited hospitals (n: 5) and JCI accredited hospitals (n: 27) were compared in terms of performance. In the study conducted between September 18 and October 7, 2020, the 43 hospitals' websites were examined. Content analysis, one of the qualitative research methods, was used to scan the websites. The hospital website evaluation criteria used by Degirmen and Kucukcan (2019) in their article were used to collect study data. These criteria consist of four main headings: "Corporate culture and identity", "General information", "Contact information" and "Interaction areas" and 56 expressions. In addition, a criterion (Notification about Covid-19 on the main page) was added by the authors and all websites were evaluated in terms of 57 criteria. All these expressions were transferred to an Excel form by the researchers and recorded as "Available" or "Not available". If the relevant item is available on the hospital website, it is coded as "1", otherwise, as "0". Descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage) were used within the scope of the study. Microsoft Excel Office Program was used in calculating these descriptive statistics and creating graphics. The cut points of the hospital website criteria used in the study were determined as follows: 0-19 points (Low-level website performance), 20-38 points (Moderate website performance), 39-57 points (High-level website performance). As a result of the study, it was calculated that the website performances of all hospitals were moderately effective. On the other hand, it was concluded that the hospitals with the highest website performance scores were City Hospitals (35.91 points), TUSKA accredited hospitals (35.20 points) and JCI accredited hospitals (34.37 points), respectively. It can be considered as a remarkable result that City Hospitals, which do not have any accreditation certificate for now, have a higher website performance than other hospitals with JCI and TÜSKA accreditation.

Keywords: Accreditation, JCI, TUSKA, City Hospitals, Hospital Website

ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ ТЯЖЕЛОГО МЕТАЛЛА НА ГОРМОНАЛЬНО-МЕДИАТОРНЫЙ СТАТУС ПРИ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОМ НЕДОСТАТКЕ ЩИТОВИДНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЫ

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ÖZET

Введения. Нарушение отношения между человеком и природой в условиях современной техногенной цивилизации, одвержение различным раздражителям способствует к возникновению стрессовой ситуации и развитию серьезных функциональных нарушений в организме. Эта ситуация создает оптимальные условия для стресса человека и в конечном итоге образуются несколько эндокринных патологий. Щитовидная железа более подвержена таким воздействиям. Однако в различных его функциональных состояниях исследования в области изменений, образуемых тяжелыми металлами в гормонально-медиаторном статусе организма ограничены. Поэтому исследования в этом направлении важны.

В данной исследовательской работе основной целью является исследование изменения гормонально-медиаторного статуса организма от воздействия хлорида кадмия ($CdCl_2$) на фоне модели нехватки функционального состояния щитовидной железыю.

Материалы и методы. Исследования проводились у самок белых крыс в 6 группах. 1-ая группа находилась в интактном состоянии (вводили физ. раствора), во 2-ой группе создана модель гипотериоза с применением 5 мг/кг тиразола в течение 21 дня, на животных, 3-ей группы в течение 21 дня после создания модели гипотериоза воздействий не было (были освобождены), 4-ой группе вводили раствор живого веса 1 мл 0,4%-ного 100 г $CdCl_2$ в течение 21 дня, 5-ой группе передан раствор живого веса 1 мл 0,4%-ного 100 г $CdCl_2$ в течение 21 дня после создания модели гипотериоза, 6-ая группа после применения раствора $CdCl_2$ в течение 21 дня была освобождена. Количество маркеров в крови определяли иммуноферминтном мето дом.

Результаты исследования. В результате исследований было установлено, что нарушение механизма взаимодействия между гипоталамическими системами на фоне модели нехватки функционального состояния щитовидной железы стрессорные гормоны аденогипофиз-надпочечной железы, тиреоидный статус аденогипофиз-щитовидной железы и активность гормонов системы аденогипофиз-половой железы, будучи разно направленными, подвержены резким измене ниям.Наряду с этим, никаких признаков нормализации в изменениях, произошедших в количестве биогенных факторов в течение 21 дня после воздействия примененной модели и вовсе не наблюдается. В результате изменений, происходящих в количестве катехоламинов и индоламинов в гипоталамусе и крови, отклонения в гормональной активности организма также не нормализуются. Из-за изменения гормонально-синтезирующей функции аденогипофиза в ходе модели гипотиреоза выделение гормонов в крови меняются в разных направлениях.

Таким образом, применение $CdCl_2$ на фоне модели нехватки функционального состояния щитовидной железы приводят к более глубоким патологиям в гормонально-медиаторном статусе организма. Поэтому в направлении коррекции центрального регуляционного механизма патологии целесообразно провести исследования. С другой

стороны, у людей, подверженных таким патологиям, необходимо продолжение исследований в направлении разработки путей коррекции.

Ключевые слова:Щитовидна яжелеза**,**гипоталамус,гормон ,метал,

THE EFFECT OF HEAVY METAL ON THE HORMONE-MEDIATOR STATUS IN FUNCTIONAL DEFICIENCY OF THE THYROID GLAND

Abstract

Introduction. Violation of the relationship between man and nature in the conditions of modern technogenic civilization, subject to various stimuli contributes to the emergence of a stressful situation and the development of serious functional disorders in the body. This situation creates optimal conditions for human stress and eventually several endocrine pathologies are formed. The thyroid gland is more susceptible to such effects. However, in its various functional states, research in the field of changes formed by heavy metals in the hormonal-mediator status of the body is limited. Therefore, research in this area is important.

In this research work, the main goal is to study changes in the hormonal-mediator status of the body from exposure to cadmium chloride (CdCl2) against the background of a model of a lack of functional state of the thyroid gland.

Materials and methods. Studies were conducted in female white rats in 6 groups. Group 1 was in an intact state (Phys. solution), in the 2nd group, a model of hypothyroidism was created using 5 mg/kg of tyrazole for 21 days, in the animals of the 3rd group, there were no effects for 21 days after the creation of the model of hypothyroidism (they were released), group 4 was given solution of 1 ml of 0.4% 100 g CdCl2 for 21 days, group 5 was given solution of 1 ml of 0.4% 100 g CdCl2 for 21 days after creating the hypothyroidism model, group 6 was released after applying the CdCl2 solution for 21 days. The number of markers in the blood was determined by the immunoenzyme analysis.

Research result. The research has established that a violation of the mechanism of interaction between the hypothalamic system on the background model to the lack of functional state of thyroid gland of stress hormones anterior pituitary-adrenal gland, thyroid status of the adenohypophysis-thyroid gland and the activity of hormones of the system of the anterior pituitary-gonadal, being multidirectional, subject to rapid changes. Along with this, there are no signs of normalization in the changes that occurred in the number of biogenic factors within 21 days after exposure to the applied model. As a result of changes in the amount of catecholamines and indolamines in the hypothalamus and blood, deviations in the hormonal activity of the body also do not normalize. Due to changes in the hormone-synthesizing function of the adenohypophysis during the hypothyroidism model, the release of hormones in the blood changes in different directions.

Therefore, it is advisable to conduct research in the direction of correcting the pathology of the central regulatory mechanism. On the other hand, in people who are susceptible to such pathologies, it is necessary to continue research in the direction of developing ways of correction.

Keywords: Thyroid, hypothalamus, hormone, metal.

C-ŞEKİLLİ KÖK KANALLARININ KARAKTERİSTİĞİ, SINIFLANDIRILMASI VE ENDODONTİK TEDAVİSİNDE OLASI BAŞARISIZLIK SEBEPLERİ

CHARACTERISTICS, CLASSIFICATION AND POSSIBLE CAUSES OF FAILURE IN ENDODONTIC TREATMENT OF C-SHAPED ROOT CANALS

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ÖZET

C-şekilli kök kanal konfigürasyonu mesial ve distal köklerin dentin köprüleri vasıtasıyla dişin bukkal ve lingual yüzeylerinde birleşmesiyle oluşur. En çok alt 2. molar dişlerde görülmekle birlikte, alt çene 1. molar ve üst çene molar dişlerde de nadiren görülebilir. Farklı popülasyonlarda görülme sıklığı %2.7-%52 arasında değişen oranlarda tespit edilmiştir. Bu konfigürasyon, bir bireyde unilateral ya da bilateral olarak gözlemlenebilir. C-şekilli kök kanalları pulpa odasında C şeklinde 180 derecelik bir yay oluşturan bir kanal girişiyle karakterizedir. Bukkal veya lingualde ince ve zayıf dentin duvarları mevcuttur. Ayrıca konfigürasyon kök uzunluğu boyunca değişerek farklılık gösterebilir. Bu nedenle şimdiye kadar literatürde birçok sınıflandırma yapılmıştır. Bu karmaşık kök kanal konfigürasyonu, endodontik tedavi sırasında biyomekanik preparasyon ve obturasyon işlemlerini zorlu hale getirebilir. C-şekilli kök kanallarını tespit etmede, iyi ve farklı açılardan alınmış radyografiler ve konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi gibi ileri görüntüleme teknikleri klinisyene yardımcı olabilir. Bu sunumun amacı, C şekilli kök kanallarında endodontik tedavi prosedürü hakkında bilgi vermek ve en yaygın başarısızlık sebeplerini sunmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: C-şekilli kanal, Konik ışınlı bilgisayarlı tomografi, Kök kanal konfigürasyonu

ABSTRACT

The C-shaped root canal configuration occurs when the mesial and distal roots are joined at the buccal and lingual surfaces of the tooth via dentine bridges. Although it is most common in the mandibular second molars, it can also be seen rarely in the mandibular first molar and maxillary molar teeth. The prevalence in different populations has been found to vary between 2.7% and 52%. This configuration can be observed unilaterally or bilaterally in an individual. C-shaped root canals are characterized by an entrance to the pulp chamber that forms a C-shaped arc with 180-degrees. Moreover, there are thin dentinal walls on the buccal or lingual. Also, the configuration may differ along the root length. For this reason, many classifications have been proposed in the literature so far. This complex root canal configuration can make

biomechanical preparation and obturation procedures challenging during endodontic treatment. Different angled radiographs and advanced imaging techniques such as cone-beam computed tomography can assist the clinician in detecting C-shaped root canals. The aim of this presentation is to provide information about the endodontic treatment procedure in C-shaped root canals and to present the most common causes of failure.

Keywords: C-shaped canal, Cone beam computed tomography, Root canal configuration

BENTONIT VE KUVARS KUMU İKAMELİ PORTLAND ÇİMENTOSU TABANLI NUMUNELERİN MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF BENTONITE AND QUARTZ SAND SUBSTITUTED PORTLAND CEMENT BASED SAMPLES

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ÖZET

Portland Çimento esaslı beton, inşaat sektöründe yaygındır. Portland Çimento üretiminde kireçtaşının kalsinasyonu ve fosil yakıtların yanması nedeniyle SO_2, NO_2, CO_2 gibi zararlı gazlar ve toz partikülleri atmosfere salınır. Portland çimento esaslı malzemelerin üretim sürecinde özellikle çok yoğun CO_2 emisyonu nedeniyle ikame bağlayıcı malzemelerin kullanımı önem kazanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada sadece Portland Çimentosu kullanılarak kontrol karışımı üretilirken, farklı bağlayıcı olarak %40'a varan oranlarda bentonit kullanılmıştır. Bentonit, %10, %20, %30 ve %40 olmak üzere dört farklı oranda kullanılırken, kireçtaşı ve kuvars kumu agregaları karşılaştırmalı olarak değerlendirilmiştir. 10 serinin 7 ve 28 günlük basınç ve eğilme dayanımları incelenmiştir. Ayrıca farklı agregalar ve farklı bağlayıcıların yüksek sıcaklıklara karşı davranışını görmek için 250 ve 750 ^oC sıcaklıklar uygulanmıştır. Ek olarak, yüksek sıcaklık etkilerinden sonra eğilme ve basınç dayanımı sonuçları bulunmuştur. Ayrıca numuneler, 750^oC yüksek sıcaklık etkisinden sonra görsel olarak da incelenmiştir. İnşaat mühendisliği uygulamalarında, bentonit geleneksel olarak diyafram duvar ve temellerinde, tünel açmada, yatay yönlü sondajda ve boru krikosunda tiksotropik, destekleyici ve yağlayıcı olarak kullanılır. Bentonit, viskozitesi ve plastisitesinden dolayı Portland çimentosu harçlarında da kullanılmaktadır. Sonuçlar incelendiğinde, %10 bentonit kullanılması durumunda mukavemet artışları gözlenmiştir. Genel olarak bentonitin bu şekilde ilavesi, çimento harcının mukavemetini ve geçirimsizliğini iyileştirirken ve çimento harçlarının dayanıklılığını arttırırken potansiyel uygulama değerine sahiptir. Yüksek sıcaklık etkisinden sonra numunelerin incelenmesine göre 250^oC'den sonra basınç dayanımında artış olurken, daha yüksek sıcaklıkta dayanım azalmıştır. Ancak mukavemet sonuçlarındaki düşüşe rağmen, numunelerin yüksek sıcaklıktan sonra stabilitesini koruduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Portland Çimentosu, Bentonit, Kuvars Kumu, Yüksek Sıcaklık

ABSTRACT

Portland Cement based concrete is common in the construction industry. In Portland Cement production, harmful gases such as SO_2, NO_2, CO_2 and dust particles are released into the atmosphere due to the calcination of limestone and burning of fossil fuels. The use of substitute binder materials gains importance especially due to the very intense CO_2 emission in the production process of Portland cement based materials. In this study, while producing the control mixture using only Portland Cement, bentonite up to 40% was used as a different binder. While bentonite was used in four different proportions as 10%, 20%, 30% and 40%, limestone and quartz sand were evaluated comparatively as aggregates. The 7 and 28 days

compressive and flexural strengths of 10 series were examined. In addition, temperatures of 250 and 750 ^{o}C were applied to see the behavior of different aggregates and different binders against high temperatures. In addition, flexural and compressive strength results were found after high temperature effects. Also, the samples were also visually inspected after 750°C high temperature effect. In civil engineering applications, bentonite is traditionally used as a thixotropic, supporting and lubricant in diaphragm walls and foundations, tunneling, horizontal directional drilling and pipe jacking. Bentonite is also used in Portland cement and mortars due to its viscosity and plasticity. When the results were examined, in the case of using 10% bentonite, strength increases were observed. In general, the addition of bentonite in this way has potential application value while improving the strength and impermeability of cement mortar and increasing the durability of cement mortars. According to the examination of the samples after the high temperature effect, there was an increase in the compressive strength after 250°C, while the strength decreased at higher temperatures. However, despite the decrease in strength results, it was observed that the samples preserved their stability after high temperature.

Keywords: Portland Cement, Bentonite, Quartz Sand, High Temperature

INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF STEEL AND FIBER REINFORCED RECYCLED COARSE AGGREGATE (RCA) CONCRETE

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ABSTRACT

Finite availability of the natural resources is an alarming extortion for the construction industry and environment. Natural stone aggregates are the major constituents of concrete and their continuous quarries are leading towards the eradication of earth's environment. In context of saving the natural resources, the current study explored an alternate of natural stones aggregates as recycled coarse aggregates (RCA) by way of full replacement in concrete. The compressive, flexural and shear behavior of the steel and fiber reinforced RCA concrete was investigated in detail and results were compared with the control natural aggregates concrete (CNAC). This study indicates that the RCA beams gave a larger failure load (119.3 kN) compared to the CNAC beams (105.5 kN). The addition of steel fibers to both the CNAC and RCA concrete changed the failure mode from shear compression to flexural failure which indicates that the utilization of fibers with RCA concrete can lead to the ductile behavior of reinforced concrete beams.

Keywords: Recycled coarse aggregates (RCA), shear behaviour, flexural failure, shear compression, fiber reinforced concrete

GERİ DÖNÜŞÜMLÜ POLİPROPİLEN KATKILI KOPOLİMERİN SAF BİTÜMÜN İŞLENEBİLİRLİK ÖZELLİKLERİNE ETKİLERİ

THE EFFECTS OF RECYCLED POLYPROPYLENE ADDITIVE COPOLYMER ON THE PROCESSABILITY CHARACTERISTICS OF PURE BITUMEN

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ÖZET

Günümüzde, trafik yüklerindeki artış ve farklı iklim koşulları gibi nedenlere bağlı olarak yol kaplamalarında çeşitli bozulmalar meydana gelmektedir. Kaplamalarının performansını artırmak ve yolun hizmet ömrünü uzatmak amacıyla son yıllarda bitüm ve bitümlü sıcak karışım (BSK) kaplamalar çeşitli katkı malzemeleri ile modifiye edilmektedir. Modifikasyon için özellikle polimer kökenli katkıların kullanımı hızla artmaya devam etmektedir. Ancak kullanılan bazı polimer katkıların kaplama yapım maliyetini arttırabildiği bilinmektedir. Bu sebeple, son yıllarda polimer kökenli olan atık plastiklerin karayolu mühendisliğinde kullanımı artmaya başlamıştır. Bilindiği gibi atık plastikler dayanıklı oldukları için kullanım ömürlerini tamamlasalar bile, doğada bozulmadan uzun yıllar kalabilmekte ve çevre kirliliğine yol açabilmektedirler. Dolayısıyla plastik atık malzemelerinin kaplamanın özelliklerini geliştirmede değerlendirilmesi, cazip ve ekonomik bir seçenek olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, karayolu mühendisliğinde kullanmak için polimer çeşitlerinden biri olan atık Polipropilen (PP) ve atık Metil Metakrilat (MMA) malzemeleri kimyasal işlemlerle kopolimer haline getirilerek bitüm modifikasyonunda kullanılmıştır. Bilindiği gibi bitümler, yol kaplamalarında ağırlık ve hacimce az miktarda bulunmalarına rağmen kaplamaların performansı üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahiptir. Ayrıca bitümün karakteristik özelliklerindeki değişim kaplama performansını doğrudan etkileyebilmektedir. Bu amaçla, B 100/150 penetrasyon sınıfına sahip bitüme ağırlıkça %3, 4, 5 ve 6 oranlarında geri dönüşümden elde edilen kopolimer katkısı ilave edilerek bitümün fiziksel ve işlenebilirlik özellikleri (karıştırma ve sıkıştırma sıcaklığı) üzerindeki etkisi araştırılmıştır. Saf ve modifiye bitümlerin fiziksel özellikleri penetrasyon ve yumuşama noktası deneyleri ile tespit edilmiştir. Bu deney verileri kullanılarak bağlayıcıların sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin bir parametresi olarak kabul edilen penetrasyon indeksi (PI) değerleri de hesaplanmıştır. Ayrıca, saf ve modifiye bitümlerin yüksek sıcaklıklardaki (135°C ve 165°C) işlenebilirlik özellikleri ASTM D 4402 standardına göre Brookfield dönel viskozimetre (RV) deneyi ile tespit edilmiştir. Bu viskozite değerleri kullanılarak bağlayıcıların karıştırma ve sıkıştırma sıcaklıkları belirlenmiştir. Deney sonuçlarına göre, kopolimer ilavesi ile bağlayıcıların penetrasyon değerlerinde düzenli bir

azalma, yumuşama noktası değerlerinde ise düzenli bir artış meydana gelmiştir. Ayrıca, bağlayıcıların sıcaklık hassasiyeti de katkı artışına bağlı olarak azalma göstermiştir. Bununla birlikte, bağlayıcıların 135°C ve 165°C sıcaklıklardaki viskozite değerleri de katkı artışına bağlı olarak yükselmiştir. Ayrıca bağlayıcıların karıştırma ve sıkıştırma sıcaklıklarında saf bitüme göre artış meydana gelmiştir. Bu sonuçlara göre, kopolimer katkısı ile bağlayıcıların kıvamlarında sertleşme meydana geldiği ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düştüğü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkılı bağlayıcıların yüksek sıcaklıklarda tekerlek izi bozulmalarına karşı kullanılabileceği görülmüştür. Ancak, karıştırma ve sıkıştırma sıcaklıklarındaki yükselme bu bağlayıcılar için plentte işlenme esnasında daha fazla enerji harcanabileceğini göstermekle birlikte, atık malzemelerin kaplamada kullanımının göstereceği olumlu etki ve ekonomiye sağlayacağı katma değer düşünüldüğünde faydalı olacağı değerlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Modifiye Bitüm, Polipropilen, Metil Metakrilat, Viskozite

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, due to reasons such as increase in traffic loads and different climatic conditions, various deteriorations occur in road pavements. Bitumen and hot mix asphalt (HMA) coatings have been modified with various additives in recent years in order to increase the performance of the coatings and extend the service life of the road. The use of polymer-based additives for modification continues to increase rapidly. However, it is known that some polymer additives used can increase the cost of coating construction. For this reason, the use of polymer-based waste plastics in highway engineering has started to increase in recent years. As it is known, even if waste plastics have completed their useful life because they are durable, they can remain in nature for many years without deterioration and can cause environmental pollution. Therefore, utilizing plastic waste materials in improving the properties of the coating is considered as an attractive and economical option. In this study, waste Polypropylene (PP) and waste Methyl Methacrylate (MMA) materials, one of the polymer types for use in highway engineering, were converted into copolymer by chemical processes and used in bitumen modification. As it is known, bitumens have a significant effect on the performance of pavements although they are present in small amounts in terms of weight and volume in road pavements. In addition, the change in the characteristics of bitumen can directly affect the coating performance. For this purpose, by adding a copolymer additive obtained from recycling in proportions of 3, 4, 5 and 6% by weight to bitumen with B 100/150 penetration class, its effect on the physical and workability properties (mixing and compression temperature) of the bitumen was investigated. The physical properties of pure and modified bitumen were determined by penetration and softening point tests. Penetration index (PI) values, which are considered as a parameter of the temperature sensitivity of the binders, were also calculated using these experimental data. In addition, the workability properties of pure and modified bitumen at high temperatures (135 °C and 165 °C) were determined by Brookfield rotational viscometry (RV) test according to ASTM D 4402 standard. The mixing and compression temperatures of the binders were determined using these viscosity values. According to the experimental results, a regular decrease in the penetration values of the binders and a regular increase in the softening point values occurred with the addition of copolymer. In addition, the temperature sensitivity of the binders decreased due to the increase in the additive. However, the viscosity values of the binders at 135 °C and 165 °C temperatures also increased due to

the additive increase. In addition, the mixing and compression temperatures of the binders have increased compared to pure bitumen. According to these results, it has been observed that with the copolymer additive, the consistency of the binders is hardened and the temperature sensitivity decreases, therefore, copolymer added binders can be used against the deterioration of the track marks at high temperatures. However, although the increase in mixing and compression temperatures indicates that more energy can be consumed during processing in the plant for these binders, it is considered to be beneficial considering the positive effect of the use of waste materials in the coating and the added value to the economy.

Keywords: Modified Bitumen, Polypropylene, Methyl Methacrylate, Viscosity

PERSPEKTİFTE DÖRDÜNCÜ KAÇIŞ NOKTASI

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Özet

Resim ve grafik sanatları, insanlık tarihinin erken zamanlarında, mağara duvarlarında görülen ilk örneklerinden başlayarak günümüz modern resim sanatı haline dönüşme süreci içerisinde sayısız kırılma noktası barındırmaktadır. Gelişim süreci içerisinde çok sayıda sanat disipliniyle etkileşim içine girmesine rağmen en köklü ve etkili ilişkisini fotoğraf sanatı ve foto grafik görüntüleme yöntemleriyle yaşamaktadır.

Fotoğrafın icadı 19. yüzyılın başlarına dayanmasına karşın, foto grafik bakış açısının resim sanatı üzerine olan etkisi camera obscura (karanlık oda) ve pinhole (iğne deliği) görüntü oluşturma yöntemlerine kadar dayanmaktadır.

İnsan gözünün algılama sınırları doğal olarak sanatçı için de konusunu algılama ve yorumlama sınırlarını belirlemektedir. Özellikle resim sanatı söz konusu olduğunda göz vasıtasıyla algılanan evren doğrudan ortaya çıkacak olan eseri etkilemesine rağmen fotoğraflama tekniklerinin sağladığı imkanlar sayesinde farklı bir bakış açısına da kavuşmuştur.

Ressam kendi gözünün; görüş açısı, alan derinliği, netlik mesafesi gibi sınırlamalarından bağımsız olarak eserlerini üretebilecek perspektife de kavuşmuştur. Bu perspektife kavuşmasını sağlayan durum ise dört kaçış noktalı perspektifin kullanılmaya başlamasıdır.

Perspektif kavramı çoğunlukla birçok kaynakta üç noktalı kaçışa kadar anlatılmaktadır. Bunun sebebi ise insan gözünün üç nokta dışında görüş açısının bulunmamasından kaynaklıdır. Ancak grafik sanatlarda illüstratif çalışmalarda dördüncü ve üzeri kaçış noktalarına ihtiyacın duyulması önemlidir.

Günümüzde dördüncü ve üzeri kaçış noktalarını kullanan sanatçı nadirdir. Bunun sebebi ise kavram ile ilgili net bir yayının olmaması ve örneklerinin fazlaca bulunmamasıdır.

Bu sebeple bu çalışma birçok sanatçıya yol gösterici bir nitelik taşıyacak olup illüstratif çalışmalarda dördüncü kaçış noktasının kullanımı yaygınlaştırılabilecektir. Dördüncü boyut genellikle eğri çizgi perspektifi olarakta bilinmektedir. Bazı kaynaklarda ise şişik perspektif olarakta anılmaktadır. Bunun sebebi ise kaçış noktaları arasındaki koordinat çizgilerinin eğik olmasından kaynaklıdır.İnsan gözü resimlerde ve illüstrasyonlarda nesneleri algılamak ve kompozisyonu çözümleme ihtiyacı duymaktadır. Bu sebeple yapılan resimleri ve illüstrasyonların insan algısı doğrultusunda belirli bir kural dizini çerçevesinde yapılması önemlidir. Resimde perspektifin kullanılması bu sebeple 15. Yüzyılda ortaya çıkmış ve günümüzde halen geçerliliğini korumaktadır.

Perspektif bir matematik kuralı gibi resmin ya da illüstrasyonun temelini oluşturmaktadır. Genel olarak sanat içerisinde perspektif kavramı üç kaçış noktasına kadar kullanılmaktadır. Literatür incelendiğinde sanat kitapları tarandığında hep üç kaçış noktasına kadar çizimlerden bahsedilmektedir.

Dört ve daha üzeri kaçış noktasına sahip perspektif algısı ile çizilen resimler ya da oluşturulan illüstrasyonlar insan gözüne en yakın algıyı oluşturmaktadır. Dört ve üzeri kaçış noktalarının kullanılması ayrıca insan gözünün görmesi konusunda imkansız denilebilecek alanların oluşturulmasını da sağlamaktadır.

Dört noktaya sahip bir perspektif eğrisel olarak iki noktalı perspektifin eşdeğeridir. Dört noktalı perspektif tekniği iki noktalı perspektif gibi dikey bir çizgiyi ufuk çizgisi şeklinde kullanılabilmektedir. Ayrıca bununla birlikte hem solucan hem de kuş bakışı görünüm oluşturulabilmektedir. Dört noktalı perspektifte bir ufuk çizgisi boyunca eşit aralıklarla yerleştirilmiş dört nokta kullanılmaktadır. Tüm dikey çizgiler ufuk çizgisine dik yapılırken dikey çizgiler dört ufuk noktasının her biri boyunca 90 derecelik bir açıyla yapılmış bir çizgi üzerinde bir pusula seti kullanılarak oluşturulmaktadır.

Dört ve üzerinde kaçış noktasına sahip perspektif çalışmaları insan gözüne yakın algılar oluşturmakta ve bu durum balık gözüne benzetilmektedir. Çünkü alınan dördüncü nokta ile birlikte doğrusal olan perspektif çizgileri eğrileşmekte ve bu da daha fazla alanın görülmesini ve nesnelerin şişikleşmesini sağlamaktadır. Bu açıdan dört noktalı perspektif ile çizilen nesne dört farklı yönden de görülmeye çalışılmaktadır. Bunun daha fazla kullanım bulduğu alan illüstratif çalışmalardır. Ancak günümüzde dört ve üzeri perspektif kullanan sanatçı sayısı oldukça azdır.

Bu çalışma ile birlikte dört e üzeri kaçış noktasına sahip perspektif kullanımının önemi sanat dünyasına aktarılmaya çalışılacak ve önemi ile birlikte kullanım şekillerinden bahsedilecektir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Perspektif, Dört Kaçış Noktalı Perspektif, Algı

THE FOURTH ESCAPE POINT IN THE PERSPECTIVE

Abstract

Painting and graphic arts contain numerous breaking points in the process of transforming into modern painting art starting from the first examples seen on cave walls in the early times of human history. Although it interacts with many art disciplines during its development process, it lives its most radical and effective relationship with photography art and photographic imaging methods.

Although the invention of photography dates back to the early 19th century, the effect of the photographic perspective on the art of painting goes back to the camera obscura (dark room) and pinhole (pinhole) image creation methods.

The limits of perception of the human eye naturally determine the limits of perception and interpretation for the artist as well. Especially when the art of painting is concerned, although the universe perceived by the eye directly affects the work that will emerge, it has gained a different perspective thanks to the possibilities provided by the photography techniques.The painter's own eye; He also gained a perspective to produce his works independently of his limitations such as angle of view, depth of field, distance of clarity. The situation that enabled him to attain this perspective is the introduction of four point perspective.

The concept of perspective is mostly described in many sources up to three point escape. The reason for this is that the human eye does not have a viewing angle other than three points. However, it is important to need fourth and higher escape points in illustrative works in graphic arts.Today, the artist who uses the fourth and higher escape points is rare. The reason for this is that there is no clear publication about the concept and there are not many examples.

For this reason, this work will be a guide for many artists, and the use of the fourth escape point in illustrative works will be widespread. The fourth dimension is also known as curved

line perspective. In some sources, it is also referred to as inflated perspective. The reason for this is that the coordinate lines between the escape points are inclined.

The human eye needs to perceive objects and analyze the composition in paintings and illustrations. For this reason, it is important that the paintings and illustrations are made within the framework of a certain set of rules in line with human perception. For this reason, the use of perspective in painting emerged in the 15th century and is still valid today.

Perspective forms the basis of painting or illustration like a mathematical rule. In general, the concept of perspective is used in art up to three escape points. When the literature is examined, when the art books are scanned, drawings are always mentioned up to three escape points.Paintings or illustrations drawn with a perspective perception with four or more escape points create the closest perception to the human eye. The use of four or more escape points also enables the creation of areas that can be considered impossible for the human eye to see.

A four-point perspective is curvilinearly equivalent to two-point perspective. The four-point perspective technique can be used as a vertical line as a horizon line, like two-point perspective. In addition, both worm and bird's eye view can be created. Four-point perspective uses four points evenly spaced along a horizon. All vertical lines are made perpendicular to the horizon, while vertical lines are created using a compass set on a line made at an angle of 90 degrees along each of the four vanishing points.

Perspective studies with four or more escape points create perceptions close to the human eye and this situation is compared to a fish eye. Because with the fourth point taken, the perspective lines that are linear become curved and this allows more areas to be seen and the objects to become inflated. In this respect, the object drawn with a four-point perspective is tried to be seen from all four different directions. The area where this finds more use is illustrative works. However, today, the number of artists using four or more perspectives is quite low.

With this study, the importance of using perspective with four or more escape points will be tried to be transferred to the art world and its importance and usage patterns will be mentioned.

Key Words: Perspective, Four Point Perspective, Perception

EVALUATION OF INTERFACE SHEAR BEHAVIOR BETWEEN SOIL AND PVC GEOMEMBRANE WITH LARGE SCALE DIRECT SHEAR TESTS

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ABSTRACT

Geosynthetics are one of the most important products that show improvement when it comes to innovative materials in the construction industry. They are effective construction material for many applications, including landfills, building foundations, tunnels, pipelines, ponds, and dams. However, their behavior with the surfaces they interact with should be examined in detail for geosynthetics to perform their functions effectively. The interfaces formed between soil-geosynthetic can create potential shearing surfaces as they have lower values than the shear strength displayed by the soils themselves. In this study, interface shear behavior between polyvinyl chloride (PVC) geomembrane and different types of soil was investigated. Two different soil types were used; one of them is crushed sand used as filling material in constructions. The other is sand/bentonite mixture (80% - 20%) used in municipal solid waste landfills. The PVC geomembrane used in the study is 1.5 mm thick. The interface shear strength parameters were determined with a large-scale direct shear test with a shear box of 100 x 100 x 40 mm dimensions. The experiments were first carried out with only the soils, the shear strength and the internal friction angles of the soils were obtained. Then a concrete block was placed in the lower box and the geomembrane was glued onto the concrete block with strong glue. The soil was placed on the upper box and thus the soil – geomembrane interface was assigned as the shear surface. In order to examine the behavior of geomembranes under different normal stresses, three different normal stress classes were selected. These normal stress classes are low (12.25 – 24.5 – 49 kPa), medium (49 – 98 – 196 kPa), and high (196 – 392 – 784 kPa). The large-scale direct shear test results showed that cohesion values were higher than the adhesion values for all samples. For crushed sand, internal friction angles were higher than the interface friction angles. But sand/bentonite mixture, internal friction angles were lower than the interface friction angles. The cohesion (adhesion) decrement decreased with normal stress increasing. Change in the internal (interface) friction angle was not affected by the normal stress class.

Keywords: Geomembrane, geosynthetic, large scale direct shear, shear strength

AFET RİSK VE ÇOKLU RİSK KAPSAMINDA GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLEN ULUSAL VE ULUSLARARASI PROJELER

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF DISASTER RISK AND MULTI-RISK STUDIES

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ÖZET

Afet tehlikesi afete neden olabilecek bütün olay veya olguları ifade etmektedir. Afet zarar görebilirliği; canlıların, sistem ya da mal varlığının afet tehlikesinin olumsuz etkilerine maruz kalabilmesi durumudur. Afet riski ise afet tehlikesi ile zarar görebilirliğinin bileşimi ile ortaya çıkar. Yani herhangi bir yerde afete neden olabilecek bir olayın gerçekleşmesi durumunda risk elemanlarının ne kadar zarar görebileceği ile ilgili öngörü afet riskini ifade etmektedir. Birden fazla riskin eş zamanlı veya ardalanmalı olarak ortaya çıkması durumu ise çoklu afet riskini ortaya çıkarır. Afet riskinin belirlenmesi için yapılacak çalışmalar belirli bir sistematik süreç içerisinde yürütülmektedir. Gerek afet tehlike ve zarar görebilirlik unsurlarının çok boyutlu olması, gerekse birden çok bilim dalının katkısını içeriyor olması gibi nedenlerle, afet riski ve çoklu risk çalışmaları çeşitli projeler dâhilinde birçok kurumun işbirliğiyle yürütülmektedir. Çalışmada afet, çoklu afet riski kavramları anlatılarak, yapılan/yapılmakta olan ulusal veya uluslararası afet çoklu risk çalışma örnekleri tanıtılmıştır. Afet risk ve çoklu risk çalışmaları kapsamında uluslararası düzeyde elde edilen ürün veya çıktılar irdelenerek, ilgili projelere olabilecek katkıları veya etkilerinden bahsedilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Afet Riski, Çoklu Afet Riski, Risk Projesi

ABSTRACT

Disaster hazard refers to all events or phenomena that can cause disaster. Disaster vulnerability; It is the situation in which a community, system or property can be exposed to the adverse effects of disaster hazard. Disaster risk occurs with the combination of disaster hazard and vulnerability. In other words, the prediction about how much the risk elements could be damaged in the event that could cause a disaster anywhere, refers to the disaster risk. The occurrence of more than one risk simultaneously or successively reveals the risk of multiple disasters. Studies to determine disaster risk are carried out within a certain systematic process. Disaster risk and multiple risk studies are carried out in cooperation with many institutions within various projects in Turkey and abroad, due to the fact that disaster hazard and vulnerability are multi-dimensional and include the contribution of more than one discipline. In the study, the concepts of disaster risk and multiple disaster risks were explained, and examples of national and international disaster risk and multiple disaster risk studies projects were introduced. The outputs obtained within risk and multiple-risk studies projects were mentioned.

Keywords: Disaster Risk, Multiple Disaster Risk, Risk Project

KANSERLERİN ERKEN VE GEÇ EVRE SINIFLANDIRMASINDA KULLANILAN MAKİNE ÖĞRENME YÖNTEMLERİ ÜZERİNDE İNCELEME

REVIEW ON MACHINE LEARNING METHODS USED IN EARLY- AND LATE-STAGE CLASSIFICATION OF CANCERS

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ÖZET

Hastalığın şiddeti genellikle tümör evresi tarafından ölçülür. Bu nedenle, hastalık evresinin ilerlemesinde önemli bir rol oynayan yolların belirlenmesi büyük ilgi çekmektedir. Farklı kanserlerin altta yatan mekanizmalarında benzerlikler olduğu göz önüne alındığında, genomik verilerdeki önemli korelasyona ek olarak, genomik verilerin bu yönlerini dikkate alabilen makine öğrenme yöntemlerine ihtiyaç vardır. Ayrıca, moleküler yollardan oluşan bir koleksiyonla birlikte birden çok kanser grubunu incelemek için makine öğrenimini kullanmak, bilgi elde etmek için bir fırsat yaratır.

Makine öğrenimi (ML), veri madenciliği ve tahmine dayalı analitikteki birçok sorunu çözmek için güçlü bir tekniktir. Yüksek verimli teknoloji sürekli artan biyolojik veriler ürettiğinden, makine öğreniminin biyoinformatik alanında önemli potansiyele sahip olacağına inanmaktadırlar. Bu makalede, kanserlerin erken ve geç evre sınıflandırmasında kullanılan makine öğrenimi algoritmalarını ve koşullarını ayrıntılı olarak özetledik ve şu anda farklı bakış açıları ve veri analizi zorluklarından örnekler listesi sunduk.

Anahtar kelime: Erken ve geç evre kanser, Makine öğrenme, SVM, RF, MKL;

ABSTRACT

The severity of the disease is usually measured by the tumor stage. Therefore, it is of great interest to identify pathways that play an important role in the progression of the disease stage. Given that there are similarities in the underlying mechanisms of different cancers, in addition to the significant correlation in genomic data, there is a need for machine learning methods that can take these aspects of genomic data into account. Also, using machine learning to study multiple cancer groups together with a collection of molecular pathways creates an opportunity to gain knowledge.

Machine learning (ML) is a powerful technique for solving many of the problems in data mining and predictive analytics. They believe that machine learning will have significant potential in the field of bioinformatics, as high-throughput technology produces ever-increasing biological data. In this article, we have detailed the machine learning algorithms and conditions used in the early and late stage classification of cancers and presented a list of examples from the different perspectives and data analysis challenges currently.

Keyword: Early and late stage cancer, Machine learning, SVM, RF, MKL;

BULANIK MANTIK VE COĞRAFİ BİLGİ SİSTEMLERİ KULLANARAK RİZE İLİ FINDIKLI İLÇESİ'NDE SEL TEHLİKE DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

THE ASSESSMENT OF FLOOD HAZARD USING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND FUZZY LOGIC TECHNIQUES IN FINDIKLI DISTRICT OF RIZE PROVINCE IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Türkiye'nin Doğu Karadeniz Bölümü sahip olduğu iklim özellikleri ile yıl boyunca bol yağış almaktadır. Rize'nin Fındıklı ilçesinde olduğu gibi arazi yapısının da çok engebeli ve eğimli olması nedeniyle, yağışlar aniden sağanağa dönüşerek sel oluşumuna sebebiyet verebilmektedir. Ortaya çıkan sel olayı sonucunda can ve mal kaybı yaşanabilirken, bu afetin ortaya çıkardığı psikolojik etkinin ortadan kaldırılması için uzun yıllar geçmesi gerekmektedir. Bu olumsuz etkilerin ortadan kaldırılabilmesi için bu tür afetlerin görülmesinden önce afet tehlike alanlarının ortaya çıkarılmasına dair çalışmalara ihtiyaç bulunmaktadır. Böylelikle afet tehlikesinin etkileyebileceği alanlar belirlenip afet zarar azaltma çalışmalarının yapılabilmesi kolaylaşabilecektir.

Çalışmada; Rize İli Fındıklı İlçesine ait eğim, yükselti, arazi kullanımı, drenaj yoğunluğu ve toprak grupları gibi sel tehlike faktörleri ele alınarak sel tehlike analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sel tehlike faktörlerinin bir arada değerlendirilmesi için normalleştirme işlemine ihtiyaç bulunmaktadır. Tehlike faktörlerinin normalleştirme işlemleri için CBS teknikleri ve bulanık mantık yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Her bir sel tehlike faktörü ve alt gruplarının bulanık üyelikleri yapılan literatür çalışmasına göre CBS ortamında belirlenmiştir. Tehlike faktörü üyelikleri belirlenip atandıktan sonra tehlike haritasının elde edilmesi için bulanık bindirme işlemi yapılmıştır. Böylelikle sel tehlike değeri elde edilmiştir. Bu değerler doğal sınıflama yöntemi ile sınıflandırılmıştır. Sonuç olarak çok yüksek ve yüksek sel tehlikesi sınıfları ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre araştırma alanının büyük bölümü sel tehlikesi altında bulunmaktadır. Çok yüksek ve yüksek sel tehlikeli olarak belirlenen alanlar, farklı analizlerle karşılaştırılıp teyit edilmeli ve bu alanlarda gerekli fizibilite çalışmaları ile yapıların zarar görebilirlik durumları belirlenmelidir. Bu sayede afet gerçekleşmesinden önce ortaya çıkabilecek zararlar minimize edilebilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sel Tehlikesi Değerlendirmesi, Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri, Bulanık Mantık

ABSTRACT

The Eastern Black Sea Region in Turkey meets with abundant rainfall throughout the year with the climatic characteristics this region has. Due to the fact that the land structure is very rugged and inclined, these rainfalls can sometimes turn into a sudden downpour and cause flooding in Findikli District of Rize Province as example. While significant loss of life and property may occur as a result of the resulting flood event, it takes many years to eliminate the psychological impact of this disaster. In order to eliminate these negative effects, studies are needed to reveal disaster hazardous areas before such disasters appear. In this way, it will be easier to identify areas that may be affected by disaster hazard and to conduct disaster mitigation studies with such studies.

In the study, flood hazard analysis was carried out by considering flood hazard factors such as slope, elevation, land use, drainage density, soil groups, aspect, rainfall intensity belonging to Fındıklı District of Rize Province. Normalization process is needed to overlay the flood hazard factors. GIS techniques and fuzzy logic memberships have been used for normalization of hazard factors. The fuzzy memberships of each flood hazard factor and its sub-groups were determined according to the literature study and assigned in the GIS environment. After the hazard factor memberships were determined and assigned, the fuzzy overlay process was used to obtain the hazard map. Thus, the flood hazard values were obtained and these values were classified using the natural classification method. As a result, very high and high flood hazard classes have been revealed. According to the findings obtained from the research, most of the research area is under the hazard of flooding. After very high and high flood hazardous areas were confirmed with other methods, the vulnerability of the structures should be determined to minimize before the disaster by carrying out the necessary feasibility studies.

Keywords: Flood Hazard Assessment, Geographic Information Systems, Fuzzy Logic

TRACER TRANSPORT SYSTEM AND DARCIAN VELOCİTİES BEHAVİOR İN LOW-PERMEABILITY SOIL MEDIA

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ABSTRACT

This study was focused on the development and analysis of solute transport experiments in low-permeability soil media (LPSM) on a small scale. The primary purpose was to analyze the flow velocities and solute transport (NaCl) characteristics under different conditions in clay soil columns. The experimental results show that the hydraulic conductivity value depends on the clay soil structure and it might also because of changed by the contaminants in the leaching process. The decline of soil permeability occurred when switching from the tracer introduction period to the tracer flushing period and then stabilized after a long time of flushing. Darcian velocity (q) leads to a decrease with time because of the change of soil permeability that might be caused by the clay dispersion and swelling in the saline water. The observed solute BTCs data reflects relatively regular distributions at most of the observed points. With the increase in time, the relative concentration increases up to certain limits beyond which the relative concentration decreases and becomes stable after a certain time. At such times, the Darcian velocities have also been stabilized. All reported concentrations are relative to the concentrations applied at the soil surfaces (C/C_0) and less than or equal to 1.

Keywords: Low- Permeability Soil; Darcian Velocities; Relative Concentration

ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN OCCURING VARIOUS KINDS OF DISEASES

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, one of the biggest calamities in the society is appearing different new diseases, as well as their spreading areals. As a result of a number of researches, the main reason of all these problems is environmental pollution. Soil, water and air are in close contact with one another, pollution of one of these components also affects others and spreads throughout the world. For example, the main source of cancer, which is now impossible to prevent, is the contamination of water bodies by various chemicals. In addition, contamination of water bodies can lead to the emergence of a number of other diseases such as minamata, itai-itai, ebola, diarrhea and others. Air and soil pollution are also major factors in the emergence of diseases. For the best future, we need to protect the environment from pollution in a maximum degree and clean the polluted ecology. Society began to influence the environment in different ways since it has formulated. These effects became intensified more and as a result, different global problems appeared. So, according to the statistics of World Health Organization, population's health depends 50% on lifestyles, 20% on genetic factors, 10% on health organization and 20% on the environment. But while considering lifestyles include food and the majority of food products are of agriculture type, it is evidently seen how ecological problems affect human's health. As ecological problems increased, new kinds of different diseases appeared and disseminating areals of existing diseases expanded. For instance, we can show AIDS that has appeared lately, pig flu, bird flu and others as an example. At the same time, cancer which was considered as a rare disease in those periods, was massively increased in the XIX-XX centuries. So, for the best future and world, we need to bring up healthy generation. In order to cultivate healthy generation and to decrease the per cent of diseases to minimum, we should protect the environment from pollution in a maximum degree and clean the polluted ecology.

Keywords: Diseases, Environment, Pollution, Water, Soil, Air

KONUT TİPİ SOBALARDA PELET VE KÖMÜR YAKITLARI KULLANIMININ ISIL PERFORMANS VE EMİSYON AÇISINDAN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF USING PELLET AND COAL FUELS IN RESİDENTIAL-TYPE STOVES IN TERMS OF THERMAL PERFORMANCE AND EMISSIONS

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda konutlarda ısınma amaçlı pelet yakıtı kullanımı gittikçe yaygınlaşmakta olup bu yakıtları verimli bir şekilde yakabilen otomatik beslemeli kazan ve soba imalatları yapılmaktadır. Bölgesel veya merkezi ısıtma sistemlerinin bulunmadığı ve doğalgazın ulaşmadığı mekanlarda bireysel ısıtma sistemi olarak elle yakılan sobalar yaygın bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır. Elle yakılan kovalı ve kovasız tip sobalarda yakıt olarak genellikle kömür ve odun kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada elle yakılan otomatik beslemesiz konut tipi sobalarda pelet yakıtı kullanımı ısıl performans ve emisyonlar açısından deneysel olarak incelenmiştir. Piyasada satışı mevcut olan kovalı tip sobalarda pelet kullanımının TS 4900 EN 13248 standardına göre deneyleri yapılarak ısıl performansları incelenmiştir. Pelet, ithal kömür ve pelet-ithal kömür karışımlarının yakılması sonucu elde edilen ölçümler ile ölçümlerden hesaplanan verimler karşılaştırılmıştır.

TS_4900_EN_13240 standardına göre sobaların verimleri; verim değerleri %50-60 olanlar sınıf 3, %60-70 olanlar sınıf 2 ve verimi %70'ten büyük olanlar sınıf 1 olarak sınıflandırılmıştır. Yapılan deneyler sonucunda soba verimleri %50'nin altında kalmaktadır. Soba verimlerini düşük olması yakıtların verimsiz bir şekilde yakılmasına ve çevreye zararlı kirletici gazların atılmasına neden olmaktadır. Her bir soba için kullanılan yakıtlara göre kıyaslama yapıldığında pelet yakıtı ile yapılan deneylerde soba veriminin azaldığı görülmektedir. Pelet yakılması ile yapılan deneylerde baca gazı sıcaklığı ve CO emisyon değerlerinin yüksek çıkması verimin düşmesine neden olmaktadır. Pelet yakıtındaki uçucu madde miktarının yüksek olması nedeniyle baca gazı sıcaklığı ve CO emisyon değerleri yüksek çıkmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pelet, Isıl Performans, Emisyonlar

ABSTRACT

In recent years, the use of pellet fuel for heating purposes has become increasingly widespread and automatic feed boilers and stoves are produced which can burn these fuels efficiently. In the places where there is no regional or central heating system and natural gas does not reach, the stoves which are burned manually as the individual heating system are widely used. Coal and wood are generally used as fuel in the bucket-free stoves. In this study, the use of pellet fuel in manually-loaded and non-automatic fed stoves are investigated

experimentally in terms of thermal performance and emissions. The performance of pellets in bucket type stoves available in the market was investigated to TS 4900 EN 13248 and their thermal performance. The results obtained from the burning of pellets, imported coal and pellet-imported coal mixtures were compared to the numerically calculated data.

The efficiency of the stoves according to TS_4900_EN_13240 standard; 50-60% are class 3, 60-70% are class 2, and 70% or more is class 1. As a result of the experiments, the stove efficiency remains below 50%. Low stove efficiency causes inefficient combustion of fuels and the disposal of polluting gases which are harmful to the environment. When compared with the fuels used for each stove, it is seen that the stove efficiency is lower in the experiments performed with pellet fuel. In the experiments of burning pellets, the high flue gas temperature and CO emission values cause the efficiency to decrease. Due to the high amount of volatile substances in the pellet fuel, the flue gas temperature and CO emission values are high.

Keywords: Pellet, Thermal Performance, Emissions

THE INVESTIGATION REGARDING THE USAGE OF SUB SIZED SPECIMEN TO DETERMINE THE FRACTURE TOUGHNESS OF MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

The Gurson–Tvergaard–Needleman (GTN) model is widely used to predict the failure of materials such as pipeline based on lab specimens. The GTN model is based on ductile fracture's micro-mechanical behavior, containing void nucleation, growth, and coalescence.

The Gurson–Tvergaard–Needleman (GTN) model is a robust tool used in the nuclear industry and research areas. The use of the model is based mainly on the determination of GTN parameters.

ASTM E1820 contains the Standard Test Method for Measurement of Fracture Toughness. In some situations and with various constraints, it is not easy to use the standards size specimens.

The purpose of this study is to show how the sub sized specimen could be used as another alternative to determine the fracture toughness instead of using the standards specimen.

The GTN model will also be used in the case of sub-sized specimens to study its efficiency to predict materials' failure.

Keywords: GTN, Sub sized specimen, Fracture toughness.

IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT FOR TURKISH FLOATING STORAGE REGASIFICATION UNITS (FSRU)

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ABSTRACT

Recently, as a growing and developing economy, Turkey seeks solutions to several problems that have not been solved for years and become increasingly chronic, with the opportunities offered by its existing potential and internal dynamics for sustainable economic growth and development. The growing economy and developing socioeconomic structure increase the need for energy. Turkey has taken strong steps with recent investments in the energy field and it continues to take. Significant national investments have been made for gas exploration, extraction and storage of both land and sea sources, and the effort of our country to gain power in the energy field is obvious.

Turkey's current account deficit turning to import to ensure energy needs constitute the largest item on energy imports. Here, especially the volatility in oil & gas prices and thus the volatility in the exchange rate threaten the economic security by shaking the costs of energy compositions and macroeconomic targets. With the national energy policies formed by the Ministry of Energy on the nationalization of the energy resources and production-oriented policies, it is taking essential steps for the Turkish nation. However, Turkey does not have sufficient trained personnel and professional staff for each stage of marine oil and gas production. This deficiency can be overcome by performing planned, determined and sustainable works and with the competent staff.

The Brazilian national company Petrobras, which was established in the same year with TPAO, today provides experienced local personnel are self-sufficient at every stage of oil production, and still has foreign companies and employees in the waters of Brazilian State. Likewise, Angola has trained its local personnel together with foreign personnel over the years and is implementing the project of transformation into local personnel.

At the beginning of this study, general information about FSRU and LNG storage will be given. Also, important investments in these areas will be mentioned. Then, the contribution of working with local personnel to the national economy and the importance of supply security will be mentioned. Finally, how nationalization can be done for FSRU is specified.

Keywords: FSRU ,Offshore, LNG,

LIBRARY WEB SITES IN PAKISTAN: CONTENT ANALYSIS OF UNIVERSITY WEBSITES BETWEEN (2009 – 2020)

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ABSTRACT

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to investigate university library web sites in Pakistan, to analyse their content body, structure, navigational strengths, and weaknesses and to give recommendations for developing better web sites and quality assessment studies. Design/methodology/approach – Survey of web sites of 216 university libraries in Pakistan based on a checklist.

Findings – University libraries in Pakistan have developed web sites over the past decade. No directory is available to locate library web sites and limited scholarly literature has been written on this topic in Pakistan. The variation standards for content selection were considered in developing library web sites. Research limitations/implications – This research includes web sites of public and private sector university libraries in Pakistan. Web sites with at least one independent page on a parent organisation's web site are included.

Originality/value – This study is based on the study of "S Qutub and K. Mahmood' appeared in 2009. The findings of this paper will be helpful in improving library web sites.

Keywords: Worldwide web, Internet, University libraries, Pakistani universities libraries, Library content

A RISK ANALYSIS APPROACH FOR OFFSHORE WIND TURBINES

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ABSTRACT

There is a rising for using clean energy worldwide. Wind turbines turn out to be a proper decision to meet a certain part of the need for energy. Nowadays, wind farms are supposed to produce approximately 17 to 39 times the power it consumes, which is more effective when contrasted with a different energy, such as coal or nuclear power. Fundamentally, there are two major options for wind energy, offshore and onshore. Offshore wind turbines are built about 10-40 km away from the coast of the continental shelf area. Contrasting the offshore and onshore wind turbines, offshore winds will stream on high speed, which allows the turbines to deliver greater power. In any case, offshore structures tend to come with higher failure rates, lower reliability, and higher operation and maintenance costs. With the advancement of wind turbines in far-off areas, the requirement for a proficient tool to find out, restrict, or keep away from the risk of failures increases its significance.

Failure mode and effects analysis (FMEA) used broadly for designing procedure for planning, identifying and removing potential or known framework failures. Failure modes in the FMEA are assessed by three components as severity (S), the probability of occurrence (O), and the difficulty of detection (D). Using these variables, and a risk-priority-number (RPN) is calculated. The RPN assists the FMEA group to determine the parts or subsystems that need priority actions for development.

In this study, traditional RPN calculation will be determined using different techniques to obtain more realistic data. Although, traditional FMEA is likely the most famous tool for reliability and failure mode analysis in wind turbine systems, there are a few limitations are related to its execution in offshore wind farms. As an example, the failure of information obtained from the SCADA (Supervisory control and data acquisition) system, inspectors, vibration sensors could be displayed. On the other hand, because of the novelty of industry, it is difficult or sometimes even impossible for experts to evaluate the three risk factors that mentioned above, and those risk factors have the same importance is another issue. In this paper, a better way will be displayed with the assisting of other relevant methods that will lead to more accurate and reliable data for the effective and precise risk assessment process.

Keywords: Offshore Wind Turbines, Failure Mode and Effects Analysis, Risk Priority Number, Risk Analysis.

YURTİÇİ YÜK TAŞIMACILIĞINDA TAŞIMA MODLARININ İNSAN GÜVENLİĞİ AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATİON OF TRANSPORT MODES İN DOMESTİC FREİGHT TRANSPORT İN TERMS OF HUMAN SAFETY

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ÖZET

Günümüzde her alanda insan güvenliği önemlidir. Yük taşımacılığında insan güvenliğine verilen önem de giderek artmaktadır. Fakat önlemler ve yaptırımlar artmış olsa da yük taşımacılığı yapan araçlarda meydana gelen kaza ve insan ölümlerinin sayısına bakıldığında tam anlamıyla başarı sağlanamadığı görülmektedir. Yük taşımacılığında kullanılan taşıma modlarının tamamında kazalar meydana gelmekte ve bunun sonucunda yaşamını kaybeden insanlar olmaktadır. Bu insan ölümlerini bitirmek ya da en aza indirmek için çeşitli önlemler ve sınırlamalar alınmalıdır. Bu alınabilecek önlemlerden bir tanesi taşımacılığı insan ölüm oranı yüksek olan taşıma modundan alternatif taşıma moduna yönlendirmektir. Ancak bunu yaparken taşımacılığa etki eden birçok kriteri değerlendirmek gerekmektedir. Bunun için ise öncelikle durum tespiti yapılmalı ve buna göre önlemler alınmalıdır.

Bu çalışma da ilk olarak taşıma modlarına göre yapılan yurtiçi yük taşımacılığı miktarı ve bu taşımalarda meydana gelen insan ölümlerinin sayısı incelenmiştir. Ülkemizde yurtiçi yük taşımacılığında en yoğun kullanılan taşıma modu karayolu ve ikinci olarak demiryoludur. Kaza oranı ve insan ölüm sayısı da en fazla karayolunda yaşanmaktadır. En az insan ölüm oranları boru hattı taşımacılığı, havayolu taşımacılığı ve denizyolu taşımacılığında yaşanmaktadır. Ancak bu yollardan deniz yolu, iç su yollarının yük taşımaya elverişli olmamasından dolayı yapılamamaktadır. Havayolu, taşıma kapasitesi düşük ve pahalı olduğu için birim maliyeti artırmaktadır. Boru hattı taşımacılığı ise sadece sıvı ve gazları taşımaya elverişlidir. İkinci olarak taşınan yük miktarı ile insan ölüm sayıları taşıma modları kapsamında oranlanmıştır. Çalışma da yöntem olarak içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda karayolunda meydana gelen kazalarda daha fazla ölüm oranı geçekleştiği görülmüştür. Fakat kapıdan kapıya taşımayı sadece karayolu sağlayabildiği için yoğunluğu bitirmek mümkün değildir. Bunun yerine önerilen yeni önlemler ve sınırlamaları uygulayarak yurtiçi yük taşımacılığının ve altyapı yatırımlarının demir yoluna yönlendirilmesinin faydalı olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yurtiçi Yük Taşımacılığı, Taşıma Modları, İnsan Güvenliği
JEL Kodları: R41, L91, I19

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, human safety is important in every field. The importance given to human safety in freight transportation is also increasing. But, although the precautions and sanctions

have increased, it is seen that, by looking accidents and human deaths occurring in vehicles carrying goods, there is not complete success. Accidents occur in all modes of transport used in freight transport, and as a result, there are people who lose their lives. Various precautions and limitations must be taken to end or minimize these human deaths. One of these measures to be taken is to divert transportation from the transport mode with high human mortality rate to the alternative mode of transport. However, while doing this, it is necessary to evaluate many criteria that affect transportation. For this, first of all, the situation should be determined and measures should be taken accordingly.

In this study, firstly, the amount of domestic freight transport made according to transport modes and the number of human deaths that occured in these transports were examined. In our country, the most commonly used transportation mode in domestic freight transportation is highway and the second is railway. The accident rate and the number of human deaths are also experienced on the highway. The lowest human mortality rates are experienced in pipeline transport, airline transport and maritime transport. However, maritime transportation from these roads cannot be made because o the inconvenience of inland waterways to carry freight. Airline increases the unit cost because its carrying capacity is low and expensive. And the pipeline transportation is only suitable for transporting liquids and gases. Secondly, the amount of cargo carried and the number of human deaths were proportioned within the scope of transport modes. Content analysis was used as a method in the study. As a result of the study, it was observed that higher fatality rates occurred in road accidents. However, it is not possible to end the intensity since only the highway can provide door-to-door transportation. Instead, it is thought that it will be beneficial to direct domestic freight transport and infrastructure investments to the railway by applying the proposed new measures and restrictions.

Keywords: Domestic Freight Transport, Transport Modes, Human Safety
JEL Codes: R41, L91, I19

BİR KUŞAK BİR YOL PROJESİ KAPSAMINDA YER ALAN ÜLKELERİN LOJİSTİK PERFORMANS İNDEKSLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF THE LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDEXES OF THE COUNTRIES IN THE ONE BELT, ONE ROAD PROJECT

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ÖZET

Kökleri 4000 yıl öncesine dayanan; Asya, Avrupa ve Afrika kıtalarının en yoğun ticaret trafiğine sahiplik etmiş İpek Yolu, Sanayi Devriminden sonra önemini kaybetmeye başlamıştır. Günümüzde Dünyanın en büyük ticaret hacmine sahip ülkelerinden biri olan Çin, tarihi İpek Yolu'nu tekrar canlandırmayı amaçlamış ve bu konuda 2013 yılından itibaren ciddi yatırımlar yapmaya başlamıştır. Projenin adı Bir Kuşak Bir Yol (One Belt One Road) olarak belirlenmiş ve "İpek Yolu Ekonomik Kuşağı" ve "Deniz İpek Yolu" olmak üzere iki ana açılıma yer verilmiştir. Projede Çin dahil 65 ülke bulunmaktadır. Bu ülkeler arasında nüfus ve yüz ölçümü çok yüksek olan ülkeler vardır. Ancak buna karşılık ekonomisi yüksek ülkelerin sayısı daha azdır. Projedeki en güçlü ekonomiye sahip ülke Çin'dir. Diğer ülkelerde bu projeye destek vererek ekonomilerini yükseltmeyi ve uzun vadede yüksek ekonomili ülkeler arasına girmeyi amaçlamaktadırlar.

İpek Yolu'nun ana konusu ticaret yapan ülkeler arasında lojistik faaliyetlerin sağlanmasıdır. Özellikle lojistiğin en önemli parçalarından biri olan taşımacılık ön plana çıkmaktadır. İpek Yolu'nun tarihi önemine kavuşabilmesi için projede yer alan ülkelerin lojistik faaliyetlerde başarılı olması gerekmektedir. Lojistik sektörü açısından ülkelerin başarısını ölçmeye çalışan Dünya Bankası 2007 yılından itibaren (2010 yılından itibaren her iki senede bir) Lojistik Performans İndeksi yayınlamaya başlamıştır. Bu indekste ülkeler gümrük, altyapı, uluslararası sevkiyat, lojistik hizmetlerin kalitesi, gönderilerin takibi ve izlenebilirliği, gönderilerin zamanında teslimi bakımından incelenerek puanlanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Bir Kuşak Bir Yol Projesi kapsamında yer alan 65 ülkenin Lojistik Performans İndekslerinin karşılaştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma da içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılacaktır. Araştırma sonucunda projedeki ülkelere yapılacak yatırımların LPİ'si düşük ülkelere daha fazla yönelmesi gerekliliği ve bu ülkelerin projedeki etkinliğine göre önem sırası ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bir Kuşak Bir Yol Projesi, Lojistik Performans İndeksi, İpek Yolu
JEL Kodları: R49, P45, N70

ABSTRACT

The Silk Road, whose roots date back 4000 years and which has the busiest trade traffic of Asia, Europe and Africa, started to lose its importance after the Industrial Revolution. China,

which is one of the countries with the largest trade volume in the world today, had aimed to revive the historical Silk Road and started to make serious investments in this regard since 2013. The name of the project has been determined as One Belt One Road and two main openings have been given as "Silk Road Economic Belt" and "Maritime Silk Road". There are 65 countries in the project, including China. Among these countries, there are countries with very high population and surface area. However, the number of countries with high economy is less. The country with the strongest economy in the project is China. Other countries aim to increase their economies by supporting this project and to become one of the countries with high economy in the long term.

The main subject of the Silk Road, is to provide logistics activities between trading countries. Especially transportation, which is one of the most important parts of logistics, comes to the fore. In order for the Silk Road to gain its historical importance back, the countries involved in the project must be successful in their logistics activities. The World Bank, trying to measure the success of countries in terms of the logistics sector, started to publish Logistics Performance Index since 2007 (every two years since 2010). In this index, countries are scored in terms of customs, infrastructure, international shipping, quality of logistics services, tracking and traceability of shipments, and timely delivery of shipments. In this study, it is aimed to compare the Logistics Performance Indexes of 65 countries within the scope of the One Belt One Road Project. Content analysis method will be used in the study. As a result of the research, the necessity for investments to be made in the countries in the project to be directed more towards countries with low LPI and the order of importance according to the effectiveness of these countries in the project has been revealed.

Keywords: One Belt One Road, Logistics Perofmance İndex, Silk Road

JEL Codes: R49, P45, N70

HİBRİT MOBİL ROBOT LOKOMOSYON MEKANİZMALARINDA SON GELİŞMELER

LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN HYBRID MOBILE ROBOT LOCOMOTION MECHANISMS

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ÖZET

Bu makale, hibrit mobil kara robotlarının mekanik yapısına odaklanmaktadır. Tekerlekli ve bacaklı robotların özelliklerini bünyesinde barındıran hibrit robotların tasarımı, son on yılda popüler bir araştırma alanı haline geldi. Arazi koşullarına göre ayaklı ve tekerlekli robotlar arasında bazı avantaj ve dezavantajlar olduğu için. Ve hibrit robot mekanik yapısı ile tüm bu avantajlara sahiptir. Hibrit robotların önemli bir temel bileşeni olan tekerlek bacaklı mekanik hareket yapısı, mükemmel manevra kabiliyeti ve çok yönlülük sağlar. Bu yapı, adaptasyon, yürüme hızı vb. Gibi temel uygulama performansını belirler. Bu alandaki temel zorluk, tekerlek-bacak hareket mekanizmasının ve dönüşüm tekniğinin nasıl tasarlanacağıdır. Bu makale önce hareket mekanizmasına göre hibrit robotların türleri, ardından dönüşüm mekanizmasının özellikleri ve geliştirme süreci hakkında bilgi vermektedir. Bu incelemenin amacı, önceki araştırma çabalarını özetlemek ve analiz etmek ve gelecekteki robot tasarımcılarına hibrit robotlar için daha verimli dönüştürülebilir tekerlekli ayaklı mekanizmalar geliştirmek için faydalı rehberlik sağlamaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hibrit Mobil Kara Robotları, Mekanik Tasarım; Birleşik Tekerlek Bacaklı Robot; Döner Ayaklı Robotlar; Dönüştürülebilir Tekerlek Bacaklı Robotlar

ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the mechanical structure of the hybrid mobile land robots. The design of hybrid robots, which incorporate the features of wheeled and legged robots, has become a popular area of research in recent ten years. Since there are some advantages and disadvantages between legged and wheeled robots according to the land conditions. And hybrid robot has got all these advantages with their mechanical structure. The wheel-legged mechanical movement structure, which is an important basic component of hybrid robots, provides excellent maneuverability and versatility. This structure determines the basic application performance such as adaptation, walking speed, etc. The main challenge in this area is how to design the wheel-leg locomotion mechanism and the transformation technique. This article first provides information about the type of hybrid robots according to the locomotion

mechanism, then the features and development process of the transformation mechanism. The purpose of this review is to summarize and analyze previous research efforts and provide useful guidance to future robot designers to develop more efficient transformable wheel-legged mechanisms of hybrid robots.

Keywords: Hybrid Mobile Land Robots, Mechanical Design; Combined Wheel-Legged Robot; Rotary-Legged Robots; Transformable Wheel-Legged Robots

A STUDY ON THE REDUCTION OF WATER CONSUMPTION IN A TEXTILE DYEHOUSE

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ABSTRACT

The importance of water for humanity is an undeniable fact. On the other hand, it is predicted that there will be a worldwide lack of water in the near future due to the decrease in water reserves in the world. Therefore, it is significant to reduce or reuse the water used. The textile industry has always been considered a water-intensive industry. Therefore, the main environmental concern is related to the amount of water discharged and its chemical load. Input / output studies should be considered step-by-step, starting with an overview of mass flows, resulting in more detailed analysis of individual processes and / or products that need to be considered. In this research, it is aimed to optimize by reducing the water consumption used in a textile dyehouse. For this, the amount of water used in the facility was tried to be reduced by reducing the ratio of used liquor, using the fill-empty system instead of the overflow washing system and changing the washing program. It has been observed that the same dye yield can be achieved by reducing the liquor ratio used in HT dyeing machines in the enterprise from 1:10 to 1: 8. In addition to this, an experimental study was carried out for the recovery and reuse of waste water in the enterprise. Thus, in the study, both the amount of water used in the enterprise was reduced, and the possibility of utilizing the waste water released was investigated.

Keywords: Textile, Dyehouse, Water Consumption, Waste Water.

ELEŞTİREL DÜŞÜNME BECERİSİ AÇISINDAN TÜRKÇE DERS KİTAPLARINDAKİ METİNLER

IN TERMS OF CRITICAL THINKING SKILL TEXTS IN TURKISH COURSE BOOKS

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ÖZET

Günümüzde, yirmi birinci yüzyılda bilgiye erişmek oldukça kolaylaşmıştır. Bununla birlikte birçok konuda bilgi kirliliği yaşanmaktadır. Çocuklara bu bilgi kirliliği karşısında nasıl davranmaları gerektiklerini, eğitim sistemimiz içerisinde öğretmemiz gerekmektedir. Bunun en güzel yolu da küçük yaşlardan itibaren öğrencilere eleştirel düşünme becerisini kazandırmaktır. Eleştirel düşünme, kuşku temelli sorgulayıcı bir yaklaşımla konulara bakma, yorum yapma, karar verme becerisidir (MEB, 2004). Bu beceriyi kazanan bireyler, karşılaştıkları problemlere farklı açılardan bakabilir. Öğrencilerin eleştirel düşünme becerilerini geliştirebilmek için öğretmen davranışlarının ve ders kitaplarının eleştirel düşünceyi destekleyecek nitelikte olması gerekir.

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Türkçe ders kitaplarındaki metinleri eleştirel düşünceyi destekleyici nitelikleri açısından incelemektir. Betimsel tarama modelinde yürütülen bu araştırmada, Anıttepe Yayıncılık'a ait 5. Sınıf Türkçe ders kitabındaki metinler çalışma materyali olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu kitapta yer alan hikaye edici metinlerin eleştirel düşünmeyi destekleyen yönleri, Ceran (2019) tarafından geliştirilen Eleştirel Düşünme Becerilerini Destekleyici İçerik Değerlendirme Formu ile incelenmiştir. Araştırma verilerinin tutarlı bir şekilde analiz edilebilmesi için belli sayıda sayfayı farklı kodlayıcılar kodlamış ve kodlayıcılar arası tutarlılık kat sayısı hesaplanmıştır. Formdan elde edilen verilerin yorumlanmasında frekans ve yüzde değerleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda, yayıncılara, öğretmenlere ve araştırmacılara yönelik çeşitli önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: eleştirel düşünme, Türkçe ders kitabı, hikâye edici metin

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, it is very easy to access information in the twenty-first century. However, there is information pollution in many subjects. We need to teach children how to behave in the face of this information pollution within our education system. The best way to do this is to help students gain critical thinking skills from an early age. Critical thinking is the skill of looking at issues with a questioning-based questioning approach, making comments, and making decisions (MEB, 2004). Individuals who gain this skill can look at the problems they encounter from different angles. In order to develop students 'critical thinking skills, teachers' behaviors and textbooks should be qualified to support critical thinking.

The aim of this research is to examine the texts in Turkish textbooks in terms of their supporting critical thinking. In this research conducted in descriptive survey model, the texts in the 5th grade Turkish textbook of Anıttepe Publishing were determined as the study material. The research data were analyzed with the critical thinking skills supportive content evaluation

form developed by Ceran (2019). In order to analyze the research data in a consistent way, different coders coded a certain number of pages and the consistency coefficient between coders was calculated. Frequency and percentage values were used in the interpretation of the data obtained from the form. As a result of the research, various suggestions were made for publishers, teachers and researchers.

Keywords: critical thinking, Turkish textbook, narrative text

FİXİNG MOTHER TONGUE BASED EDUCATİON İN EARLY CHİLD HOOD EDUCATİON: INSİGHTS FROM INDİA

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Abstract

Learning first in one's mother tongue leads to better outcomes in the future for individuals, cultures, and nationals. But mother toungue is used rarely in early childhood education and early grades of primary schools so that many children are forced to learn in a language they poorly understand ,and in an environment which neglects and even represses their cultural identity .ECCE programmes have been shown deep impact to sustainable , long term effects on the development of human capital in general and on outcomes such as a social cohesion and productive manner .New education policy address these issues in grant manner. National Education policy inter connects language policy and child development .Providing adequate learning experiences and stimulating experiences favorably affect bipolar process of pre primary Education.

Key words: Mother Tongue, Preschool curriculum, National Education Policy

DİL BİLGİSİ ÖĞRETİMİNE BEYİN TEMELLİ YAKLAŞIM

BRAIN BASED APPROACH TO GRAMMAR TEACHING

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ÖZET

Beyin temelli öğrenme, insan beyninin doğal öğrenme ve bilgiyi işleme süreçlerine uygun eğitim ve öğretim faaliyetleri yürütülmesini amaçlayan bir öğrenme yaklaşımıdır. Bu öğrenme yaklaşımı son dönemde insan beyni üzerine yapılan araştırmalarla şekillenmiş ve giderek daha önemli hale gelmiştir. Beyin temelli öğrenme yaklaşımında beyin esnek ve neredeyse sınırsız kapasitesi olan bir işlemci olarak kabul edilir. Öğrenme eylemi ise beyinde fiziksel değişiklikler meydana getiren ve tamamen fiziksel süreçlerle açıklanabilen nörofizyolojik bir süreç olarak ele alınır. Bu açından beyin temelli yaklaşıma göre öğrenme eyleminin doğası gereği eğitim ve öğretim faaliyetleri insan beyninin çalışma prensiplerine uygun olarak düzenlenmelidir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı dil bilgisi öğretiminde beyin temelli öğretim yaklaşımının neden gerekli olduğunu, mevcut öğretim yöntem, teknik ve stratejilerden hangilerinin bu yaklaşım modeline uygun olduğunu ve bu yöntemler kullanılırken beyin temelli yaklaşım açısından nelere dikkat edilmesi gerektiğini ortaya koymaktır.

Bu çalışma iki ana bölümden oluşmaktadır. İlk bölümde son zamanlarda yapılan beyin görüntüleme çalışmaları ışığında dilin ve dil bilgisinin beyindeki konumuna değinilmiş, beyin temelli öğrenme yaklaşımı ilkeleri hakkında bilgi verilmiş ve dil bilgisi öğretiminin neden beyin temelli yaklaşımla yapılması gerektiği tartışılmıştır. Bununla birlikte dil bilgisi öğretiminden anadili öğretimini desteklemek dışında başka ne tür faydalar elde edilebileceği de ele alınan konular arasındadır.

Çalışmanın ikinci bölümündeyse dil bilgisi öğretiminde beyin temelli öğretim stratejileri kullanılırken nelere dikkat edilmesi gerektiği ve mevcut öğretim yöntem, teknik ve stratejilerinden hangilerinin ne açılardan beyin temelli öğretim yaklaşımına uygun olduğu tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu çalışmada yeni öğretim yöntem ve teknikleri geliştirmek değil, mevcut yöntem, teknik ve stratejilerin beyin temelli öğretim yaklaşımı açısından durumlarının ortaya konulması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dil Bilgisi Öğretimi, Beyin Temelli Öğrenme, Nörofizyolojik Öğrenme, Öğretim Yöntem ve Teknikleri

ABSTRACT

Brain-based learning is a learning approach that aims to carry out education and training activities in accordance with the natural learning and information processing processes of the human brain. This learning approach has recently been shaped by research on the human brain and has become more and more important. In the brain-based learning approach, the brain is considered a flexible and almost unlimited processor. Learning action is considered as a neurophysiological process that causes physical changes in the brain and can be explained

entirely by physical processes. In this respect, according to the brain-based approach, education and training activities should be organized in accordance with the working principles of the human brain due to the nature of the learning act.

The aim of this study is to reveal why the brain-based teaching approach is necessary in grammar teaching, which of the current teaching methods, techniques and strategies are suitable for this approach model, and what should be considered in terms of brain-based approach when using these methods.

This study consists of two main parts. In the first part, the position of language and grammar in the brain in terms of recent neuroimaging studies was mentioned, information was given about the principles of brain-based learning approach and it was discussed why grammar teaching should be done with a brain-based approach. However, what other benefits can be obtained from grammar teaching other than supporting mother tongue teaching are also discussed.

In the second part of the study, it was tried to determine what should be considered when using brain-based teaching strategies in grammar teaching, and which of the existing teaching methods, techniques and strategies are suitable for the brain-based teaching approach. In this study, it is not aimed to develop new teaching methods, techniques and strategies, but to reveal the situations of existing methods, techniques and strategies in terms of brain-based teaching approach.

Keywords: Grammar Teaching, Brain Based Learning, Neurophysiological Learning, Teaching Methods and Techniques

TECHNIQUES FOR DEVELOPING STUDENTS SKILLS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTARCT

According to Vernon F. Jones, "Student disruptions will occur frequently in classes that are poorly organized and managed where students are not provided with appropriate and interesting instructional tasks". The relationship between the teacher and the students is widely important for children. Students tend to spend approximately 5 to 7 hours a day with a teacher for a year. It is the duty of the teachers to inculcate proper and systematic education as well as etiquettes from the school or college itself. The teachers and the students must have a link which can connect them mentally and spiritually. The primary duty of a teacher is to infuse the habits of college and classroom culture and to make the students choose their teacher as their role model. Student's progress must be monitored timely to ensure that they are becoming more strategic and logical. Another quality that a teacher must indulge into the students is that they should be ready to provide any sort of help in both academically as well as in their personal subjects, so that the students feel free to expresses their thoughts publically. The teachers also motivate students who may have knowledge in various subjects but may feel shy to express it publically. One of the key for the teachers is to monitor the students so that the teacher would be aware of any difficulties that the students would be facing. Understanding the student's problem is one of the best remarks about a teacher. A teacher must act like that of a student's mentality so that they can co-exist in a class. She should not assume more superior than the students, hence creates a disturbance.

A teacher acquires a lot of hard work to mould their students into a perfect citizen. But, once molded, the teacher acts like a God for the students as he or she plays an important role in a student's life. Various skill development activities like language building exercises, Skill oriented self directional learning activities can be provided from the beginning itself.

Key words: Skilling Process, Self directed learning strategies

CURRİCULUM OF PRİVATE SCHOOLS AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL MAİN REASON FOR RUİN OF CREATİVE MİNDS: STUDY İN KASHMİR VALLEY

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Abstract

The article throws light on how this curriculum of private schools has led to the ruin of creative minds also it shows some positive things of private school curriculum. Main focus has been on the government failure to evolve universal set of courses and strategy in all the schools of the Kashmir valley, be it government schools or private schools because of which private schools continue to carry on with the syllabus as issued by the private publishers rather than the board syllabus.

Key words: curriculum, private schools, syllabus, elementary education, Kashmir valley.

FEN BİLİMLERİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN BİLİMSEL KAYNAK TAKİP ETMEYE YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ: BİR DURUM ARAŞTIRMASI

SCIENCE TEACHERS' VIEWS ON FOLLOWING SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES: A CASE STUDY

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ÖZET

Hızla gelişen bilim ve teknolojiye ayak uydurmak için sürekli yenilenen eğitim sistemlerinin öğretmenden beklediği, kendi öğretim alanı ile ilgili bilgileri çok iyi bilmesinin yanı sıra öğrencilerinin öğrenmelerini kolaylaştırıcı olma, etkili bir öğretici olma, grup çalışmalarını düzenleme, öğrencilerinin ilgisini çekme yeterliliklerinin çağın gerektirdiği şekilde gelişmesidir. Öğretmenler, öğrencinin daha etkin olmasını sağlamak, problem çözme, araştırma, sorgulama, etkili iletişim, eleştirel düşünme, yaratıcı düşünme, analitik düşünme, yansıtıcı düşünme ve karar verme gibi 21.yy becerileri kazandıracak öğrenme-öğretme etkinliklerini düzenlemek, etkinlikleri düzenlerken öğrencilerin psikolojik dengelerine, sosyal etkileşimlerine, gelişimlerini dikkate almak zorundadırlar. Bahsi geçen gelişimleri gösterebilmek için de dünyada gerek kendi alanlarında gerekse farklı alanlardaki bilimsel gelişmeleri takip etmek zorundadırlar. Fen bilgisi öğretmenlerinin bilimsel kaynak takip etmeye yönelik görüşlerini belirlemek amacıyla yapılan bu çalışma bir durum çalışmasıdır. Çalışmaya yedi fen bilgisi öğretmeni katılmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri, bireysel görüşmeler yoluyla toplanmış olup, veri toplama aracı olarak, birinci araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizi sonucunda fen bilgisi öğretmenlerinin bilimsel kaynak olarak ders kitapları, yardımcı konu anlatım ve soru bankaları ve bazı internet sitelerini gördükleri, bu kaynaklara genellikle internet üzerinden ulaştıkları belirlenmiştir. Bu bilimsel kaynakları takip etme sebepleri ise çoğunlukla ders kitaplarını yetersiz bulmalarıdır. Öğretmenler bilimsel kaynak kullanmalarının ders süreçlerine, özgüvenlerine, alan bilgilerine ve öğrencilerine olumlu katkılar sağladığını belirtmişlerdir. Bazı öğretmenler öğrencilerini bilimsel kaynak kullanmaya yönlendirdiklerini belirtmişler ve bilimsel kaynak kullanan öğrenciler ile bilimsel kaynak kullanmayan öğrenciler arasında ilgi ve başarı farkı olduğunu vurgulamışladır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bilimsel kaynak, fen bilimleri öğretmeni, fen eğitimi

ABSTRACT

Education systems, which are constantly renewed to keep pace with the rapidly developing science and technology, expect the teacher to know very well the information about

their own teaching field, as well as the development of the competencies of being a facilitator for students 'learning, being an effective instructor, organizing group work, attracting students' attention as the age requires. Teachers can organize learning-teaching activities that will provide students with 21st century skills such as problem solving, research, inquiry, effective communication, critical thinking, creative thinking, analytical thinking, reflective thinking and decision making, and students' psychological balance while organizing activities, they have to take into account their social interactions, their development. In order to show the aforementioned developments, they have to follow the scientific developments in their own fields and in different fields in the world. This study, which aims to determine the science teachers' views on following scientific sources, is a case study. Seven science teachers participated in the study. The data of the study were collected through individual interviews, and the interview form developed by the first researcher was used as the data collection tool. As a result of the analysis of the data, it was determined that science teachers saw textbooks, supplementary lecture and question banks and some internet sites as scientific resources, and accessed these resources generally on the internet. The reason for following these scientific sources is that they mostly find the textbooks inadequate. Teachers stated that using scientific resources contributed positively to lesson processes, self-confidence, field knowledge and students. Some teachers stated that they directed their students to use scientific resources and emphasized that there is a difference in interest and success between students who use scientific resources and those who do not use scientific resources.

Keywords: Scientific resource, science teacher, science education

ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ BASINÇLA İLGİLİ YAPTIKLARI KAVRAM HARİTALARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' CONCEPT MAPS ABOUT PRESSURE

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ÖZET

Bilginin organize bir şekilde sunumunu sağlayan kavram haritaları, amaca göre kavram öğrenme sürecinin çeşitli aşamalarında kullanılmaktadır. Bu aşamalar, başlangıç, araştırma, açıklama, geliştirme ve değerlendirme aşamalarıdır. Novak tarafından, anlamlı öğrenmeyi sağlamak amacıyla geliştirilen kavram haritalarında, kavramlar, merkezi bir kavramla hiyerarşik olarak ve birbirleriyle ilişkilendirilerek bağlanırlar. Bu kavramlar arası ilişkiler kullanılarak kavram yanılgıları da kolaylıkla belirlenir. Kavram yanılgıları, öğrenme sürecini olumsuz etkileyen en önemli faktörlerden biridir. Özellikle fen bilimlerinde çok sayıda kavram yanılgısı tespit edilmiştir. Basınç kavramı da bunlardan biridir. Öğrenme sürecinde kavram yanılgısının tespiti, kavram yanılgısıyla mücadelenin ilk ve önemli bir basamağıdır. Bu bağlamda, çalışmanın amacı fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının basınçla ilgili kavram haritalarının değerlendirilmesidir. Literatürdeki kavram haritası değerlendirme yöntemleri dikkate alınarak bir rubrik hazırlanmıştır. Çalışmada yirmi beş son sınıf fen bilgisi öğretmen adayının yaptıkları kavram haritaları veri toplama aracı olarak kullanılmıştır. Doküman analizinin kullanıldığı çalışmanın veri analizi hala devam etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Basınç, fen bilgisi öğretmen adayı, kavram haritası, kavram yanılgıları

ABSTRACT

Concept maps, which provide an organized presentation of information, are used at various stages of the concept learning process according to the purpose. These stages are initial, research, explanation, development and evaluation stages. In the concept maps developed by Novak in order to provide meaningful learning, concepts are linked by a central concept hierarchically and by being linked to each other. Misconceptions are also easily determined by using the relationships between these concepts. Misconceptions are one of the most important factors that negatively affect the learning process. A large number of misconceptions have been detected, especially in science. The concept of pressure is one of them. Detecting misconceptions in the learning process is the first and important step of combating misconceptions. In this context, the aim of the study is to evaluate the concept maps of pre-service science teachers about pressure. A rubric was prepared by considering the concept map evaluation methods in the literature. The concept maps prepared by twenty-five senior science teacher candidates were used as data collection tools in the study. Data analysis of the study using document analysis is still ongoing.

Keywords: Pressure, science teacher candidate, concept map, misconceptions

FEN BİLGİSİ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ GÖZÜNDEN UYGULAMA ÖĞRETMENLERİ

PRACTICE TEACHERS THROUGH THE EYES OF PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS

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ÖZET

Eğitim, nitelikli insan yetiştirmeye yönelik eylemler bütünüdür ve eğitimde istenilen gelişmişlik düzeyine ulaşabilmek için öncelikle nitelikli öğretmenler yetiştirilmelidir. Bu durumda en önemli görev, öğretmen yetiştiren kurumlara ve uygulama okullarındaki öğretmenlere düşmektedir. Öğretmen adayları hizmet öncesi eğitimin pratik boyutunu, okul deneyimi ve öğretmenlik uygulaması derslerinde, bakanlığa bağlı okullarda görmektedirler. Okul deneyimi derslerinin amacı, öğretmenlik uygulaması öncesi, öğretmen adaylarının hazır bulunuşluklarını istenilen düzeye getirmektir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, okul deneyimi dersi boyunca, öğretmen adaylarının gözünden uygulama öğretmenlerini değerlendirmektir. Bu amaçla, öğretmen adaylarından, okul deneyimi dersi boyunca, uygulama öğretmenlerini, çeşitli boyutlardan gözlemlemeleri ve bu gözlemlerini raporlaştırmaları istenmiştir. Çalışmaya, farklı okullarda gözlem yapan, on altı öğretmen adayı katılmıştır. Bu gözlem notları, doküman analizi yoluyla analiz edilmektedir. Verilerin analizi henüz tamamlanmamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul deneyimi, fen bilgisi öğretmen adayı, uygulama öğretmeni

ABSTRACT

Education is a set of actions aimed at raising qualified people and qualified teachers should be trained first in order to reach the desired level of development in education. In this case, the most important task falls on teacher training institutions and teachers in practice schools. Pre-service teachers see the practical dimension of pre-service education in school experience and teaching practice lessons, in schools affiliated to the ministry. The aim of the school experience lessons is to bring pre-service science teachers' readiness to the desired level before teaching practice. The aim of this study is to evaluate the mentor teachers through the eyes of the prospective teachers during the school experience lesson. For this purpose, pre-service science teachers were asked to observe the mentor teachers from various dimensions and report their observations during the school experience lesson. Sixteen pre-service science teachers who observed in different schools participated in the study. These observation notes are analyzed through document analysis. Analysis of the data is not yet complete.

Keywords: School experience, pre-service science teachers, practice teachers

FEN BİLGİSİ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ ÖĞRENME SORUMLULUKLARI İLE 21.YY ÖĞRENME BECERİLERİNİN ÖĞRETMENLİK MESLEĞİNE YÖNELİK TUTUMLARINI YORDAMA DÜZEYİ

THE PREDICTION LEVEL OF PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS 'LEARNING RESPONSIBILITIES AND 21ST CENTURY LEARNING SKILLS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE TEACHING PROFESSION

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ÖZET

Tutum bilişsel, duyuşsal ve davranışsal boyutlarıyla davranışın önemli bir yordayıcısı olarak görülen psikolojik bir değişken olarak nitelendirilmektedir. Bir başka tanımda ise tutum, "Bir bireye atfedilen ve onun bir psikolojik obje ile ilgili düşünce, duygu ve davranışlarını düzenli bir biçimde oluşturan bir eğilim" olarak alınmıştır. Bu özellikleri nedeniyle tutum, sıklıkla araştırılan temel konulardan biri olmaktadır. Öğretmenlerin işlerinden doyum sağlama ve mesleklerine bağlı olma düzeylerini etkileyen en önemli etkenlerden biri, öğretmenlik mesleğine ilişkin tutumlarıdır. Öğretmenlerin mesleğe ilişkin tutumları, onların davranışlarına ve sınıf atmosferine yansıyarak, yetiştirdikleri öğrenciler üzerinde de çeşitli etkilere neden olmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, geleceğin öğretmenleri olan öğretmen adaylarının öğretmenlik mesleğine yönelik tutumlarıyla ilişkili olabilecek değişkenlerin araştırılması önemlidir. Bu çalışma, fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının öğrenme sorumlulukları ile 21.yy öğrenme becerilerinin öğretmenlik mesleğine yönelik tutumlarını yordama düzeyini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışmaya 32 son sınıf, fen bilgisi öğretmen adayı katılmıştır. Tarama modelinin kullanıldığı çalışmanın veri analizi hala devam etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 21.yy öğrenme becerileri, fen bilgisi öğretmen adayları, öğretmenlik mesleğine yönelik tutum, öğrenme sorumluluğu

ABSTRACT

Attitude is described as a psychological variable that is seen as an important predictor of behavior with its cognitive, affective and behavioral dimensions. In another definition, attitude is taken as "a tendency that is attributed to an individual and which regularly forms his thoughts, feelings and behaviors about a psychological object". Because of these features, attitude is one of the fundamental issues that are frequently investigated. One of the most important factors affecting teachers' job satisfaction and professional commitment is their attitude towards the teaching profession. Teachers' attitudes towards the profession are reflected in their behavior and classroom atmosphere, causing various effects on the students they raise. In this context, it is important to investigate variables that may be related to the attitudes of pre-service science teachers, who are future teachers, towards the teaching profession. This study was conducted to determine the predictive level of pre-service science teachers' learning responsibilities and 21st century learning skills at their attitudes towards the teaching profession. 32 senior pre-service science teachers participated in the study. Data analysis of the study using the scanning model is still ongoing.

Keywords: 21st century learning skills, pre-service science teachers, attitude towards the teaching profession, responsibility for learning

THE OPTICAL, ELECTRONICS, MECHANICAL and THERMAL PROPERTIES OF ERB_6 and CE DOPED ERB_6 CRYSTAL STRUCTURES: A COMPUTATIONAL MATERIAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Erbiyum hexaboride is one of the heavy rare earth hexaborides that indicate superior chemical and physical properties. In this study, Erbiyum hexaboride and Ce doped Erbiyum hexaboride crystal structures have been investigated systematically by means of ab initio material modelling. The effects of Ce doping on Erbiyum hexaboride structure in terms of optical, thermal, mechanical and electronic properties including band properties, entalphy of formation energies and bulk modules were investigated. Results show that the Ce doping leads to increase the band gap of the structure. Furthermore, bulk modules calculations show that Ce doping to the structure leads to increase the mechanical properties.

Keywords: Metal Hexaborides, Computational Material Science, Advanced Materials, Ab initio Calculation.

NANOPARTİKÜL KATKILI PARAFİNDE ÇÖKELME DURUMUNUN ENERJİ DEPOLAMAYA ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF PRECIPITATION ON ENERGY STORAGE OF NANOPARTICLE-DOPED PARAFFIN

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ÖZET

Gizli ısı depolama, termal enerji depolama yöntemleri arasından en fazla uygulamaya sahip yöntemlerden biridir. Gizli ısı depolama uygulamalarında kullanılan faz değiştiren maddeler (FDM) izotermal faz değiştirme özelliklerine ve yüksek enerji depolama kapasitesine sahip olmaları sebebiyle ısıtma/soğutma uygulamalarında kullanılırlar. FDM'ler arasında kullanımı yaygın olup en çok tercih edileni parafinlerdir. Parafinler yüksek ısı depolama kabiliyetine sahiptirler. Bununla beraber düşük ısıl iletkenliğine sahip olmaları sistemin ısı depolama/geri kazanma hızını kısıtlamaktadır. Parafinin ısıl iletkenliğini arttırmak ve böylece ısı transfer hızını da yükseltmek için uygulanan birçok yöntem bulunmaktadır. Isıl iletkenliği yüksek olan nanopartikül maddeleri kullanmak bu yöntemler arasında öne çıkmaktadır. Araştırmacılar son yıllarda, nanosıvıların ısıl iletkenlik artırma fikrinden yola çıkarak FDM'lerin termal iletkenliklerini artırmak için yüksek iletkenliğe sahip nanopartikülleri fazın içerisinde dağıtma uygulamalarını önermişlerdir. Nanopartiküllerin parafin içerisinde homojen dağılımını sağlamak amacıyla farklı karıştırma yöntemleri bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada parafine ağırlıkça %5 oranında ilave edilen CuO nanopartikülleri farklı karıştırma yöntemleri ile hazırlanmış ve seçilen metoda göre hazırlanan numunenin şarj-deşarj sürecinde meydana gelebilecek herhangi bir çökelme durumunun depolamaya etkisi incelenmiştir. Manyetik ve ultrasonik karıştırma olarak uygulanan yöntemlerden manyetik karıştırma yönteminin manyetik özelliği olan CuO nanopartiküllerine uygun olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Ultrasonik karıştırma yöntemi ile hazırlanmış olan numunelerin ara verilmeden beş defa şarj-deşarj döngüsü incelenmiş ve sonuç olarak numunedeki nanopartiküllerde çökelme olmasına rağmen 5 döngüde de erime/donma noktaları ve sürelerinin birbirine yakın olduğu ve büyük farkların olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: — Termal Enerji Depolama, Parafin, CuO Nanopartikül

ABSTRACT

Latent heat storage is one of the methods that has the most application areas among thermal energy storage methods. Phase changing agents (PCMs) used in latent heat storage applications are used in heating/cooling applications due to their isothermal phase changing properties and high energy storage capacity. Among PCMs, the most commonly preferred one is paraffin wax. Paraffin wax has high heat storage capability. However, its low thermal conductivity restricts the heat storage/recovery rate of the system. There are many methods applied to increase the thermal conductivity of paraffin wax and thus increase the heat transfer rate as well. The use of nanoparticle materials with high thermal conductivity is one of the prominent methods among them. In recent years, researchers have proposed applications of dispersing high-conductivity nanoparticles in liquid to increase the thermal conductivity of PCMs, based on the idea of increasing the thermal conductivity of nanofluids. There are different mixing methods in order to ensure the homogeneous distribution of nanoparticles in paraffin wax. In this study, CuO nanoparticles added 5% by weight to paraffin were prepared by different mixing methods and the effect of any deposition state that may occur in the charge-discharge process of the sample prepared according to the selected method on storage was examined. From methods applied as magnetic and ultrasonic mixing, it was found that the magnetic mixing method is not suitable for CuO nanoparticles due to magnetic properties. The samples prepared by ultrasonic mixing method were examined for five charge-discharge cycles without delay and as a result, it was determined that although there was precipitation in the nanoparticles in the sample, melting/freezing points and durations were close to each other in five cycles and there were no significant differences.

Keywords: Thermal Energy Storage, Paraffin, CuO Nanoparticle

40 Gb/s SİSTEMLER İÇİN WDM OPTİK AĞLARINDA RZ VE NRZ MODÜLASYON FORMATLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF RZ AND NRZ MODULATION FORMATS IN WDM OPTIC NETWORKS FOR 40 Gb/s SYSTEMS

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ÖZET

Haberleşme teknolojisinde verinin hızlı ve eksiksiz iletimi çok önemlidir. Artan veri iletimi ihtiyacı ve artan kullanıcı sayısı ile orantılı olacak şekilde kapasitesi artırılmış sistemler kullanılması gerekmektedir. Bu beklentilerin karşılanması için haberleşmede fiber optik iletişim sistemleri büyük oranda kullanılmaktadır. Fiber optik ağlar sağladıkları yüksek bant genişliği, yüksek hız ve çok uzak mesafelere kadar iletim kapasitesi ile en çok tercih edilen sistemler olmuşlardır.

Fiber optik iletişim sistemlerinde modülasyon formatını seçimi sistemin kapasitesi açısından oldukça kritiktir. Bir optik iletişim sistem tasarlanırken ilk olarak, elektrik sinyalinin optik sinyale nasıl dönüştürüleceğine karar verilir. Yarıiletken lazer gibi bir optik kaynağın çıkışı, direk olarak optik kaynağa elektrik sinyali uygulayarak modüle edilir. Ya da yarıiletken lazer harici bir modülatöre bağlanabilir. Burada optik sinyalin modülasyonu için çeşitli formatlar vardır. Bu formatlar sıfıra dönüşlü (Return to Zero-RZ) ve sıfıra geri dönüşsüz (Non Return to Zero-NRZ) dür. RZ formatında, bit 1'i temsil eden her optik darbe bit süresi bitmeden önce sıfıra döner. NRZ formatında, optik darbe genliği iki veya daha fazla ardışık 1 bit arasında sıfıra dönmez.

Bu çalışmada; optik iletişimde birden çok farklı ışık dalga boyunu kullanarak aynı ortam üzerinden veri gönderimini sağlayan bir fiber optik iletim tekniği olan dalgaboyu bölmeli çoğullama (WDM)'-nın temel özelliklerini gösterip, RZ ve NRZ modülasyon formatları yönünden iletim kalitesi kıyaslanmıştır. Bu çalışmada 40 Gb/s için 16 kanal ve dalgaboyu bölmeli çoğullama (WDM) kullanılmış ve sinyal 300 km uzunluğunda tek modlu fiber (SMF) üzerinden gönderilmiştir. Sonuç olarak yüksek kapasiteli WDM sistemlerde NRZ modülasyon formatının daha avantajlı olduğu gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: WDM, RZ, NRZ

ABSTRACT

Fast and complete transmission of data is very important in communication technology. Systems with increased capacity should be used in proportion to the increasing need for data transmission and the increasing number of users. Fiber optic communication systems are widely used in communication to meet these expectations. Fiber optic networks have become

the most preferred systems with their high bandwidth, high speed and transmission capacity up to very long distances.

Choosing the modulation format in fiber optic communication systems is very critical in terms of the capacity of the system. When designing an optical communication system, it is first decided how to convert the electrical signal into an optical signal. The output of an optical source, such as a semiconductor laser, is modulated by applying an electrical signal directly to the optical source. Or the semiconductor laser can be connected to an external modulator. There are various formats for modulation of the optical signal. These formats are return to zero (Return to Zero-RZ) and non-return to zero (Non Return to Zero-NRZ). In RZ format, each optical pulse representing bit 1 returns to zero before the bit time expires. In NRZ format, the optical pulse amplitude does not return to zero between two or more consecutive 1 bits.

In this study; The basic properties of wavelength division multiplexing (WDM), which is a fiber optic transmission technique that enables data transmission over the same medium using multiple different light wavelengths in optical communication, has been demonstrated, and the transmission quality has been compared in terms of RZ and NRZ modulation formats. In this study, 16 channels and wavelength division multiplexing (WDM) were used for 40 Gb / s and the signal was sent over 300 km long single mode fiber (SMF). As a result, it has been observed that NRZ modulation format is more advantageous in high capacity WDM systems.

Key Words: WDM, RZ, NRZ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF NANOPARTICLE REINFORCEMENT IN SHEAR THICKENING FLUIDS ON INTER-YARN FRICTION PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

Shear thickening fluids (STF) are smart fluids that increase the energy absorption capacity of high performance fabrics. Single-phase STFs impregnated high performance fabrics were used in body armor systems. In this study, it is aimed that examine the effects of different nanoparticles reinforcement multi-phase STFs on the energy absorption capacity of para-aramid fabrics.

In the production of single-phase STF, fumed silica particles (25 wt %) and polyethylene glycol (PEG) were mixed with a high speed mechanical stirrer. Nanoparticles (0.6 wt %) was added to single-phase STFs and mixing at 6000 rpm to prepare multi-phase STFs. Multi-walled carbon nanotube (MWCNT) and graphene nanoplatelet (GNP) were used for nanoparticle reinforcement. In order to understand the effect of nanoparticle reinforcement, MWCNT and GNP were added to single-phase STFs both separately and together. When the rheological properties of STFs were examined, it was observed that nanoparticle reinforcement negatively affected the viscosity.

Single and multiphase STFs were impregnated with Twaron para-aramid fabrics and applied yarn pull-out tests. STF impregnated samples increased the inter-yarn friction compared to neat fabric. The yarn pull-out test demonstrated that the maximum pull-out force of the multi-phase STFs are higher than single-phase STFs. The enhancements in the inter-yarn friction properties were associated with the addition of the nanoparticles.

Keywords: shear thickening fluid, fumed silica, polyethylene glycol, graphene nanoplatelet multi-walled carbon nanotube, pull-out test

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES UNDER COMPRESSIVE LOAD OF CROSS PATTERNED PLA FILAMENT WITH DIFFERENT INFILL DENSITIES

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ABSTRACT

Due to a lot of advantages of additive manufacturing (AM) methods over conventional manufacturing methods, usage of AM methods is gaining popularity in industrial purposes and attracts researchers to study on. As one of these methods, Fused Filament Fabrication (FFF) is the cheapest and the most used method which produces the parts by melting the polymer filament in a heated nozzle and stacking it on a heated bed layer by layer. Most of the time, parts work under pressure, so mechanical properties of final product under compressive load become important. Major process parameters affecting mechanical properties in FFF are infill density and infill pattern. While increasing infill density increases compressive strength, it also increases production time and part weight. So, these parameters should be optimized taking relative densities into account. In this study, effect of infill density on mechanical properties under compressive load of a selected infill pattern (cross) is investigated. For this aim, samples, produced using Polylactic acid (PLA) filament with five different infill densities, are tested according to ASTM D695 which is a standard test method for compressive properties of rigid plastics. Obtained test results are compared. Relative densities of structures, production times, calculated relative stresses using cross section areas of X-Y plane are also evaluated.

Keywords: Additive manufacturing, Mechanical properties, Compressive load, Infill density

DRIVERS AND BARRIERS TO E-GOVERNMENT ADOPTION: AN EMPLOYEE PERSPECTIVES

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ABSTRACT

The United Nations promotes e-government for good governance for achieving Sustainable Development Goals – 2030. In order to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals, several countries are making sincere efforts to create an environment to promote e-government. The key objectives of e-government are to exchange information and provide quality services at a reduced cost, enhance connectivity with citizens, companies, government staff, and make the system transparent and effective. Despite the significant growth of e-government it has not been successfully adopted by employees. Employees play a crucial role in the successful implementation of e-government. This paper seeks to understand the employee's perspectives by discussing drivers and barriers to adopt e-government through a systematic literature review. The researchers have used the phases required in Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses in Preferred Reporting Items. SCOPUS database has been used to retrieve the documents related to the topic. Detailed analysis of the document has been done to identify the drivers and barriers for adopting e-government among employees.

The findings report several barriers such as capable it employees, compatibility, and flexibility of the website, cultural barriers, digital literacy, security feature end-user barriers, lack of awareness among employees, lack of computer self-efficacy, lack of technical support, lack of trust in the protection of information and data, lack visual appeals, operational barriers, organization barriers, policy designing barriers, political barriers, political barriers, poor internet connectivity, poor website quality, proper hardware and software, service quality factors, social barriers technical barriers, social structures barriers system quality factors, stakeholder barriers, strategic barrier, technical barriers, and technological barrier. Several researchers have reported enablers that can eradicate the barriers and foster e-government adoption among employees. The suggested enablers are the public-private partnership model, top management support, national policy, technical support staff, organization culture, creating awareness, facilitating conditions, financial support, legal support, socio-demographic factors, organization strategy. The findings of the study are extremely relevant for policymakers to formulate the strategic framework for adopting e-government among employees for the successful implementation of e-government.

Keywords: Barriers, Drivers, E-Government Adoption, Employees perspective

EPİLEPTİK EEG İŞARETLERİNİN ZAMAN, GENLİK SPEKTRUMU VE FAZ SPEKTRUMU ANALİZLERİ

TIME, AMPLITUDE SPECTRUM AND PHASE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS OF EPILEPTIC EEG SIGNALS

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ÖZET

Beyin, elektriksel aktivitesiyle vücuda mesaj gönderen bir organdır. Beyinde elektriksel aktivite her daim devam etmektedir. Bu aktivitedeki bozukluk; Halk arasında "sara hastalığı" olarak da bilinen epilepsi, beyin fonksiyonlarındaki kısa süreli bozukluk olarak tanımlanır ve beyin hücrelerinde geçici anormal elektrik yayılması sonucu ortaya çıkar. Epilepsi, dünya nüfusunun yaklaşık %1'ini etkileyen bir hastalıktır.

Beynin normal elektriksel faaliyeti başta epilepsi(sara hastalığı) olmak üzere pek çok durumda bozulur. EEG'yi oluşturan beyin dalgalarının değerlendirilmesi ile bu bozukluğun yeri ve şekli hakkında bilgi edinilir. Bilgisayarlı tomografi (BT) ve manyetik rezonans görüntüleme (MR) gibi EEG'ye göre daha sonradan geliştirilmiş olan inceleme yöntemleri beynin elektriksel faaliyeti konusunda bilgi vermezler. Özellikle epilepsi hastalığının teşhisinde ve tiplerinin belirlenmesinde tedaviye karar verdirecek olan inceleme yöntemi EEG'dir. Elektroensefalografi (EEG) beynin spontan elektriksel aktivitesinin elektrodlar aracılığı ile kaydedildiği noninvazif inceleme yöntemidir. Bu inceleme beynin yapısal özelliklerinden çok o anki fonksiyonel durumunu yansıtır. EEG, epilepsi tanısının konulmasında, kesin epilepsi tanısı almış hastaların sınıflaması, uygun tedavi seçimi ve prognozun belirlenmesinde ve hastalığın seyrinin takibinde kullanılan en değerli inceleme yöntemidir.

Bu çalışmada önce normal bireyden alınan gözü açık ve kapalı EEG sinyalleri daha sonrada Epilepsi hastası bireyden alınan epileptik bölge dışı, epileptik bölge ve epilepsi anındaki EEG verileri analize tabi tutulmuşlardır. Bu beş sinyalin zaman genlik, genlik spektrumu ve faz spektrumları elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen bu sinyallerin birbirlerine göre farklılıkları değerlendirilerek epileptik sinyallerin özelliklerinin bir kısmına ulaşılmıştır.

Epileptik bir beyin EEG'si daha büyük periyotlu bir işaretken ayrıca nöbet esnasında genliklerin oldukça yükseldiği gözlenmiştir.

Epileptik EEG genlik spektrumu daha küçük band genişliğindeyken, nöbet esnasında band genişliği büyürken genlik radikal bir şekilde yükselmektedir.

Faz spektrumunda en dikkat çekici özellik nöbet esnasında eksi faz derecesindeki büyük düşüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Epilepsi, EEG, Genlik Spektrumu, Faz Spektrumu

ABSTRACT

The brain is an organ that sends a message to the body with its electrical activity. Electrical activity continues in the brain all the time. Disorder in this activity; Epilepsy is

defined as a short-term disorder in brain functions and occurs as a result of temporary abnormal electrical dissemination in brain cells. Epilepsy is a disease that affects approximately 1% of the world's population.

The normal electrical activity of the brain is impaired in many cases, especially epilepsy. Information about the location and form of this disorder is obtained by evaluating the brain waves that make up the EEG. Examination methods developed later than Electroencephalography EEG, such as Computer Tomography (CT) and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), do not provide information about the electrical activity of the brain. EEG is the examination method that will decide the treatment especially in the diagnosis of epilepsy and determining its types. Electroencephalography (EEG) is a non-invasive method of examination in which the spontaneous electrical activity of the brain is recorded through electrodes. This examination reflects the current functional state of the brain rather than its structural features. EEG is the most valuable examination method used in the diagnosis of epilepsy, classification of patients diagnosed with definite epilepsy, selection of appropriate treatment and determination of prognosis, and follow-up of the course of the disease.

In this study, firstly the open and closed EEG signals from the normal individual, then the non-epileptic, epileptic region and EEG data at the time of epilepsy were analyzed. The time amplitude, amplitude spectrum and phase spectra of these five signals have been obtained. Some of the properties of epileptic signals have been reached by evaluating the differences between these obtained signals.

While an epileptic brain EEG is a sign with a larger period, it has also been observed that the amplitudes increase considerably during the seizure.

When the epileptic EEG amplitude spectrum is in a smaller bandwidth, the amplitude increases radically as the bandwidth increases during the seizure.

The most striking feature in the phase spectrum is the large drop in negative phase degree during the seizure.

Keywords: Epilepsy, EEG, Amplitude Spectrum, Phase Spectrum

TYPE OF GROWTH OF SOLUTIONS TO LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS WITH ENTIRE FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT

In this talk, we investigate the iterated type of solutions to linear differential equations with entire coefficients to provide further precise on their growth. For that, we use essentially the Nevanlinna theory of a meromorphic function in the complex plane and Wiman-Valiron theory of entire function.

Keywords: Nevanlinna theory, meromorphic function, entire function, type of growth, linear differential equation.

THE STRUCTURE, MORPHOLOGY AND MECHANICAL BEHAVIORS OF $SRTIO_3/BA_{0.7}Y_{30}TIO_3$ NANOCOMPOSITE POWDERS

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ABSTRACT

Looking for new materials, a different strategy for improving the performances of tunable ferroelectrics is to design specific microstructures starting from a well-known and cheap compound such as $Ba_{1-x}Sr_xTiO_3$. The dielectric properties of $BaTiO_3$-based ceramics and composites are very sensitive to the microstructure (grain size, porosity, geometry and arrangement of inclusions in composites) owing to the redistribution of the electric field inside the material.

To date, several approaches have been explored to synthesize nanosized $BaTiO_3/SrTiO_3$ composites. Methods ranging from hydrothermal/solvothermal reactions, sol-gel processes to molten-salt synthesis and combustion. Although these methods have been proved successful in the synthesis of nanocomposites, the adequate control of the particle size and morphology remains one of the major challenges.

In this study the preparation of $SrTiO_3/Ba_{0.7}Y_{30}TiO_3$ (ST/BYT) ceramic nanocmposites by sol-gel process is reported. The thermal, structural and morphological properties of the samples were investigated using Thermogravimetric analysis and Differential thermal analysis (TGA/DTA), X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). XRD results show that the samples are crystallized in the pure perovskite structure when calcined at relatively low temperature (1000 ℃) for 3 h, without the presence of secondary phases. The TGA/DTA analysis shows that the phase formation temperature of ST/BYT is 1000 ˚C. The nanostructure of the ST/BYT mesocrystal is suitable for simultaneous application of the strain engineering and the orientation engineering to develop high performance piezoelectric and optoelectronic materials. SEM revealed that the particles were aggregated in spherical shape and in the nanometer range.

Keywords: Ceramic nanocomposite, XRD, SEM, Compressive strength

3-MONOCHLOROPROPANE-1,2-DIOL (3-MCPD) IN FOODS

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ABSTRACT

3-Monochloropropane-1,2-diol (3-MCPD) and its esters are known as process-derived contaminants in foods. Factors such as chlorine ions, glycerol, tri, di and mono acyl glycerides affect its presence in foods. They are toxic chemicals that are formed by processing foods rich in salt and fat content under high heat treatment conditions. It has been reported in the scientific literature to be detected in a wide variety of foods, including refined vegetable and animal oils, heat-treated foods, smoked foods, infant formula. However, its presence in breast milk provides data that it shows possible absorption and spread in tissues. Thus, the detection of 3-MCPD and its esters in both infant formula and breast milk shows that these contaminants are potentially dangerous for babies.

3-MCPD esters remain of current importance as a food safety concern. The European Food Safety Authority has reported the tolerable daily intake of 3-MCPD at a maximum of 2 µg per kg body weight. There are foods known to have very high levels of 3-MCPD per unit weight (eg. soy sauce, hydrolyzed vegetable protein). Intensive consumption of foods containing high levels of process associated contaminants jeopardizes public health. Gas chromatography and mass spectrometry methods are frequently used for the detection of 3-MCPD esters. However, it is clear that new methods are needed to be developed in order to determine consumer exposure levels and increase the accuracy of the analysis. In addition, while a number of studies have been conducted on the carcinogenicity and genotoxicity of 3-MCPD in experimental animals, clinical studies on humans have not been reported yet. This study provides an overview of available information on 3-MCPD, including analytical methods, absorption and metabolism, toxicity, and occurrence in various foods and additives.

Keywords: 3-Monochloropropane-1,2-diol (3-MCPD), Process-derived Contaminant, Food Safety, Public Health

FUTBOL VE HENTBOL OYUNCULARINDA TEKRARLI SPRİNT YETENEĞİ PERFORMANSLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF REPETITIVE SPRINT SKILL PERFORMANCE OF FOOTBALL AND HANDBALL PLAYERS

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ÖZET

Futbol ve hentbol oyununda süre ve alan olarak birbirine benzer olmasa da tekrarlayan sprintler oldukça fazladır. Oyunun son dakikalarında da aynı sprint becerisinin sergilenmesi başarı için önemlidir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, genç futbol ve hentbol oyuncularının tekrarlı sprint performanslarını karşılaştırmaktı. Çalışmaya düzenli antrenman yapan 16 erkek futbol (yaş: 13.43±.51 yıl) ve 13 erkek hentbol oyuncu (13.61±.96 yıl) gönüllü olarak katılmıştır. Araştırmaya katılan oyuncuların tekrarlı sprint performansını belirlemek için Bangsbo (1994)'un yön değiştirmeler içeren tekrarlı sprint testi (7 x 34.2 m) kullanılmıştır. Oyuncuların test süresince her sprint tekrarı kaydedilmiş ve kaydedilen verilerden her oyuncu için en iyi sprint zamanı, toplam sprint zamanı ve yorgunluk indeksleri belirlenmiştir. Verilerin normal dağılım analizi için 'Shapiro-Wilk' testi kullanılmıştır. Normal dağılım göstermeyen veriler Mann Whitney U testi ile analiz edilmiştir. Anlamlılık düzeyi olarak $p<0.05$ kabul edilmiştir. Araştırmaya katılan oyuncuların en iyi sprint zamanı, ortalama sprint zamanı ve yorgunluk zamanı değerleri karşılaştırıldığında futbol oyuncularının lehine anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilmiştir (p=.001; p=.000; p=.011). Sonuç olarak, tekrarlı sprint yeteneğine göre futbol oyuncuların hentbol oyuncularından daha iyi performans sonuçlarına sahip olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Tekrarlı Sprint, Futbol, Hentbol

ABSTRACT

Although the duration and area are not similar in football and handball games, repetitive sprints are quite high. It is important for success to exhibit the same sprint skill in the last minutes of the game. The purpose of this research was to compare the repetitive sprint performances of youth soccer and handball players. Sixteen male football players (age: 13.43±.51 years) and 13 male handball players (13.61±.96 years) who trained regularly participated in the study voluntarily. In order to determine the repetitive sprint performance of the players participating in the study, the repeated sprint test (7 x 34.2 m) of Bangsbo (1994) was used. Each sprint repetition of the players was recorded during the test and from the recorded data, the best sprint time, total sprint time and fatigue indexes were determined for each player. "Shapiro-Wilk" test was used for normal distribution analysis. The data that did not show a normal distribution were analyzed with the Mann Whitney U test. P <0.05 was accepted as the level of significance. When the best sprint time, average sprint time and fatigue

time values of the players participating in the study were compared, a significant difference was found in favor of football players (p=.001; p=.000; p=.011). As a result, it has been observed that football players have better performance results than handball players according to their repetitive sprint ability.

Keywords: Repetitive Sprint, Football, Handball

ISINMA SONRASI BEKLEME SÜRESİNİN YÜZME PERFORMANSINA ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışma yüzme müsabakası öncesi yapılan ısınmanın sonrasındaki bekleme süresinin performans üzerindeki etkisini incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Materyal ve Metot: Çalışmaya, Samsunda bulunan yüzme kulüplerine lisanslı olarak devam eden ve en az 3 yıl aktif spor (yüzme) yaşantısı olan haftada en az 4 gün antrenman yapan 18 erkek yüzücü gönüllü olarak katılmıştır. Çalışmaya katılan sporcular araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan kara ısınması ve su içi ısınması yaptıktan sonra farklı günlerde 10dk, 20dk, 30dk veya 40dk dinlendirilerek, sporcuların rastlantısal şekilde 50m veya 400m yüzme performansları ölçülmüştür. Her sporcu farklı günlerde olmak üzere toplam 8 kez teste tabi tutulmuştur. Ölçümler Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi Olimpik yüzme havuzunda gerçekleştirilmiştir. Verilerin istatistiksel analizinde Friedman testi ve Wilcoxon işaret sıra sayıları testi kullanılmıştır.

Bulgular: Sporcuların ısınma sonrası 10dk, 20dk, 30dk ve 40dk bekleme sürelerinin 50m yüzme performansı üzerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düzeyde etkisi olmadığı ($p>0,05$), ancak 400m yüzme dereceleri incelendiğinde dinlenme sürelerinin yüzme performansını istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düzeyde etkilediği tespit edilmiştir ($p<0,05$). Sporcuların ısınma sonrası bekleme sürelerine göre, 50m yüzme sonrası Kalp Atım Hızı (KAH) değerleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık olmadığı ($p>0,05$) fakat 400m yüzme sonrası KAH değerlerini etkilediği tespit edilmiştir ($p<0,05$).

Sonuç: Isınma sonrası bekleme süresi 50m yüzme performansını etkilememektedir. Ancak ısınma sonrası bekleme süresi 40dk'ya çıkarıldığında; 400m yüzme performansı artmaktadır. Bununla bağlantılı olarak, 40dk bekleme sonrası daha yüksek performans sergilenmesi, 400m yüzme sonrası KAH'ının da daha yüksek çıkmasına neden olmuştur. Sonuç olarak, ısınma sonrası bekleme süresi, 50m'ye kadar olan kısa mesafe yüzme performansını etkilemez. Ancak yüzme mesafesi uzadıkça bekleme süresinin de artması performansta iyileşme sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yüzme, Isınma, Dinlenme süresi

THE EFFECT OF REST TIME AFTER WARM UP ON SWIMMING PERFORMANCE

ABSTRACT

Purpose: The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of rest time on the performance after swimming.

Material and Method: 18 male swimmers were attended voluntarily to this study, which have been swimming in Samsun's swimming teams, active for at least 3 years, does training at least 4 times in a week. After completing the land and in-water warm ups, which were prepared by the researchers, the performances of the swimmers were noted in random days by resting the swimmers for 10, 20, 30, or 40 minutes in 50 or 400 meter races. In separate days each swimmer took his part in test 8 times. The measurements were taken in Ondokuz Mayıs University's Olympic Swimming Pool. In the statically analysis Friedman test and Wilcoxon's sing sequence numbers tests were used.

Findings: The rest times of 10,20,30 and 40 minutes, statistically has no serious effect on 50 meter swimming performance ($p>0,05$), but when we look at the completion times of 400 meter swimming the rest times had a statically serious effect on performance ($p<0.05$). According to the rest times of the swimmers the pulse rates did not had statically serious differences ($p>0.05$), but after swimming 400 meters the pulse rates were seriously effected ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: The rest times does not effect the performances on 50 meter swimming, but after the rest time is increased to 40 minutes the performance in 400 meter swimming increases, According to this the 40 minute rest times, supplying more performance causes the pulse rates to increase after swimming 400 meters. In conclusion the rest times does not have a serious effect on swimming in short distance races like in 50 meters, but as the swimming distance increases, increasing the rest times also increase performance.

Keywords: Swimming, Warm Up, Rest time

BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN MESLEKİ YETERLİLİKLERİNİN ÇAĞIN TALEPLERİNE UYGUN OLARAK GELİŞTİRİLMESİ VE YENİLENMESİ

DEVELOPMENT AND RENEWAL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEMANDS OF THE ERA

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenlerinin mesleki yeterliliklerinin çağın taleplerine uygun olarak geliştirilmesi ve yenilenmesi amacına yönelik olarak yürütülmüştür. Eğitimde öğretmenin etkin rol oynadığı bilinmektedir. Toplumların ilerlemesi için gereken yetişmiş insan gücünü eğitim kurumları sağlamaktadır. Öğretmenler tarafından verilen eğitimin kaliteli olması bireylerin nitelikli yetişmesinde oldukça önemli yer tutmaktadır. Bu bağlamda öğretmenlerin mesleki yeterliliği vereceği eğitimin kalitesini belirleyecektir. Bu durumda beden eğitimi ve spor eğitimi öğretmenlerinin yetiştirildiği yükseköğretim kurumlarına da büyük sorumluluklar düşmektedir. Fakat nitelikli öğretmenlerin yetişmesi de bazı standartların varlığına bağlıdır. Öğretmenlerin mesleki yeterlikleri bu standartların belirlenmesini sağlamaktadır. Başarılı bir öğretmen bireyin gelişimine ve toplumun beklentisine hizmet eder, aynı zamanda çağdaş bilgi birikimini gerektiği gibi kavrar ve bireylere yansıtır. Bu nedenle öğretmenlerin mesleki yeterliklerini çağın taleplerine uygun şekilde geliştirmelerini sağlayacak eğitim kurumlarında yetiştirilmesinin önemli olduğu, ayrıca öğretmen adaylarının yeterliğinin yüksek düzeyde olması gerektiği görülmüştür. Bu bağlamda beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenlerinin yeterlilikleri hem öğrenme ve öğretme faaliyetinin başarısında hem de yetiştirilen öğrencilerin motivasyonunda önemli bir etkendir. Bütün bu beklentilerin sağlanması açısından öğrenci yetiştirme görevini üstlenmiş olan öğretmenlerin mesleki yeterliklerinin öğretmen yetiştirme aşamasında olduğu kadar mesleklerini icra etme aşamasında da geliştirilmesi zorunluluğu bulunmaktadır. Bu bağlamda öğretmenlerin hizmet içi eğitimler, kurs, seminer, sosyal ve kültürel faaliyetler ile sportif etkinliklere planlı bir şekilde katılımları sağlanmalıdır. Topluma üretken, nitelikli ve faydalı olabilecek bireylerin kazandırılması sürecinde beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenlerinin de çağın taleplerine uygun şekilde mesleki yeterliklerinin geliştirilmesi ve yinelenmesi gerektiği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Öğretmeni, Beden Eğitimi, Mesleki Yeterlilik

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out for the purpose of developing and renewal of physical education and sports teachers' professional competencies in accordance with the demands of the era. The trained man power required for the advancement of societies are provided by Educational Institutions. The quality of the education given by the teachers has an important place in the qualified training of individuals. In this context, the professional competence of teachers will determine the quality of the education they will provide. In this case, big responsibilities fall to higher education institutions where physical education and sports education teachers are trained. However, training of qualified teachers depends on the existence of some standards. Professional competencies of teachers enable these standards to be determined. A successful teacher serves the development of the individual and the expectations of the society, and at the same time, grasps and reflects contemporary knowledge as needed. For this reason, it has been observed that it is important to train teachers in educational institutions that will enable them to develop their professional competencies in accordance with the demands of the era, and that teacher candidates should be at a high level. In this context, the competencies of physical education and sports teachers are an important factor both in the success of the learning and teaching activity and in the motivation of the trained students. In order to meet all these expectations, it is imperative that the professional competencies of the teachers, who have under taken the task of training students, should be improved in the process of training their professions, as well as in the training of teachers. In this context, it should be ensured that teachers participate in in-service trainings, courses, seminars, social and cultural activities and sports activities in a planned manner. In the process of gaining productive, qualified and beneficial individuals to society, it has been observed that physical education and sports teachers should be developed and renewed in line with the demands of the era.

Keywords: Physical Education and Sports Teacher, Physical Education, Professional Competence

SPORCULARIN KİŞİLİK ÖZELLİKLERİ VE SPORA OLAN BAĞLILIKLARININ İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı sporcuların bazı demografik bilgilerine göre kişilik özellikleri ile spora bağlılık düzeyleri arasındaki farklılıkları belirlemek ve bunlar arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Çalışmada betimsel nitelik taşıyan ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini, Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Yaşar Doğu Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi'nde öğrenim gören sporcular arasından tesadüfi örneklem yöntemi ile seçilmiş 200 sporcu oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama araçları olarak, araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen "Kişisel Bilgi Formu", Gosling ve arkadaşları (2003) tarafından geliştirilen ve Atak (2012) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanan On-Maddeli Kişilik Ölçeği, Guillen ve Martinez-Alvarado (2014) tarafından adaptasyon çalışması yapılarak spora geliştirilmiş, Sırgancı ve arkadaşları (2019) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanmış Spora bağlılık Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen verilerin değerlendirilmesinde, ikili karşılaştırmalarda Student t-testi, üç ve daha fazla grup kıyaslamalarında ise Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve Tukey çoklu karşılaştırma testi kullanılmıştır. Sporcuların kişilik özellikleri ile spora bağlılık durumları arasındaki ilişki Pearson Korelasyon katsayısı ile belirlenmiştir. Sporcuların On-Maddeli Kişilik Ölçeği ve Spora bağlılık Ölçeğinde, cinsiyet, spor türü, baba eğitim durumu, anne ve baba mevcut durumu ve anne ile babanın ölü veya sağ olma durumu değişkenlerine göre anlamlı düzeyde farklılaşmadığı saptanmıştır. Sporcuların kişilik özellikleri içerisinde algılanan sorumluluk düzeyinde spor yaşına bağlı olarak anlamlı bir azalış olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Benzer şekilde, sporcuların yaş dağılımına bağlı olarak spora bağlılık toplam puanlarında anlamlı bir azalış olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca, spora bağlılık alt boyutları içerisinde sporcu yaşı, anne eğitim durumu ve gelir durumu değişkeni açısından zinde olma alt boyut puanları; okudukları bölüme göre ise adanmışlık alt boyut puanları arasında anlamlı farklılık belirlenmiştir. Buna ilaveten sporcuların kişilik özellikleri ile spora olan bağlılık durumları arasında anlamlı düzeyde pozitif bir ilişkiler olduğu saptanmıştır. Dolayısıyla, sporcuların kişilik özelliklerinin; sporun gerçek amacıyla bütünleşerek, spora olan bağlılıklarının artacağı beklenmektedir. Buna ilaveten, sporcuların sporun doğasına göre

hareket ettiği ve bunu kendine bir kimlik olarak edindiği takdirde; spora bağlılıkları ve performans durumları en üst seviyeye geleceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, kişilik, bağlılık

ANALYSIS OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AND SPORT ENGAGEMENT OF ATHLETES

ABSTRACT

The aims of this study are to examine the differences between personality traits and sport engagement levels of athletes according to some demographic information and the relationship between these. Descriptive relational survey model was used in the study. The sample of the study consists of 200 athletes chosen with random sampling method among the athletes studying at Samsun Ondokuz Mayıs University Yaşar Doğu Faculty of Sport Sciences. In the study, "Personal Information Form" prepared by the researchers, "Ten-Item Personality Inventory" developed by Gosling et al. and adapted into Turkish by Atak (2012) and "Sport Engagement Scale" developed after adapting to sport by Guillen and Martinez-Alvarado (2014) and adapted into Turkish by Sırgancı et al. (2019) were used in the study as data collection tools. In the evaluation of data obtained from the study, Student's t-test was used to compare two groups, while One-way ANOVA and Tukey's post hoc test were used in the comparison of three or more groups. The association between athletes' personality traits and sport engagement was determined with Pearson correlation coefficient. In the Ten-Item Personality Inventory and Sport Engagement Scale, no significant difference was found in terms of the variables of gender, sport type, father's educational status, parents' state of being together and parents' being alive. A significant decrease was found in the level of perceived responsibility depending on the sport age. Similarly, a significant difference was found in the sport engagement total scores of the athletes depending on age distribution. In addition, significant difference was found in the sub-dimension of vigor in terms of the variables of athlete age, mother's educational status and level of education and in dedication sub-dimension scores in terms of the athletes' departments. In addition, significant positive correlation was found between athletes' personality traits and sport engagement states. Therefore, it is expected that athletes' engagement in sport will increase by integrating their personality traits with the real purpose of sport. In addition, it is thought that athletes' sport engagement and performances will maximize when they act according to the nature of sport and acquire this as an identity.

Key Words: Sport, personality, engagement

FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTE DÜZEYİ VE FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTE ALANI İLİŞKİSİ

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVEL AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AREA

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı fiziksel aktivite düzeyi ve fiziksel aktivite alanı ilişkisini incelemektir. Araştırmaya bu amaçla Ankara'da 6 farklı park ve rekreasyon alanında fiziksel aktivite yapan 389 birey gönüllü olarak katılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak Uluslararası Fiziksel Aktivite Düzeyi Anketi (Kısa Form) ve Rekreasyon Alanı Tercih Etkenleri Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Uluslararası fiziksel aktivite anketi (Kısa Form) Craig vd. (2003) tarafından geliştirilmiş ve Türkçe geçerlik güvenirlik çalışması Öztürk (2005) tarafından yapılmıştır. Rekreasyon Alanı Tercih Etkenleri ise Gümüş ve Alay (2017) tarafından geliştirilmiştir. 5 alt boyut ve toplam 24 maddeden oluşmaktadır ve 5'li likert türündedir. Verilerin analizinde betimsel istatistiklerin yanısıra korelasyon testleri kullanılmıştır. Fiziksel aktivite düzeyi ile rekreasyon alanı tercih etkenlerine ait alt boyutlarda en düşük korelasyon değerinin "aktivite" alt boyutunda (r=0.106); en yüksek korelasyon değerinin ise "Sportif çeşitlilik" alt boyutunda olduğu (r=0.401) görülmektedir. Araştırma grubunun rekreasyon alanlarına katılım sıklığına göre fiziksel aktivite düzeylerinde anlamlı farklılık bulunmaktadır. Katılımcıların Park ve rekreasyon alanlarını hafta 5 gün ve fazla ziyaret eden bireylerin fiziksel aktivite düzeyleri hafta 1 ve daha az ziyaret eden bireylerden anlamlı derecede fazladır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fiziksel Aktivite, Rekreasyon, Beden Kütle İndeksi.

ABSTRACT

This study was intended to investigate the correlation between physical activity level and physical activity area. Therefore; 389 volunteers who performed physical activities in six different parks and recreation areas in Ankara participated in the study. As data collection tools, The International Physical Activity Questionnaires (Short Form) and Scale for Preference Factors in The Use of Recreation Area were used. The International Physical Activity Questionnaires (Short Form) was developed by Craig et al. (2003) and its Turkish reliability and validity tests were done by Öztürk (2005). Scale for Preference Factors in The Use of Recreation Area was developed by Gümüş and Alay (2017). It has 5 sub-dimensions and a total of 24 items and is a 5 point Likert scale. To analyze the data, descriptive statistics as well as correlation tests were employed. In physical activity level and sub-dimensions of Scale for Preference Factors in The Use of Recreation Area; the lowest correlation was seen in "activity" subdimension (r=0.106) whereas the highest correlation was seen in "Sportive diversity" (r=0.401). There is a significant difference in the physical activity levels of the research group according to the frequency of participation in the recreation areas. The physical activity levels of the participants who visit the parks and recreation areas for 5 days or more per week are significantly higher than the individuals who visit the parks and recreation areas once a week or less.

Keywords: Physical Activity, Recreation, Body Mass Index.

SPOR FAKÜLTESİNDE OKUYAN ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİ FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTEYE GÜDÜLEYEN NEDENLERİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING THE REASONS MOTIVATING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STUDYING AT THE SPORTS FACULTY

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ÖZET

Güdü; davranışı harekete geçiren güç olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Aydın, 2010). Güdülenme, "Davranışın altında yatan nedenleri açığa çıkarma" olarak açıklanmaktadır (Toros, 2001). Güdülenme davranışları harekete geçirir. Güdü ve güdülenme harekete geçirici ve yön belirleyici kompleks bir durum olarak değerlendirilebilir. Güdülerin davranışları başlatma yanında davranışların enerji ve şiddet seviyesini belirleme, davranışlara yön tayin etme ve davranışların devamını sağlamak şeklinde görevleri vardır (Ünsar, 2011). Bedensel faaliyetlere katılımın insanlarda kendini anlatma ve kendine güveni arttırdığı, işbirliği, birliktelik ve centilmenlik ruhunu pekiştirdiği bilinir. Yine zihin yorgunluğu ve gerginliği azaltmada yardımcı olduğu, başarı ve sosyal iletişim becerilerini geliştirdiği ileri sürülür (Gür ve Küçükoğlu, 1992). Bu çalışmada, spor eğitimi alan öğrencileri fiziksel aktiviteye güdüleyen nedenler araştırılmıştır. Çalışmaya 155 erkek ve 148 kadın olmak üzere toplam 303 öğrenci gönüllü olarak katılmıştır. Çalışmada, Fiziksel Aktiviteye Güdüleyen Nedenler Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. İstatistiksel işlemlerde bağımsız t- testi kullanılmıştır.

Takım ve ferdi spor durumuna göre fiziksel aktivitelere güdüleyen nedenler alt ölçek ve toplam ölçek puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmamıştır ($p>0,05$). Cinsiyete göre antropometrik özellikler incelendiğinde ise; yaş, boy ve vücut ağırlığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmada alt boyutlardan ilgi boyutunun ortalaması kadınlarda 40,09 ve erkeklerde 38,95 iken, yetenek boyutunun ortalaması kadınlarda 39,51 ve erkeklerde 40,97'dir. Görünüm boyutunun ortalaması kadınlarda 31,12 ve erkeklerde 32,36 iken fiziksel uygunluk boyutu ortalaması kadınlarda 30,55 ve erkeklerde 29,33 ve sosyal boyutun ortalaması kadınlarda 23,90 ve erkeklerde 24,76 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Toplam ölçek puan ortalaması ise kadınlarda 165,18 ve erkeklerde 166,36 puan olarak bulunmuştur. Kadın üniversite öğrencilerinin bedensel aktivitelere erkeklere göre daha fazla yönlendirilmesi önerilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Öğrenci, Fiziksel aktivite, Güdülenme

ABSTRACT

Motive; It is defined as the force that activates behavior (Aydin, 2010). Motivation is explained as "revealing the underlying reasons of the behavior" (Toros, 2001). Motivation activates behaviors. Motivation and motivation can be considered as an activating and direction-determining complex situation. In addition to initiating behaviors, motives have duties such as determining the energy and intensity level of behaviors, determining the direction of behaviors and ensuring the continuity of behaviors (Unsar, 2011). It is known that participation in physical activities increases self-expression and self-confidence in people and reinforces the spirit of cooperation, unity and gentlemanliness. It is also claimed that it helps in reducing mental fatigue and tension, and improves success and social communication skills (Gur & Kucukoglu, 1992). In this study, the reasons that motivate students who receive sports training for physical activity were investigated. A total of 303 students, 155 men and 148 women, voluntarily participated in the study. In the study, the Reasons Motivating Physical Activity Scale was used. Independent t-test was used in statistical processes.

There was no statistically significant difference between the reasons motivating physical activities subscale and total scale scores according to team and individual sports status ($p>0.05$). When the anthropometric characteristics are examined according to gender; A statistically significant difference was found in age, height and body weight. In the study, the average of the interest dimension among the sub-dimensions is 40.09 for women and 38.95 for men, while the average of the talent dimension is 39.51 for women and 40.97 for men. While the average of appearance size was 31.12 for women and 32.36 for men, the average of physical fitness size was 30.55 for women and 29.33 for men, and the average of social dimension for women was 23.90 and 24.76 for men. The total scale score average was found to be 165.18 for women and 166.36 for men. It is recommended that female university students be directed to physical activities more than men.

Keywords: Student, Physical activity, Motivation

ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ "ETKİLEŞİMLİ TAHTA" KAVRAMINA İLİŞKİN ALGILARI: METAFOR ANALİZ ÇALIŞMASI

THE PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES ABOUT THE "INTERACTIVE BOARD" CONCEPT: METAPHORE ANALYSIS STUDY

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ÖZET

Fatih projesi kapsamında Türkiye'de sınıflarda kara tahta yerine, iki bileşenden oluşan etkileşimli tahta düzeneği kullanılmıştır. Birçok eğitim kurumunda halen kullanılmakta olan bu düzenek alan yazında; elektronik tahta, dijital beyaz tahta, akıllı tahta, etkileşimli beyaz tahta ve etkileşimli tahta şeklinde ifade edilmektedir. Türkiye'de bu adlandırmalar arasında etkileşimli tahta kavramı daha çok tercih edilmektedir. Dijital teknolojinin ürünü olan etkileşimli tahta; eğitim-öğretim sürecindeki konuların somutlaştırılması, konuların görsel olarak sunulması, öğretmen-öğrenci arasında iletişimi sağlaması, internet teknolojileri sayesinde öğrencinin-öğretmenin bilgiye kolay ulaşması, öğrencilerin yaratıcı düşünme becerilerini kullanması, ders içeriklerine yönelik materyallerin sunulması gibi birçok yararı bulunmaktadır. Başta öğretmene zaman, bilgi, yöntem ve teknik konusunda kolaylıklar sağlayan etkileşimli tahta bu sayede öğrenme ortamının planlı olmasını sağlamaktadır. Sınıfta öğrencinin derse yönelik motivasyonu artırmaktadır. Öğrencilerin derse katılımını artırdığı için sınıfta disiplin problemlerini en aza indirgemektedir.

Teknolojinin gelişmesiyle birlikte hem öğretmen hem de öğrenciler etkileşimli tahtadan daha çok yararlanmaktadır. Çünkü teknolojiyi kullanma 21.yüzyıldaki en temel beceri olarak görülmektedir. Bu becerinin özellikle toplumun rehberi olan öğretmenlerde görülmesi beklenmektedir. Bunun içinde öğretmenlerin hizmet öncesinde yani öğretmen adayı iken bu beceriyi kullanacak yeterliliğe sahip olması amaçlanmakta ve bu konuda eğitimler verilmektedir. Eğitimlerin amacı, öğretmen adaylarının etkileşimli tahtanın yararlarını bilmesi, kullanım amacını ve "etkileşimli tahta"nın kavramsal yapısını öğrenmesidir. Bu araştırmada bu noktalar göz önüne alınarak öğretmen adaylarının etkileşimli tahta kavramı hakkındaki algıları metafor aracılığıyla belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır.

Araştırmada nitel araştırma modeli kapsamında olgu bilim deseni (fenomenoloji) kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Siirt üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesinde öğrenim gören öğretmen adayları oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada öğretmen adaylarının etkileşimli tahta kavramıyla ilgili metaforları yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile belirlenmiştir. Form iki bölümden oluşmaktadır. Birinci bölümde öğretmen adaylarına ait demografik özellikler bulunmaktadır. İkinci bölümde ise öğretmen adaylarından "Etkileşimli Tahta…….gibidir/benzer; çünkü……."cümlesini tamamlamaları istenmiştir. Verilerin analizinde içerik analizi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın güvenirliği; [Görüş birliği / (Görüş birliği + Görüş ayrılığı) x 100] formülü kullanılarak hesaplanmıştır. Bu formülle kodlayıcılar arasındaki ortalama güvenirlik değeri % 92 olarak bulunmuştur. Araştırma sonunda, öğretmen

adaylarının etkileşimli tahta kavramıyla ilgili çeşitli metaforlar geliştirdikleri görülmüş ve bunlar tablolar halinde sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teknoloji, Etkileşimli Tahta, Öğretmen Adayı.

ABSTRACT

Fatih project scope, interactive board mechanism consists of two components is used instead of blackboard in classrooms in Turkey. This mechanism, which is still used in many educational institutions, is expressed in the literature as electronic board, digital whiteboard, smart board, interactive whiteboard and interactive board. The concept of interactive whiteboards in Turkey between these designations are more preferred. Interactive board, which is a product of digital technology, has many benefits such as concretizing the subjects in the education-teaching process, presenting the subjects visually, providing communication between teacher and student, easy access of students and teachers to information thanks to internet technologies, using students' creative thinking skills, presenting materials for course content are available. The interactive board, which provides conveniences the teacher with time, information, method and technique, provides a planned learning environment in this way. It increases the student's motivation towards the lesson in the classroom. It minimizes discipline problems in the classroom as it increases the participation of students in the lesson.

With the development of technology, both teachers and students benefit more from the interactive whiteboard. Because using technology is seen as the most basic skill in the 21st century. This skill is expected to be seen especially in teachers who are the guides of the society. For this, it is aimed that teachers have the competence to use this skill before the service, that is, while they are teacher candidates, and trainings are given on this subject. The aim of the trainings is that the teacher candidates know the benefits of the interactive board, the purpose of use and the conceptual structure of the "interactive board". In this study, considering these points, the perceptions of teacher candidates about the interactive board concept were tried to be determined through metaphor.

In the research, case science design (Phenomenology) was used within the scope of the qualitative research model. The study group of the research consists of the teacher candidates studying at the Education Faculty in Siirt University. In the research, the metaphors of the teacher candidates about the concept of interactive boards were determined with a semi-structured interview form. The form consists of two parts. In the first part, there are demographic features of teacher candidates. In the second part, the sentence " Interactive Board……. is as/similar; because ……. was asked teacher candidates to complete. Content analysis technique was used in the analysis of the data. The reliability of the research was calculated using the formula [Consensus / (Consensus + Disagreement) x 100]." The average reliability value between encoders with this formula was found to be 92%. .At the end of the research, it was seen that the teacher candidates developed various metaphors about the interactive board concept and these were presented in tables.

Keywords: Technology, Interactive Boards, Teacher Candidate.

ULTRASTRUCTURAL AND PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF CASES CORONAVIRUS AND ROTAVIRUS GASTROENTERITIS IN GOAT KIDS AND LAMBS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of studies present clinicopathological changes, ultrastructural and morphogenetic investigation of determine the commonest enteropathogens in neonatal and juvenile lambs and goat kids, as well as induced macro- and microscopic lesion in the different digestive system compartments. The study comprised a total of 970 newborn and juvenile lambs (500) and goat kids (450) from 11 private dairy farms (4 goat farms, 7 sheep farms). The age of animals was from 24 hours to 20 days. For rapid antigen detection and virological diagnosis, the following kits were used: Rainbow calf scour 5 BIO K 306 Detection of Rota, Corona, E.coli F5, Crypto and Clostridium perfingens in bovine stool (BIOX Diagnostics, Belgium), and Monoclonal Antibody anti Coronavirus and Rotavirus FITC conjugated) 0.5 ml (20X), BIO 023, (BIOX Diagnostics, Belgium). Gross anatomy and histopathological examination of tissue samples from 37 carcasses (16 goat kids and 21 lambs) dead from gastroenterites were performed. The main detected agents of intestinal infections were Cryptosporidium parvum, Escherichia coli corona and rotaviruses. Gross Pathological, Electron microscopy and histopathological methods intestinal tissue are also important and applicable for diagnostics and in differential diagnostic recognition of the condition from other common diseases as Cryptosporidium parvum, rotaviruses, coronaviruses, Escherichia coli, Clostridium spp., Eimeriosis (coccidiosis), Giardiasis and other enteropathogens.

Keywords: Histopathology, ultrastructure, goat kids, lambs, gastroenterites

PHENOLİC CHARACTERİZATİON OF ANATOLİAN PROPOLİS

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ABSTRACT

Propolis is an important substance that honey bees collect from the resins of plants and form them with their own enzymes. Propolis has many biological activities thanks to more than 300 active compounds it contains. These active compounds in the content of propolis vary depending on the plants that are the source of propolis, the region where the bees are and the season. The aim of this study is to determine the phenolic compound content and levels of organic propolis obtained from Anatolian soils. For this purpose, 25 phenolic compounds were examined in the propolis sample with LC-MS / MS device. Among these compounds, Acetohydroxamic acid, 2-Hydroxy-1, 4-naphthoquinone, Thymoquinone, Alizarin could not be detected in the propolis sample. The highest phenolic compounds detected were Hydoxycinamic acid (16.85 ppm) and Quercetin (14.49 ppm). Other compounds that came out high following these compounds were Kaempferol (8.48 pmm) and Vanillic acid (4.5 ppm) compounds. The lowest phenolic compounds detected were Protocatechuic acid (0.05 ppm) and Curcumin (0.05 ppm) compounds. As a result of this study, the phenolic compound levels contained in propolis were determined. In addition, our study results will provide information about the flora of the region.

Keywords: Propolis, Phenolic compound, LC-MS/MS

SOME ELEMENT AND HEAVY METAL LEVELS IN SHEEP MILK AND ITS DAIRY PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

Milk and various dairy products are among the basic foods used in nutrition. However, milk and dairy products can contain many environmental pollutants such as pesticides, detergents, drug residues, heavy metals that may pose technological risks and are dangerous for human health. The aim of this study is to reveal the change of the amounts of essential elements and heavy metals in sheep's milk and yoghurt, buttermilk and butter which produced from the same milk. For this purpose, yoghurt, buttermilk and butter were made from sheep's milk. Then, in milk and dairy products, Sodium (Na), Magnesium (Mg), Potassium (K), Manganese (Mn), Copper (Cu), Zinc (Zn), Arsenic (As), Selenium (Se)), Cadmium (Cd), Lead (Pb) amounts were examined by ICP-MS. The amount of As, Cd, Pb in all samples were determined under the limit of detection (LOD). The amounts of Na, Mg, K, Mn, Cu, Zn, Se in milk were determined as 785, 92, 1537, 30.8, 73.5, 2683.5, 381.5 ppb, respectively. The amounts of Na, Mg, K, Mn, Cu, Zn, Se in yogurt were determined as 554.5, 121.5, 1516.5, 29.3, 71.5, 3692, 405 ppb, respectively. The amounts of Na, Mg, K, Mn, Cu, Zn and Se in ayran were determined as 40175, 56.5, 553.5, 111.5, 1230, 2506.5, 447 ppb, respectively. The amounts of Na, Mg, K, Mn, Cu, Zn, Se in butter were determined as 98.2, 31.7, 223.1, 10.1, 24.6, 203.5, 282.5 ppb, respectively. According to these data, changes in the amount of essential elements were observed when milk was transformed into its products. It was determined that there were no heavy metals in sheep milk and products grown in this region.

Keywords: Sheep milk, Heavy metal, ICP-MS

BİR İLLİK DOVŞANLARDA 3 SUTKALIQ ACLIĞIN QANININ LEYKOFORMULUNUN BƏZİ GÖSTƏRİCİLƏRİNƏ TƏSİRİ

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Xülasə

Ədəbiyyatdan məlumdur ki, düzgün qidalanma insan və heyvan orqanizminin normal böyümə və inkişafını təmin edir. Qəbul edilən qidada karbohidratların, zülalların, yağların, vitamin lərin ,mineral maddələrin və hormonların çatışmazlığı canlı orqanizmdə mübadilə prosesinin gedişində ciddi morfofun ksional və patofizioloji dəyişiklikliyə səbəb olur.Son nəticədə orqanizmdə bir sıra geri dönməyən patologiyaların yaranmasına gətirib çıxarır. Orqaniz mdə yaranmış belə pato loji vəziyyətdə toxuma və toxumaarası mayedə formalı element lərin fəaliyyətini dəyişir. Homeos tazın hərtərəfli oyrə nilməsi fiziologiya və ona qovşaq olan sahələr,eləcə də klinik məsələlər baxımından olduqca əhəmiyyətli dir. Orqanizminin ümumi homeostazında qanın və qandakı formalı element lərinrolunu ayrıca qeyd etmək lazımdır. Ona görə də bu istiqamə də tədqiqatların aparılması vacibdir.

Bu işinin əsas məqsədi eksperimental yaradılmış şərti açlıq modelinin periferik qan komponent lərinə və qanın leykositar formuluna təsirini araşdırmaqdır.

Tədqiqatlar 2,5 ±0,5 kq. kütləyə malik bir yaşlı Şinşilla cinsindən olan dovşanlarda aparılmış dır. Təcrübə heyvanları iki qrupa ayrılmışdır: 1-ci qrup dovşanlar intakt vəziyyətində olmuş (nəzarət- qrupu); 2-ci qup dovşanlarda isə aclıq modeli yaradılmışdır (təcrübə qrupu). Belə ki, bu ikinci qrup heyvanlar üzərində şərti aşlıq modeli yaradılmış dır. Dovşanların 3 sutka ac saxlanılması ilə aparılmışdır. İntakt vəziyyətində olmuş və şərti aşlıq mode li təcrübəsindən əvvəl və 1-2- 3 gün sonra heyvanların qulağın yan kənar venasından qan götürülmüş dür. Ümumi qəbul edilmiş kliniki metodlarla qanda formalı elementlərin dəyişməsi, leykoformula təd qiq edilmişdir. Periferik qan yaxmaları standart metodla rənglənmişdir..Eləcə də qanın digər komponen ləri işıq mikroskopunda sayılmışdır.

Apardığımız tədqiqatın nəticəsi göstərir ki, qida qəbulunun dayandırılması ilə əlaqədar olaraq nəzarət qrupu ilə müqayisədə təcrübə heyvanlarının çəkisi azalır.Orqanizmdə gedən belə dəyişiklik nəticəsində periferik qanda formalı elementlərin dəyişməsi, leykoformula kəskin olaraq dəyişir.Bütün bununla yanaşı bizim apardığımız bu tədqiqatların nəticəsində müəyyən edilmişdir ki,nəzarət qrupu

heyvanlarının periferik qanında limfositlərin nüvəsi hüceyrənin formasına uyğun-girdə formadadır.3 sutka aclıq zamanı periferik qanda neytrofillərin,limfositlərin və eozinofillərin mütləq qiyməti dürüst olaraq kəskin azalır. Bütün bununla yanaşı orqanizmin leykositar formula da kəskin dəyişir. Limfoq ramma heyvanın yaşından,cinsindən,qidalanmasında və s.faktorlardan asılı olaraq dəyi şir.Eələcə də periferik qanda hemoqlobinin və eritrositlərin miqdarı da azalır.

Beləliklə, 3 sutka qida qəbulunun dayandırılması periferik qanda neytrofillərin,limfositlərin və eozinofillərin mütləq qiymətini dürüst olaraq kəskin azaldır. Bütün bununla yanaşı orqanizmin leykositar formula da kəskin dəyişir. Limfoqramma heyvanın yaşından,cinsindən,qidalanmasında və s.faktorlardan asılı olaraq dəyişir.Eələcə də 3 sutka qida qəbulunun dayandırılması periferik qanda hemoqlobinin və eritrositlərin miqdarı da azalır.

Açar sözlər: qan komponentləri, limfositar formula, aclıq

DAY FASTING ON SOME INDICATORS OF LEUKOCYTE FORMULA OF BLOOD IN 1-YEAR OLD RABBITS

Abstract

It is known from the literature that proper nutrition ensures the normal growth and development of human and animal body. Deficiency of carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals and hormones in the diet causes to severe morphofunctional and pathophysiological changes in the metabolic process in the body. As a result, a number of unrecoverable pathologies emerge in the body. In such a pathological state of the body, the activity of the formed elements in the tissue and interstitial fluid changes. Comprehensive study of homeostasis is very important in terms of physiology and related areas, as well as clinical issues. The role of blood and formed elements in the general homeostasis of the body should be noted separately. Therefore, it is also critical to conduct research in this area.

The research aim was to investigate the impact of the experimentally established conventional fasting model on peripheral blood components and leukocyte formula.

Studies were carried out on one-year-old chinchilla rabbits (2.5 ± 0.5 kg). The experimental animals were divided into two groups: Group 1 rabbits were left intact (control group); a fasting model was created in Group 2 rabbits (experimental group). Thus, this fasting model was developed conventionally. The rabbits were kept hungry for 3 days. Blood was drawn from the lateral vein of the animals' ears before and 1-2 to 3 days after the conventional fasting model and the state of intact. Changes in the formed elements and leukocyte formula in the blood were studied by generally accepted clinical methods. Peripheral blood smears were stained using the standard method. Other blood components were also counted under a light microscope.

The research results showed that the weight of experimental animals decreased compared to the control group due to the cessation of food intake. Such changes in the body resulted in a sharp change in the formed elements and leukocyte formula in the peripheral blood. In addition to this, our research revealed that the nucleus of lymphocytes in the peripheral blood of control animals was round to the shape of the cell. During 3 days of fasting, the absolute value of neutrophils, lymphocytes and eosinophils in the peripheral blood decreased significantly. At the same time, the leukocyte formula also changes dramatically. Lymphogram changes depending on the age, sex, diet, etc. of the animal. The amount of hemoglobin and erythrocytes in the peripheral blood also decreases.

Thus, stopping food intake for 3 days significantly reduces the absolute value of neutrophils, lymphocytes and eosinophils in the peripheral blood. Besides that, the leukocyte formula changes dramatically. Lymphogram varies depending on the age, sex, diet, etc. of the animal. 3-day fasting also leads to the decrease of the amount of hemoglobin and erythrocytes in the peripheral blood.

Keywords: blood components, lymphocyte formula, fasting.

CHARACTERIZATION OF LUMPY SKIN DISEASE (LSD) - AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: LSD is a contagious viral disease of cattle, first identified in Azerbaijan in 2014. LSD spread into 16 villages (10%) due to a lack of preventive measures. During LSD outbreaks in Azerbaijan 33 animal deaths were reported, with the highest rate in Ujar district (76%). Our objective was to characterize the epidemiology of LSD in Azerbaijan and reduce disease burden.

Methods: We used data from electronic integrated disease surveillance system (EIDSS), OIE reports 2014-2015, and veterinary laboratories. LSD is confirmed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing.

Results: In Azerbaijan, LSD was first reported in the areas river of Kura in Bilasuvar, Jalilabad which border endemic countries (Turkey and Iran). The virus could have been imported into Azerbaijan as a cattle route crosses borders. Later LSD was detected in October in Agdash and Ujar districts. During the outbreaks, 2836 (7%) of a 44247 cattle became infected, 2803(98.8%) survived, 33(1.2%) died. Sixty six percent of cattle tested positive for LSD by PCR. In 2014 the MoA acquired 8 million doses of a sheep-pox vaccine (Poxvac), vaccinated 1.8 million animals in all districts. No LSD cases have been reported since the campaign.

Conclusion: In response to the LSD outbreak, the sheep-pox vaccine provided immunity and reduced disease burden. Although no LSD cases have been reported since vaccination, there is still risk of outbreaks, as the virus is stable in the environment and spread by insect bites. In order to prevent outbreaks, it is recommended to continue enhanced LSD surveillance with clinical, epidemiologic, post-mortem LSD laboratory diagnostic testing in all unknown cattle deaths, and continue to implement timely large-scale vaccination campaigns which have been successful in Israel and Lebanon.

Keywords: lumpy skin disease, cattle, Azerbaijan

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CAST GENE IN TWO POPULATIONS IL DE FRANCE SHEEP BREED

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Abstract

The aim of present study was to investigate the polymorphism of exon 1C/1D and intron 1 of sheep calpastatin (CAST) gene located on chromosome 5 in two different herds Il de France sheep breed. CAST is considered as candidate genes for meat quality. Blood samples were collected from 60 ewes (30 of each breed) and genomic DNA was extracted using commercial purification kit. Genotypes were determined by PCR amplification followed by restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) method with specific endonuclease *MspI*. Based on results, calpastatin gene was found to be polymorphic in one herd but in the other it was monomorphic. The allelic frequencies in CAST gene were 0,95 for allele *M* and 0,05 for allele *N*. Genotype frequencies were 0,90 for *MM* and 0,10 for *MN*.

Key word: CAST gene, Il de France sheep breed, PCR, RFLP, polymorphism

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ОБЩИЕ ГАПЛОТИПЫ МТДНК У СВИНЕЙ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ПОРОД

COMMON HAPLOTYPES MTDNK IN PIGS OF DIFFERENT BREEDS

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Коммерческие породы свиней (крупная белая, ландрас, дюрок) разводятся сегодня на всех континентах, и их митохондриальный геном может быть, как азиатского, так и неазиатского типа, в зависимости от специфики их создания, а в дальнейшем совершенствования определенными селекционными центрами. Целью работы было выполнить сравнительные исследования мтДНК у свиней различных пород. На первом этапе были исследованы 88 нуклеотидных последовательностей фрагмента Д-петли мтДНК свиней крупной белой породы (КБ, n=49) и ландрас (Л, n=39), разводимых в одном из племенных хозяйств РФ. У исследуемой группы свиней установлено 23 полиморфных сайта, из них 21 определены у свиней ландрас и 18 – у свиней крупной белой породы. В целом определили 10 гаплотипов. По данным базы NCBI был проведен поиск идентичных на 100% гаплотипов мтДНК. В результате были найдены 75 последовательностей у коммерческих (крупная белая, йоркшир, ландрас и дюрок) и китайских пород свиней, разводимые в различных странах. Из них 30 последовательностей были идентичны гаплотипу Hap-10; 22 - Hap-7; 12 – Hap-1 и 11 – другим гаплотипам (Hap-2 – 3; Hap -3 – 0; Hap-4 – 1; Hap-5 – 3; Hap-6 – 0; Hap-8 – 4; Hap-9 - 0). В нашей выборке Hap-10 имел наибольшую частоту у свиней КБ. Согласно базе NCBI Hap-10 определен у азиатских диких кабанов и домашних свиней азиатских пород (Yuedong Black - разводят в провинции Гуандун; Sandu black, Qianbeihei и Baixi - местные породы из провинции Гуйчжоу; Guizhong Spotted – из Гуанси). Hap-10 встречается у миниатюрных китайских свиней Wuzhishan и Tunchang, родиной которых считается Хайнань; Bamaxiang - разводят в округах провинции Гуанси; Congjiangxiang - в провинции Хубэй. Помимо китайских свиней этот гаплотип встречается у миниатюрных вьетнамских свиней Vietnam и Mong Cai pig, а также у свиней породы Kune Kune, которых в настоящее время разводят в Новой Зеландии. В нашей выборке большую частоту среди свиней породы ландрас имел гаплотип Hap-1. По данным NCBI идентичные гаплотипы были определены у свиней породы ландрас, дюрок, а также свиней коммерческих пород, разводимых в Австралии и Японии. Помимо этого, гаплотип Hap-1 был задокументирован у иберийских свиней в Испании и европейского дикого кабана во Франции. В наших исследованиях только две свиньи породы ландрас имели гаплотип Hap-7, однако результаты поиска в базе NCBI показали 22 свиньи с идентичными гаплотипами. Большинство из них относились к породам ландрас и дюрок.

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Ключевые слова: свиньи, мтДНК, гаплотипы.

YUMURTACI TAVUKLARDA FARKLI BARINMA SİSTEMLERİNİN BAZI KEMİK MEKANİK VE MATERYAL ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT HOUSING SYSTEMS ON SOME BONE MECHANICAL AND MATERIAL PROPERTIES IN LAYING HENS

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ÖZET

Yüksek yumurta üretimi ve kar elde etmek için küçük bir alanda çok sayıda tavuğun yetiştirildiği geleneksel sistemler, yumurta üretim endüstrisinde uzun süredir kullanılmaktadır. Ancak 1960'lı yıllarda Avrupa'da hayvan refahı önem kazanmaya başlamış ve tavuklarda hareket kısıtlamasına neden olduğu için geleneksel kafes sistemleri sorgulanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, geleneksel kafes (GK), zenginleştirilmiş kafes (ZK) ve free-range /serbest alanda (FR) tutulan yumurtacı tavukların refah özelliklerini belirlemek için tibiotarsal dayanıklılık ve bazı kemik materyal özelliklerini karşılaştırmaktır. Lohmann Brown ırkı 480 yumurtacı tavuk, 17. haftada barınak sistemlerine yerleştirildi ve 66. hafta sonuna kadar süren bir üretim döngüsü boyunca yetiştirildi. Tavuklar, her sistemde (kafes veya alan) 40 tavuk bulunacak şekilde dört tekrarlı olacak şekilde rastgele dağıtıldı. Çalışma boyunca aynı fotoperiyot (16 saat aydınlık/8 saat karanlık) ve standart ticari yem kullanıldı. Gruplardan toplam 24 tavuk rastgele seçildi ve tartıldı. Seçilen tavuklarda gruplar arası vücut ağırlıkları benzer bulundu (P> 0.05). Tavuklar, servikal dislokasyon yoluyla ötenazi edildi; daha sonra her iki bacağın tibiotarsusları çıkarıldı ve diseke edildi. Kemik ağırlığı ve kemik uzunlukları ölçüldü. Kemik kırılma mukavemeti, bir çekme ve basma test makinesi kullanılarak, mekanik sıkıştırma testi ile belirlendi. Kortikal alan ölçümleri ImageJ Görüntü Analiz ve İşleme Programı aracılığıyla gerçekleştirildi. Ayrıca, AOAC yöntemlerine göre tibiotarsus'un kuru madde, kül, Ca ve P oranlarını ölçüldü. FR sistemde yetiştirilen tavuklarda, GK ve ZK sistem tavuklarına kıyasla daha yüksek tibiotarsus kırılma mukavemeti olduğu gözlendi (P <0.001). Ancak, kortikal alan, kuru madde, kül, Ca ve P içerikleri tüm barınak sistemlerindeki tavuklarda benzer bulundu (P> 0.05). Bu deneysel çalışmanın sonuçlarına dayanarak, yumurta tavuklarında bazı kemik mekanik ve malzeme özelliklerinin, geleneksel ve zenginleştirilmiş kafesler arasında benzer, ancak free-range sisteminde farklı olduğu bulundu. Buna göre, FR sistemindeki tavuklar, GK ve ZK sistemlerine kıyasla daha iyi kemik özelliklerine sahip olduğu bulundu. Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlar, FR sistemindeki tavukların sahip oldukları optimum konfor ve hareket alanı sayesinde daha üstün kemik biyomekanik özellikleri kazandığını göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yumurtacı tavuk, biyomekanik, barınak sistemleri.

ABSTRACT

Conventional systems where large numbers of chickens are raised in a small area for high egg production and profits have long been used in the egg production industry. However,

animal welfare started to gain importance in Europe in the 1960s, and traditional cage systems were questioned as they caused movement restriction in chickens. This study aims to compare the tibiotarsal strength and some bone material properties to determine the welfare characteristics of laying hens kept in conventional cage (CC), enriched cage (EC), and free-range (FR). Four hundred eighty Lohmann Brown laying hens were placed in rearing systems at week 17 and reared through a production cycle that lasted until the 66th week. Chickens were randomly distributed in four replicates with 40 hens in each system (cage or pen). The same photoperiod (16h light / 8h dark) and standard commercial feed were used throughout the study. A total of 24 chickens from the groups were randomly selected and weighed. Body weights between groups were found to be similar in selected chickens ($P > 0.05$). Chickens were slaughtered, then the tibiotarsi of both legs were removed and dissected from surrounded soft tissues. Bone weight and bone lengths were also measured. Bone breaking strength was determined by a mechanical compression test using a tensile and compression testing machine. Cortical area measurements were carried out through ImageJ image analyzing and processing software. Also, dry matter, ash, Ca, and P ratios of tibiotarsus were measured according to AOAC methods. It was observed that chickens reared in FR system had higher tibiotarsus breaking strength compared to CC and EC system chickens ($P < 0.001$). However, the cortical area, dry matter, ash, Ca, and P contents were similar in chickens in all shelter systems ($P > 0.05$). Based on this experimental study results, some bone mechanical and material properties in laying hens were similar between conventional and enriched cages but different in the free-range system. Accordingly, chickens in the FR system had better bone properties compared to the CC and EC systems. These results show that chickens in FR system gain superior bone biomechanical properties due to their optimal comfort and space for motion.

Keywords: Laying hens, biomechanics, housing systems.

Lacerta pamphylica SCHMIDTLER, 1975 (SAURIA; LACERTIDAE)'NIN DAĞILIŞINI ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİN EKOLOJİK NİŞ MODELLEME YÖNTEMİYLE BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE DISTRIBUTION OF *Lacerta pamphylica* SCHMIDTLER, 1975 (SAURIA; LACERTIDAE) BY ECOLOGICAL NICHE MODELING METHOD

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ÖZET

Anadolu'da *Lacerta* cinsine dahil olan 6 tür bulunmaktadır. Bunlar *Lacerta agilis* Linnaeus, 1758; *L. viridis* (Laurenti, 1768); *L. strigata* Eichwald, 1831; *L. media* Lantz ve Cyren, 1920; *L. diplochondrodes* Wettstein, 1952; *L. pamphylica* Schmidtler, 1975'dir. Bu türlerden sadece *L. pamphylica* Anadolu'ya endemiktir. Türün dağılış sahası Olympos, Antalya ile Göksu Deltası, Mersin arasındadır. Türün dağılışı temel olarak Toros Dağları güneyi olarak sınırlanmıştır. Bugüne kadar yapılan çalışmalarda türe ait sadece 18 lokalite kaydı bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, türün dağılışını etkileyen son buzul maksimum öncesine (LGM) (yaklaşık 22.000 yıl) ait 19 biyoiklimsel veri 2,5 arc-dakika (yaklaşık 5 km^2) olarak Worldclim vers. 1.4 veri seti indirilmiştir. Bu verilerin Pearson korelasyon katsayısı 0.75 ve üzeri olanlarda korelasyon nedeniyle araştırmadan çıkarılmıştır. Tür dağılım analizi ise Maxent programı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda ortalama karakteristik eğri altında kalan alan (AUC) 0.983 olarak bulunmuştur. Bio13 (en yağışlı aydaki yağış miktarı) %83,5 ile en yüksek yüzde katkı değerine sahip iken, bio18 (en sıcak mevsimdeki yağış miktarı) ise %0 ile türün dağılışı etkilemeyen faktör olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Göz ardı edildiğinde kazancı en çok azaltan çevresel değişken bio7 (sıcaklık aralığı)'dır, bu nedenle diğer değişkenlerde bulunmayan en fazla bilgiye sahip değer olarak görünmektedir. Türün temel dağılış sahası olan Mersin – Antalya arası alan dışında Mersin'in doğusu, Hatay ve Ege sahil şeridi iklimsel açıdan türün dağılışı için uygun alanlar olarak bulunmuştur. Fakat bu bölgelerde türe ait bireylerin saptanmamasının temel nedeni olarak doğal bariyerler olan Göksu Nehri ve Alakır Çayı'nın türün dağılışını sınırlandırmış olması ve olası gen akışını keserek türleşmesine yardımcı olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Lacerta pamphylica*, Niş modelleme, Ekoloji, Endemik.

ABSTRACT

There are 6 species included in the *Lacerta* genus in Anatolia. These are *Lacerta agilis* Linnaeus, 1758; *L. viridis* (Laurenti, 1768); *L. strigata* Eichwald, 1831; *L. media* Lantz and Cyren, 1920; *L. diplochondrodes* Wettstein, 1952; *L. pamphylica* Schmidtler is 1975. Of these species, only *L. pamphylica* is endemic to Anatolia. The distribution area of the species is between Olympos, Antalya and Göksu Delta, Mersin. The distribution of the species is mainly

limited to the south of the Taurus Mountains. There are only 18 locality records belonging to the species in the studies conducted so far. Nineteen bioclimatic data from the last glacial maximum (LGM) (about 22,000 years) affecting the distribution of the species were obtained from Worldclim ver. 1.4 data set with the spatial resolution for past climate variables was 2.5 arc-minutes (approximately 5 km^2). These data were excluded from the study because of correlation with Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.75 and above. Species distribution analysis was carried out with the Maxent program. At the end of the study, the area under the average characteristic curve (AUC) was found to be 0.983. Bio13 (precipitation in the wettest month) had the highest percentage contribution value with 83.5%, while bio18 (precipitation in the warmest quarter) with 0% was found to be the factor that does not affect the distribution of the species. The environmental variable that decreases the gain the most when it is omitted is bio7 (temperature range), which therefore appears to have the most information that isn't present in the other variables. Apart from the area between Mersin and Antalya, which is the main distribution area of the species, east of Mersin, Hatay and Aegean coastline have been found as suitable areas for the distribution of the species in terms of climatic. However, it is thought that the main reason for not detecting individuals belonging to the species in these regions is that the natural barriers Göksu River and Alakır Stream have limited the distribution of the species and help speciation by cutting the possible gene flow.

Keywords: *Lacerta pamhylica*, Niche Modeling, Ecology, Endemic.

DETERMINATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY of SUBGROUP *Pseudomonas fluorescens* ISOLATED FROM CULTURED FISH SPECIES BY VITEK II GN AST CARD

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Abstract

Using automatized microbial identification systems to identify bacterial agents and determine their antimicrobial susceptibility has become widespread and inexpensive resulted in a short time. Especially since culture-depended methods need a long time and specific culture media are required, it has been popular to use automatized systems that give results in 6-12-24 hours after pure culture obtaining. One of the most commonly used systems is the Vitek II Compact. In the presented study, the Vitek II Compact GN-AST system's usability determines the antimicrobial susceptibility of 20 different *Pseudomonas* species (96 isolates) were identified by molecular methods cause disease in aquaculture, was investigated.

To determine the antimicrobial susceptibilities of 96 *Pseudomonas* isolates, identified by 16S rRNA sequence analysis, in Vitek II GN-AST system, isolates were tested if they grow at 35 ℃ incubation. After determining the growth, purely and freshly (24h) cultured isolates were adjusted on McFarland density according to the manufacturer instructions of GN-AST cards, then were inoculated into AST cards 24 hours. After the inoculation, both bacterial identification results and antimicrobial susceptibility results were recorded. In the antimicrobial susceptibility results, minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) for 15 different antimicrobials was determined.

The *Pseudomonas* species used in our study previously identified as *P. brenneri*, *P. haemolytica*, *P. lactis*, *P. lundensis*, *P. lurida*, *P. mandelii*, *P. meridiana*, *P. migulae*, *P. proteolytica*, *P. simiae*, and *P. weihenstephanensis* did not result in identification with the Vitek II Compact device. The working principle of the Vitek II identification device is based on determining MIC values after correct identification of the isolate and comparing it with the values in the system. Therefore, the MIC of the isolates that could not be resulted in the identification has not determined with Vitek II GN-AST cards. About 20% of *Pseudomonas* species used in our study have not resulted in the identification and antimicrobial sensitivity with the Vitek II compact GN-AST. About 50% of the *Pseudomonas* isolates identified in the Vitek II compact system resulted in *P. fluorescens*. Therefore, sequence-based identified isolates have resulted erroneously in Vitek II compact; hence they caused the wrong result in evaluating MIC. The assessment of *Pseudomonas* species into the subgroup MIC values was made automatically by the system according to only *P. fluorescens*. In Vitek II analysis, it was also observed that some isolates gave results as *P. fluorescens/Aeromonas salmonicida* or *P. fluorescens/Acinetobacter lwoffii*. Therefore, the Vitek II GN-AST could not perform a specific antimicrobial evaluation in the MIC analysis of aquatic *Pseudomonas* species.

As a result of incorrect identification in the Vitek II compact system, which is widely used in human and animal health and has a very important automatized system in microbial identification, it was determined that the antimicrobial susceptibility results were also evaluated incorrectly in the device database and gave false susceptible/resistant results.

Key Words: GN-AST, *Pseudomonas* sp., Vitek II Compact

CULTURE STUDY IN INDIAN MARKETING

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Abstract

Business, especially marketing, takes contemporary culture for granted. It gets dismissed simply as the thing everyone's talking about around the watercooler, but it's bigger than what's trendy today. Culture is the one thing that enables marketers to create greater engagement, relevance and grow their business. The failure to acknowledge the importance of culture to brand- and business-building is the same as deciding that you're okay with being at a competitive disadvantage. Brands never speak directly to consumers or customers. It's always through the medium of culture. Random House defines a medium as "an intervening substance through which something else is transmitted or carried on." Culture is the medium through which all communications travels, and it's what complicates marketers' efforts. Just as water bends light, culture changes—sometimes slightly, sometimes to a great degree—the direction, impact and meaning of communication. The message can vary greatly depending on who's sending and who's receiving. That's why slang in the wrong hands is cringe-worthy: Even though all of the words may be right, the other codes--context, tone, authenticity, mutual respect, a preexisting relationship, etc.—are not.Culture contains many things--empathy, purpose, "cool"--that are hard to quantify, won't fit into strategic plans, or don't easily scale. But culture is where you find context and opportunities for engagement and business growth.

So why culture is so important when it comes to branding? Culture provides a wireframe of an individual behavior. It plays a major role in influencing people and captivating them to pursue to follow a particular brand. Hence, it is indispensable for the organizations to instill the cultural blend of the specific region, in order to continue their momentum to get hold of the target end users. When a brand is introduced in the market, it is very important that it analyses the taste and the flavors of the particular region in order to adapt the same in their product. In India, there is a diversified environment, where every region and area has its own set of colors. Since, this is the very basis of the identity or origin of an individual, and is deep rooted in the lifestyle of people which is very evident in the food habits, the fashion, morals or beliefs hence it gets crucial in terms of sentimental values. It is therefore imperative for an organization to mold themselves with the influence of the place in order to strengthen their underlying base on which they want to build the pyramid of the brand.

Key words: Culture, India ,Brand

STK'LARIN İNSAN KAYNAKLARI İLE KURUMSAL PERFORMANSLARI ARASIDAKİ İLİŞKİ: TÜRKİYE'DEKİ GENÇLİK STK'LARI ÖRNEĞİ

THE RELATION BETWEEN HUMAN RESOURCES ON ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE OF CSOS: THE CASE OF YOUTH CSOS IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Sivil Toplum Kuruluşları (STK'lar) son yarım asırda önemli bir gelişme sağlayarak kamu ve özel sektörlerin toplumsal ürün ve hizmet üretmede yetersiz ya da isteksiz oldukları alanlarda önemli bir tamamlayıcı, destekleyici veya alternatif aktör haline gelmişlerdir. Tüzel kişiliğe sahip olan STK'lar, gönüllülük, kâr amacı gütmeme, bağışçılık ve altruizm gibi farklı ilkeler ile faaliyet gösterirler. Farklı alan ve bölgelerde alternatif veya tamamlayıcı toplumsal ürün ve hizmet sunan STK'ların ne derece başarılı oldukları birçok araştırmanın ilgi konusu olmuştur. Çünkü, STK'ların kurumsal performanslarındaki farklılaşmalar ve başarısızlıklar, sundukları ürün ve hizmetlerin sürdürülebilirliklerini, verimliliklerini ve erişilebilirliklerini olumsuz etkilemektedir. Bu olumsuzlukların üstesinden gelinebilmesi ve kurumsal performansın arttırılabilmesi ise STK'ların kurumsal kapasitelerinin geliştirilmesine bağlanmaktadır. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmada; finansal kaynaklar, fiziki ve teknolojik altyapı gibi kurumsal kapasitenin önemli bileşenlerinden olan insan kaynaklarının kurumsal performansı üzerindeki özgün etkisi araştırılmaktadır. Bu amaçla Türkiye'nin 81 ilinden, gençlik, spor ve eğitim alanlarında faaliyet gösteren Gençlik STK'ları arasından rastgele seçilen 975 Gençlik STK Temsilcisine (başkan, yönetici, gençlik sorumlusu, gönüllü lider vb.) uygulanan yarı yapılandırılmış ayrıntılı bir anket araştırması yapılarak birincil düzeyde veriler derlenmiştir. Tarama araştırmasından elde edilen verilere dayanılarak, insan kaynaklarının kurumsal performansa etkisi betimleyici istatistiksel analiz ve OLS regresyon yöntemleriyle test edilmiş ve açıklanmıştır. Araştırma bulguları doğrultusunda; STK yöneticilerine, araştırmacılara, kamu politikaları belirleyenlere ve uygulayanlara, STK'ları destekleyen kamu/kamu-dışı kurum ve kuruluşlarına yönelik olarak STK'ların kurumsal performanslarının iyileştirilmesi için politika önerileri geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sivil Toplum, STK, Kurumsal Performans, İnsan Kaynakları, OLS Regresyon.

ABSTRACT

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have made significant progress during the last half century, and have become complementary, supporting and alternative actor in areas where public and private sectors are insufficient or reluctant to produce social goods and services. CSOs having legal personalities are operating with the principles like voluntarism, not-for-

profit, donation and altruism. Therefore, different studies have been made for the factors influencing organizational performance of these CSOs that provide social goods and services for people in need. The level of success of these CSOs that are providing alternative and complementary social goods and services in different areas and regions has become an interest for many studies. Because, differentiation and failure in organizational performance of CSOs negatively influences sustainability, efficiency and accessibility of goods and services that they provide. Many studies assert that CSO capacity should be developed in order to overcome these problems, and their organizational performance need to be increased. Therefore, the unique influence of human resources, one of the significant components of organizational capacity like financial resources, physical and technological infrastructure is evaluated in this study. primary data was gathered by doing a semi-structured survey research that was applied to randomly selected 975 Youth CSOs' representatives (e.g., director, administrator, youth representative and voluntary leader), active in the areas of youth, sport and education from 81 cities of Turkey. Relying on this data, gathered from survey research, the influence of human resources on organizational performance was tested and explained by descriptive statistics and OLS regression methods. Based on research findings, policy recommendations for CSO managers, politicians, public/non-public institutions and organizations supporting CSOs are developed in order to improve organizational performance of CSOs.

Keywords: Civil Society, CSO, Organizational Performance, Human Resources, OLS Regression.

TÜRKİYE'DEKİ SİYASET BİLİMİ VE KAMU YÖNETİMİ MAKALELERİNİN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ARTICLES IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Bilimsel araştırmalarda en uygun metodolojinin belirlenip kullanılması bilginin daha nitelikli üretilmesine önemli ölçüde katkı sağlamaktadır. Sosyal bilimlerde de metodoloji kullanımı giderek yaygınlaşmaktadır. Siyaset bilimi ve kamu yönetimi alanındaki araştırmacılar alanlarına dair büyük sorulara hem nitel hem de nicel yöntemlerden faydalanarak cevaplar aramaktadırlar. Bunu yaparken, her geçen gün daha da karmaşıklaşan ve gelişen farklı yöntemleri kullanmaktadırlar. Bu çalışma, Türk kamu yönetimi ve siyaset bilimi araştırmalarına metodolojik açıdan genel bir bakış sunmaktadır. Bu çalışma için veriler, Türkiye'de siyaset bilimi ve kamu yönetimi alanında Sosyal Bilimler Atıf İndeksinde (SSCI) taranan Amme İdaresi Dergisinde yayınlanan makalelerin içerik analizlerinden elde edilmiştir. 1990 ile 2019 yılları arasındaki 30 yıllık süre içerisinde bu dergide yayınlanmış olan yaklaşık 1000 makale gözden geçirilmiştir. Bu çalışma kapsamında ulaşılan bulgular literatürdeki önceki benzer araştırmalarla karşılaştırılıp benzer ve farklı yönler, disiplinler arası işbirliği, akademisyen ve uygulayıcıların katkıları, kuram geliştirme, basit veya karmaşık nitel ve nicel metotların kullanımı gibi metodolojik eğilim ve gelişmeler 10'ar yıllık dönemlere bölünerek incelenmiş, analiz edilmiş ve tartışılmıştır. Bu bulgular, Türkiye'de kamu yönetimi ve siyaset bilimi alanlarındaki çalışmaların, daha çok literatür taraması şeklinde olup kuram geliştirmeyi ihmal ettiklerini göstermektedir. Bunun sonucunda, dünyada kamu yönetimi ve siyaset bilimi alanlarındaki metodoloji kullanımı her ne kadar giderek artan bir eğilim gösterse de, bu durum Batı ülkelerine göre Türkiye'de oldukça azdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamu Yönetimi, Siyaset Bilimi, Metodoloji, Amme İdaresi Dergisi, İçerik Analizi

ABSTRACT

In scientific studies, determination and use of most appropriate methodology contribute significantly to the production of qualified knowledge. In social sciences, the use of methodology has also become widespread. Researchers in the area of political science and public administration are searching answers for big questions by using qualitative and quantitative methods. While doing this, they are using different methods which have been more complicated and developed each day. This study provides a broad perspective for Turkish public administration and political science research in terms of methodology. Data for this

study were gathered from a content analysis of published articles in the Review of Public Administration (Amme İdaresi Dergisi) in Turkey that is indexed in Social Science Citation Index (SSCI). Around 1000 articles, which were published in the journal during the 30 years between 1990 and 2019, were reviewed. The findings, which are attained by this study, are compared and contrasted with the similar studies in the literature, and then methodological tendencies and developments such as convergences and divergences, multi-disciplinary cooperation, contributions of academicians and practitioners, theory development, the use of basic and complex qualitative and quantitative methods were evaluated, analyzed and discussed by dividing 30 years of publications into 10 years periods. These findings illustrate that studies in the area of public administration and political science are more likely in the form of literature review, and they ignore theory development. As a result, although use of methodology in fields of public administration and political science has an increasing trend in the world, it is still is quite less in Turkey compared to Western countries.

Keywords: Public Administration, Political Science, Methodology, Review Of Public Administration, Content Analysis

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HIGHER EDUCATION: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THIRUVALLUR DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

An immediate and effective response to the crisis was to go digital. As the days pass by with no immediate solution to stop the outbreak of COVID 19. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected educational systems worldwide, leading to the near-total closures of schools, universities and colleges. Most governments around the world have temporarily closed educational institutions in an attempt to contain the spread of COVID-19. In this research paper a questionnaire is framed which focuses the impact of higher education through online due to COVID 19 and helps to understand the background for using it. The collected data was analysis simple percentage and chi-square test.

Keywords: E-learning, COVID 19, Global platform, Google apps, online learning, Higher Education

EFFECTS OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF LISTED CONSTRUCTION FIRMS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Working capital management is a key, crucial and significant aspect of financial management. The Management of Working Capital is important to the survival of any business. The objective of this study is to examine the effect of working capital management on the financial performance of construction firms in Nigeria. Secondary data were collected using annual financial reports and bulletins of Nigeria stock exchange of the various firms covering five years from 2014 to 2018. Working capital management was measured using account receivables and account payables while return on asset as proxy for financial performance using multiple regression technique. Findings revealed that there is an insignificant relationship between accounts receivable and cash inventory with the financial performance of the listed construction firms in Nigeria while insignificant and negative influence was found in accounts payable and cash conversation cycle on the financial performance of the firms. It was recommended that more to be invested in inventory, accounts receivable period be increased, accounts payable period be decreased.

Keywords: Working Capital Management, Financial Performance, Accounts Receivable, Accounts Payable

IMPACT OF WORKPLACE EMPOWERMENT ON ORGANİZATİON CİTİZENSHİP BEHAVİOUR İN INSTİTUTİONS OF HİGHER LEARNİNG İN INDİA

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Abstract

Organization Citizenship Behaviour has emerged as an extremely popular topic of human resource management and organizational behavior nowadays. Organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) is used to describe all the positive and constructive employee actions and behaviours that aren't part of their formal job description. It's anything that employees do, out of their own free will, that supports their colleagues and benefits the organization as a whole. OCB is not something that's required from employees to do their job and it's not part of their contractual tasks. OCB's are often considered a subset of contextual performance. Workplace Empowerment is the process of giving employees in the organisation the power, authority, responsibility, resources, freedom to take decisions and solve work related problems. In order to take such initiatives and decisions, they are given adequate authority and resources. The main objective of this study is to examine the impact of Workplace Empowerment on Organization Citizenship Behaviour. This research is based on correlational research which is to identify the association between empowerment and the dimensions of OCB and regression analysis was used to study the impact of empowerment on OCB. The sample of the study was taken from institutions of higher learning in North India. Simple Random sampling technique was utilized in the study. The findings indicate that there is positive and significant impact between employee empowerment and OCB.

Keywords: Workplace Empowerment, Organization Citizenship Behaviour, Higher Learning, Performance

KATILIM-30 İSLAMİ HİSSE SENEDİ PİYASASI İLE FİNANSAL HİZMETLER GÜVEN ENDEKSİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ: TÜRKİYE ÜZERİNE BİR UYGULAMA

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARTICIPATION-30 ISLAMIC STOCK MARKET AND FINANCIAL SERVICES CONFIDENCE INDEX: AN ANALYSIS ON TURKEY

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ÖZET

Ekonomi ile ilgili mevcut durum ve gelecek ile ilgili beklentiler hem reel hem de finansal sektördeki değişimleri etkileyen faktörlerin başında yer almaktadır. Bundan dolayı beklentilerin ölçülmesi, tüm sektörler açısından firmaların getirileri ve buna bağlı olarak hisse senedi piyasalarının gelişiminin tahmin edilmesine katkıda bulunacaktır. Bu amaçla finansal sektör yöneticilerinin mevcut durum ve geleceğe yönelik beklentilerini ölçmek amacıyla Finansal Hizmetler Güven Endeksi (FHGE) oluşturulmuştur. FHGE yöneticilerden iş durumu, hizmetlere olan talep, istihdam, faaliyet gelirleri, faaliyet giderleri, karlılık, sermaye harcaması, yurt içi ve yurt dışı piyasalardaki rekabet gücü konu başlıkları ile ilgili olarak alınan yanıtlar bağlamında oluşturulmaktadır. Bu çalışmada İslami kurallara göre oluşturulan Katılım-30 (KTLM 30) endeksi ile FHGE arasındaki ilişkinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada Mayıs 2012-Eylül 2020 dönemine ait aylık verilerden oluşan seriler arasındaki durağanlık ilişkisi Genişletilmiş Dickey-Fuller (ADF) (1981) birim kök testi, eşbütünleşme ilişkisi Tsong vd. (2016) eşbütünleşme ve nedensellik ilişkisi ise Hatemi-J (2012) asimetrik nedensellik testi yardımı ile incelenmiştir. ADF (1981) birim kök testine göre serilerin seviyesinde birim kök içerdiği ancak birinci farklarında durağan oldukları gözlenmiştir. Tsong vd. (2016) eşbütünleşme analizi sonucuna göre KTLM-30 endeksi ile FHGE arasında uzun dönem ilişkiye rastlanmamıştır. Ayrıca seriler arasındaki Hatemi-J (2012) asimetrik nedensellik analizi sonucuna göre yalnızca KTLM-30 endeksisin negatif bileşeninden FHGE'nin negatif bileşenine doğru bir nedensellik ilişkisi tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Finansal Hizmetler Güven Endeksi, Katılım-30 Endeksi, Asimetrik Nedensellik

ABSTRACT

The current state of the economy and expectations for the future are among the main factors that affect the changes in both the real and financial sectors. Therefore, measuring the expectations would contribute to the estimation of the companies' returns and hence, the improvement of stock markets in terms of all sectors. For this purpose, the Financial Services Confidence Index (FSCI) has been generated to measure the expectations of financial sector executives regarding the current and future situation. The FSCI has been constituted within the context of responses received from managers regarding business status, demand for services, employment, operating income, operating expenses, profitability, capital expenditure,

competitiveness in both domestic and foreign markets. In this study, it is aimed to investigate the association between the Participation-30 (P30) index, which is generated according to Islamic rules, and the FSCI. In the study, the stationarity relationship among the series consisting of monthly data obtained over the period between May 2012-September 2020 is investigated by performing the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) (1981) unit root test. Moreover, the Tsong et al. (2016) cointegration test and the Khatami-J (2012) asymmetric causality test are performed to detect cointegration and causal relationships, respectively. According to the ADF (1981) unit root test, it is observed that the series contain unit roots at level, whereas they are found stationary at the first difference. According to the Tsong et al. (2016) cointegration test result, no long-term relationship is found between the P30 index and the FSCI. Furthermore, according to the Khatami-J (2012) asymmetric causality analysis performed among the series, only a causal relationship is detected running from the negative component of the P30 index to the negative component of the FSCI.

Keywords: Financial Services Confidence Index, Participation-30 Index, Asymmetric Causality

RE-CENTRİNG CREATİVE FESTİVAL PLAY PERFORMANCE AS A SURE MEANS OF SOCİAL COHESİON, SUSTAİNABİLİTY OF AİLİNG ECONOMİES İN AFRİCA

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Abstract

Lack of re-centring festival celebrations has brought about rural urban migration, lack of downturn, unemployment, homelessness, violence, youth restiveness and underdevelopment amongst African nations. The sage Socrates stated that an unexamined life is not worth living which invariably means one must reflect on the achievements of the past to analyse the present and project the future. However, traditional adaptations are often deployed to cushion and possibly reverse the severity of underdevelopment across time and space. Instances of such reversals include the Chinese reversal to Confucianism, the Indian resort to Hinduism and which must include African reversal to unravelling ancestral myths, religious observances and festivals performances and economic production means which embraces the arts and science of the people to overcome dependence and attain self-sufficiency in contemporary times. A reversal to these traditional means of social reengineering will endear these creative practices that create order, self-sufficiency and social cohesion in African societies. Thus a qualitative approach will be applied in this study, while Schechners performance theory will be cited. From our findings we have seen that it is consistent that festivals are efforts of man to alleviate human suffering, create order and control his environment through creativity and cultural resourcefulness culminating in performance. The study recommends including traditional arts and crafts dramatic art in the educational curriculum which will encourage synergic convergence of indigenous art reinvigoration in packaging, promoting, preserving indigenous arts and crafts thus curbing cultural imperialism and boosting human capacity development, and eco-tourism in Nigeria. The rise in competition will re- centre our cultural values as deciphered form the Indian and Chinese cultural revolutionary experience.

Key words; Re-centring cultural performance, creative power, and sustainability

MEDİATİNG EFFECT OF SOCİAL MEDİA ON THE RELATİONSHİP BETWEEN ADVERTİSİNG, ONLİNE PAYMENT, RELİABİLİTY, PERCEİVED USEFULNESS ON ONLİNE SHOPPİNG BEHAVİOUR İN NİGERİA: A PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

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Abstract

Over the decades, online shopping has been rapidly developed and become accessible among consumers as a result of the spread of internet and availability of digital devices such as computers, tablet and smartphones. In today's world, online shopping is a kind of relaxation for individuals engaged in a busy life. There have been significant improvements in the way customers buy from conventional to virtual in recent years. While customers prefer to purchase goods from a retail store, internet shoppers feel safer buying online. People who are too involved with their everyday operations are unlikely to spend a lot of time shopping in a physical store. A right choice is to indulge in online shopping. It saves vital time and resources. Social media helps increase awareness about Nigeria's online films and spread the word about online shopping services. Online shopping is getting momentum globally, but the penetration rate in Nigeria is low. Thus, this study aims to propose a conceptual framework of the mediating effect of social media on the relationship between advertising, online payment, reliability, perceived usefulness on online shopping behaviour.

Keywords: Online Shopping, Social Media, Digital Devices

CONSEQUENCES OF DEFORESTATION ON BIRD DIVERSITY IN THE HAMUMA FOREST, SOUTHWESTERN ETHIOPIA

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Abstract

The Afromontane forests of Ethiopia are global biodiversity hotspots, known for their high biological diversity and endemism. However, conservation of these areas is challenging due to increasing human-induced threats. In this study, the effects of forest disturbances on birds were examined in the Hamuma Forest, an Important Bird Area, in the south-western Ethiopia. Birds were sampled across two seasons in three habitat types: intact forest, cultivated land (forest converted to settlement and cultivation), and openland (bushland, grasslands and woodlands). Using bird assemblage and functional traits of birds related to habitat type, the differences among the habitat types were examined in terms of avian species richness, taxonomic diversity, abundance, and assemblage composition. Bird assemblage species richness and abundance were not significantly different between the forest and cultivated land habitats, but were significantly lower in the openland habitat than the former two habitat types. Mean taxonomic diversity of bird assemblages was also significantly greater in the forest than in the cultivated land and open land, but the difference between the latter two habitat types was statistically not significant. At guild level, however, species richness and abundance of forest specialists were significantly greater in the forest habitat than the other habitat types. Assemblage composition was distinct among the habitat types and the pattern of assemblage was attributed to variations in vegetation structure among sites, mainly by tree and shrub abundances. These findings suggest the need for continued protection of intact forest ecosystems to maximize functional heterogeneity associated with specialist tropical forest taxa.

Keywords: assemblage, forest specialist guild, species composition, habitat change, species richness, taxonomic diversity, Important Bird Area

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN BODY MEASUREMANTS OF MALE AND FEMALE DONKEYS IN BULGARIA

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ABSTRACT

The donkeys, together with other labor animals (mules and hinnies) are the domestic animals that are losing their popularity continually among the rural population in Bulgaria. For the last decades the population of donkeys in Bulgaria, decreased nearly 10 times, from 328 587 donkey registered in 1990 to 35 000 in 2013. For some obvious reasons they were pushed aside, as in recent times it is much easier for a smallholder farming to cultivate the land with modern machinery than with animal power. Nevertheless, in the last few years many organizations in Europe and even in Bulgaria recall their attention to donkeys as an important genetic resource, an animal that needs to be protected, and revived into the modern times.

The objective of the experiment was to estimate and compare the body measurements of male and female donkeys reared in Bulgaria. The coat color of the animals was also recorded in order to estimate the variation of it inside the groups (males and females). A total number of 198 donkeys (74 males and 124 females) were included in the study. The animals were located in different regions of Bulgaria (Kardzhali, Stara Zagora, Sofia, and Sliven). From each individual the main four body measurements were taken: withers height, body length, chest circumference and cannon bone circumference.

The average height at withers for male donkeys was 120,40±7,13 cm as for the females it was 119,75±6,83 cm. Body length for males and female was respectively 124,47±7.62 and 123,71±8,01 cm on average. Mean values for chest and cannon bone circumferences for male individuals were 137,08±9,64 and 16,15±1,21 cm, the same traits on female donkeys were on average 134,16±8,11 and 15,65±1,27 cm.

Keywords: donkeys, body dimensions, Bulgaria

ENHANCİNG AN INFLUENCİNG EXPERİENCE FOR STUDENTS OF AGRİCULTURE İN NİGERİAN UNİVERSİTİES; A KEY THAT UNLOCKS

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Abstract

Agriculture is the largest employer of labour, but despite this, food is neither secured in Nigeria nor sustainable. Nigerian universities graduate thousands of Bachelor of Agriculture holders every year, but the average age of Nigerian farmers is between 54-60 years; implying that many agriculture graduates end up in other professions. With works revealing that many students of agriculture do not see future for themselves in agriculture or prefers other professions to agriculture. This article builds on available works on enhancing students learning, and employs personal experience-based initiatives to elucidate the need for enhancing an influencing experience to the students of agriculture during teaching and learning based on tested practices. It found that in classes where students were enlivened with influencing experience, they showed more interest and developed more love for agriculture, and it concludes that influencing experience is crucial in preparing the minds of students of agriculture against the future of agriculture. It recommends that influencing experience should be incorporated in teaching and learning of agriculture in our universities, as this will raise the interest of students, make them to love their profession and create in them mindsets that would make them actors in modern agriculture in the coming future.

Keywords: Agriculture, Influencing experience, Universities, Students.

THE EFFECT OF VARIOUS NUTRIENT HYDROPONIC FORMULATION ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF THREE VARIETIES OF COMMON BEAN (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) ON HYDROPONIC DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Common bean productivity has a reduction due to land limitations that are suitable for the common bean crop environment. One of way to resolve this problem is hydroponic cultivation and choose the best nutrition formula with the best common bean varieties. The research was conducted in March to May at the Screen house of Padjadjaran University, Jatinangor subDistrict, Sumedang district, West Java. Using a completely randomized design (RAL) of two factors, the first factor was the variety of hydroponic nutritional formulas (Formula Sutiyoso, Formula Aroca, Formula Chaoui, Formula Hoagland) and the second factor was the variety of common beans (Balitsa-1, Balitsa-2, Balitsa-3) thus there were 12 combinations were repeated three times with two plants in each experimental unit. The results showed the interaction between nutritional formulas and common bean varieties on the growth of common bean plants on plant height parameters (14 DAS) and independent tendencies on plant height parameters (7, 21, 28, 35 DAS), leaf area, flowering appear, number of flowers, ratio root loss, dry weight per plant, fresh weight of pods per plant, and grading. The use of Sutiyoso's formula and Balitsa-1 variety could increase the productivity of common bean plants.

Keywords: Common Bean, Hydroponic, Nutrition Formula, Variety.

PLANT GROWTH PROMOTİNG RHİZOBACTERİA(PGPR): AN AGRİCULTURE EVOLUTİON

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Abstract

Plant development advancing microbes – PGPR joins with plants and triggers the arrangement of responses that advances plant growth development. To encourage the requirement for nourishment is a significant worry of humankind today. This multidisciplinary approach of PGPR for example biopesticides, biofertilizers, phyto stimulators, and rhizoremidiators can be utilized for the advancement of the development of plants. The direct and additionally circuitous instrument applied by PGPR for plant development incitement can possibly address the typical issues of editing, for example, the expense of concoction composts, wellbeing, and natural worries of substance pesticides and soil ripeness. The details PGPR as Bioinoculants for business crop creation without a doubt upgrade the achievement of healthy and financial agronomics.

Keywords: PGPR, Rhizobacteria, Biofertilizers, Bioinoculants, Phytostimulators.

ORGANİK ÜRÜN TÜKETİM TERCİHLERİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER ÜZERİNE BİR LİTERATÜR İNCELEMESİ

A LITERATURE REVIEW ON FACTORS AFFECTING ORGANIC PRODUCT CONSUMPTION PREFERENCES

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ÖZET

Son zamanlarda dünya nüfusunda yaşanan hızlı artış, gıda ve barınma sorunlarını beraberinde getirmiştir. Üreticilerin birim alandan daha fazla verim elde etme çabaları; sentetik ilaç, hormon ve kimyasal gübre gibi modern üretim yöntemlerini bilinçsizce kullanmaya itmiştir. Bu durum doğayı ve insan sağlığını tehdit eder boyutlara ulaşmıştır. Bu olumsuz etkiler doğal dengeyi yeniden kurmak ve kimyasalların neden olduğu olumsuzluğu giderebilmek için çevreye dost, doğa ile uyumlu ve yenilebilir kaynakların daha fazla kullanımını esas alan bir üretim anlayışını gündeme getirmiştir. Tüketicilerin sağlık konusunda bilinçli davranış göstermesi ve güvenilir olarak düşündükleri gıda ürünlerine olan talepleri, geleneksel ürünlerden organik ürünlere yönelme sürecini hızlandırmıştır.

Bu çalışmada organik ürünleri kullanan tüketicilerin organik ürün tercihlerini etkileyen faktörlerin neler olduğu bir literatür taraması ile ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Çalışmanın bilimsel yönünün oluşturulmasında, yazılı basında yayımlanmış makale, bildiri ve tez çalışmalarından yararlanılmıştır. Bu çalışma sonucunda organik ürünlerin tüketim tercihlerini demografik özellikler, güven eksikliği, kişisel sağlığa verilen önem, organik ürünlerin bulunabilirliği ve fiyatın yüksek olması gibi faktörlerin etkilediği bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tüketim, Organik Ürün, Tüketici Bilinci, Demografik Faktörler

ABSTRACT

The recent rapid increase in the world's population has brought with it food and housing problems. Producers' efforts to achieve more efficiency from the unit area have led them to use modern production methods such as synthetic drugs, hormones, and chemical fertilizers insensibly. This situation has reached a level that threatens nature and human health. These negative effects have brought about a production concept based on the use of environmentally friendly, compatible with nature and edible resources more in order to re-establish the natural balance and to overcome the negativity caused by chemicals. Consumers' conscious behaviors about health and demand for food products they think are reliable have accelerated the process of turning from traditional products to organic products.

In this study, the factors that affect the organic product preferences of consumers using organic products were attempted to be revealed through a literature review. In the creation of the scientific aspect of the study; articles, papers, and thesis studies published in the printed press were used. As a result of this study, it was found that factors such as demographic characteristics, lack of confidence, the importance attached to personal health, availability, and the high price of organic products influenced the consumption preferences of organic products.

Keywords: Consumption, Organic Product, Consumer Awareness, Demographic Factors

DÜNYA'DA ORGANİK TARIM ÜRÜNLERİ VE ÜRETİCİ ÜLKELER
ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PRODUCER COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD

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ÖZET

Artan dünya nüfusu, yoğun çevre kirliliği, doğal kaynakların hızla tükenmesi ve gelecek için duyulan endişe organik tarıma olan ilgiyi artırmıştır. Gelişen teknoloji ve bilgiye kolay ulaşabilme imkânı organik tarımın daha fazla yaygınlaşmasına ve daha fazla tüketici kitlesi tarafından tanınmasına olanak sağlamıştır. Organik tarım, doğal düzeni değiştirmek yerine doğayla uyum sağlayan bir sistemin oluşturulmasını amaç edinmiş, bu durum küresel boyutta organik tarıma artan bir ivme kazandırmıştır.

Dünyada en fazla organik tarım arazisine sahip ülkelerin başında Avustralya yer almaktadır. Avustralya'yı sırasıyla Arjantin, ABD, İspanya ve Çin izlemektedir. Sahip olduğu toplam tarım arazi içerisinde organik tarıma en fazla alan ayıran ülke Liechtenstein'dır. Liechtenstein'dan sonra sırasıyla Arjantin ve İsveç gelmektedir.

Organik üretime geçiş başlangıçta geleneksel ürünlerin üretimiyle başlamıştır. Orta Amerika ve Afrika'da muz, Arjantin'de et ve et ürünleri, Hindistan'da Çay, Tunus'ta hurma ve zeytinyağı, Danimarka'da süt ve süt ürünleri, Türkiye'de sert kabuklu ve kurutulmuş meyveler organik olarak üretilen ilk ürünler arasında yer almaktadır.

Bu çalışma ile dünyada organik tarım ürünleri ve üretici konumundaki ülkeler ele alınmaktadır. Bu kapsamda elde edilen bulgular Dünyadaki organik tarım üretiminin %90'ının dış pazara yönelik ve gelişmekte olan ülkeler tarafından yapıldığını ortaya koymaktadır. Bu ülkeler genellikle Asya, Afrika ve Güney Afrika ülkelerinde yer almaktadır. Gelişmiş ülkeler ise organik tarım ürünlerinin alıcısı konumundadır. Günümüzde organik tarım üretimi 130 ülkede gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu ülkelerin 30'u Asya ve Afrika'da, 20'si Orta Amerika'da ve Karayipler'de, 10'u Güney Amerika'da ve geri kalanları ise Birleşik Devletler ve Kanada dahil Avrupa ülkelerinde yer almaktadır. Çalışma sonunda organik ürünler açısından en büyük pazar payına ABD'nin sahip olduğu, ABD'nin ardından sırasıyla Almanya, Fransa ve Çin'in geldiği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dünya, Organik Üretim, Pazar, Nüfus

ABSTRACT

The increasing world population, intensive environmental pollution, rapid depletion of natural resources, and concern for the future have increased the interest in organic agriculture. Developing technology and easy access to information have enabled organic agriculture to become more widespread and to be known by more consumers. Organic agriculture aims to create a system that adapts to nature rather than changing the natural order, and this situation has caused organic agriculture to gain an increasing momentum on a global scale.

Australia is one of the leading countries with the most organic agricultural land in the world. It is followed by Argentina, the USA, Spain, and China, respectively. Liechtenstein is

the country that allocates the most land to organic agriculture in its total agricultural land. Argentina and Sweden follow Liechtenstein in this regard, respectively.

The transition to organic production initially started with the production of traditional products. Bananas in Central America and Africa, meat and meat products in Argentina, tea in India, date and olive oil in Tunisia, milk and dairy products in Denmark, nuts and dried fruits in Turkey are among the first products produced organically.

In this study, organic agricultural products and producer countries in the world were discussed. The findings obtained in this context revealed that 90% of the organic agriculture production in the world is made by developing countries for the foreign market. These countries are generally Asian, African and South African countries. Developed countries, on the other hand, are buyers of organic agricultural products. Today, organic agriculture production is carried out in 130 countries. Of these countries, 30 are located in Asia and Africa, 20 in Central America and the Caribbean, 10 in South America, and the rest in European countries, including the United States and Canada. As a result of the study, it was determined that the USA has the largest market share in terms of organic products, followed Germany, France and China, respectively.

Keywords: World, Organic Production, Market, Polulation

GENETİC VARİABİLİTY, ASSOCİATİON AND DİVERSİTY STUDY AMONG THE SUNFLOWER GENOTYPES AT SEEDLİNG STAGE BASED ON DİFFERENT MORPHO-PHYSİOLOGİCAL PARAMETERS UNDER POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL İNDUCED STRESS

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Abstract

Drought stress directly affects growth along with productivity of plants by altering plant water status. Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) an oilseed crop, is adversely affected by biotic stresses. The present study was carried out to study the genetic variability and diversity among the sunflower genotypes at seedling stage based on different morph-physiological parameters under Polyethylene Glycol (PEG) induced stress. A total of twenty seven genotypes including two hybrids, eight advanced lines and seventeen accessions of sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) were tested at germination and seedling stages in Polyethylene Glycol. Correlation and principle component analysis confirmed that germination percentage, root length, proline content, shoot length, chlorophyll content, Stomatal frequency and survival percentage are positively correlated with each other hence; these traits were responsible for most of variation among genotypes. The cluster analysis results showed that genotypes Ausun, line-2, line-8, 17559, 17578, Hysun-33, 17555, and 17587 as more diverse among all the genotypes. These most divergent genotypes could be utilized in the development of inbreed which could be subsequently used in the heterosis breeding.

Key words: Sunflower, drought, stress, polyethylene glycol

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE MINERAL ELEMENTS OF TWO VARIETIES OF NUTS (TIGERNUT AND GROUNDNUT)

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Abstract

Comparative evaluation of Mineral Elements of two varieties of nuts (tigernut and groundnut) was carried out. Result of this research showed that these two nuts contain high amount of potassium (40.151 mg/ L ± 0.0014%) for groundnut, and 25.726 mg/ L ± 0.001% for tigernut, calcium (20.157 mg/L ± 0.003%) for groundnut, and 15.513 mg/L ±0.002% for tigernut, phosphorus (5.262mg/L ±0.003%) for groundnut, and 10.215 mg/L ± 0.001% for tigernut.

In addition to the above the two nuts contain less sodium (6.516mg/L ± 0.0014%) for groundnut and 3.618mg/L ±0.001% for tigernut, magnesium (9.217mg/L ±0.001%) for groundnut, and 4.531mg/L ± 0.001% for tigernut.

Findings from this study showed that groundnut contain high amount of macro mineral elements content that is required by the body than tigernut.

Groundnut is therefore recommended as a good diet for elderly ones and as antidote for children suffering from malnutrition.

Tigernut on the other hand can also be use for different beneficial purposes including its use, in the preparation of none alcoholic beverages.

Key words: Tigernut, groundnut, and mineral elements.

LET'S STOP THIS NONSENSE: RELIGION LEADERS AND RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Nigeria is a multi-religious society where Christian and Islam are the two dominant religions. Each of these religions tries to claim control over the scheme of things in Nigeria. Unfortunately, religious leaders have been major tool in fanning the ambers of hate and prejudice in Nigeria. This hate and prejudice has led to the escalating cases of destruction of lives and property in Nigeria. The aim of this research is to assess the impacts of religious leaders in the contemporary religious conflicts in Nigeria. The findings reveal that religious leaders exert much influence on their members through their hate speeches. The recommendation, it is believe, will help to ameliorate the crises in Nigeria

ƏRƏB BAHARININ BAŞLANMASINDA DINI HƏRƏKATLARIN ROLU

THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN THE BEGINNING OF THE ARAB SPRING

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XÜLASƏ

Demoqrafik, siyasi və iqtisadi qarışıqlığın əskik olmadığı, dünyanın problemli bölgəsi elan edilən Yaxın Şərq, 2010-cu ilin sonunda yenidən ozunu bir xaos mühitində tapdı. Ərəb baharınn başlaması ilə, bölgə bir daha dəyişiklik ilə qarşılaşdı. Tunisdə gənc satıcının özünü yandırması ilə başlayan çıxışlar heç kimin gözləmədiyi nəticələr verdi. Bu hadisə Tunisdə böyük bir üsyan dalğasını alovlandırdı və 1987-ci ildə saray çevrilişi ilə iqtidarı ələ keçirmiş Zeynəl Abidin bin Əlinin ölkəni tərk etməsiylə nəticələndi. Lakin Tunis xalqını küçələrə çıxmağa təşviq edən səbəblər sadəcə bu ölkəyə xas deyildi və eyni problemlərlə üz-üzə qalan digər Yaxın Şərq xalqları da Tunisdən ilhamlanaraq öz oxşar iqtidarlarına qarşı üsyana qalxdılar. Diktator rejimlərə qarşı Yaxın Şərq ölkələrinin kollektiv hərəkatları böyük islahatlara, bölgədəki bir çox hökumətin süqutuna və vətəndaş müharibələrinə səbəb oldu. Tunisdə başlayan etiraz dalğası tezliklə qonşuluqdakı bütün ölkələrə sıçradı. Nəticədə 2011-ci ildə bu proses öz daxilinə 17-dən çox dövləti almağı bacardı. Ərəb baharı dünya üçün indiyə qədər öhdəsindən gəlinməsi mümkün olmayan problemlər yaratdı. Müəyyən ölkələrdəki çevrilişlər radikal terror təşkilatlarının xalq arasında liderliyi ələ keçirmələrinə səbəb oldu. Bu isə təzəlikcə sakitləşməyə başlayan Yaxın Şərqi yenidən qaynar qazana çevirdi. 1979-cu ilin fevralında İranda baş verən İslam inqilabı bütövlükdə ərəb-müsəlman aləmində dəyişiklik idi. İlk dəfə islamçı bir hərəkat qalib gələrək siyasi hakimiyyəti ələ keçirdi. Və ən önəmlisi, bu hadisə milli bir dövlətdə – İranda baş verirdi. İran inqilabı bütövlükdə müsəlman aləmində islamçı hərəkatların fəallaşmasına səbəb oldu. Baxmayaraq ki, İran inqilabından ilhamlanan islamçı hərəkatlar Misir və Əlcəzairdə uğur qazana bilmədilər, ancaq ümumilikdə müsəlman şərqində bir islamçı oyanış başlamışdı. Daha sonra Əfqanıstan müharibəsi, 11 sentyabr və beynəlxalq antiterror müharibəsi, Əfqanıstan və İraqın işğalı bütövlükdə islamçı şüarlara xidmət elədi. Misirdə parlament seçkilərində ilk dəfə "Müsəlman Qardaşlar" Hərəkatının (ixvan) müstəqil namizədlərlə 80 mandat qazanması, Fələstində seçkilərdə yenə islamçı HƏMAS-ın qalib gəlməsi islamçı tendensiyanın inkişafı idi. Bütün bunların fonunda müsəlman ərəb dünyasında dünyəvi respublikalarda avtoritar idarəçilik güclənir, demokratiya boğulurdu. Yaxın Şərqin uzun illər müstəmləkə altında olması və Qərbin dəstəyi ilə xalqını basdıran avtoritar rejimlərin mövcudluğu zamanla xalqın narazılığına səbəb oldu. İdarəetmədə daha çox səs tələb edən demokratik tələblər, iqtisadi vəziyyətin pisləşməsi və azadlıq tələbləri Ərəb Baharı olaraq adlandırdığımız etiraz hərəkatlarının reallaşmasına səbəb oldu və bölgədə domino effekti yaratdı. Ərəb Baharının əhəmiyyətli aktyorlarından biri olan və ölkələrində "dövlət içindəki dövlət" olaraq adlandırılan Müsəlman Qardaşlar, İslam dövləti və müsəlman birliyi qurmaq üçün fəaliyyətlərini demək olar ki, hər dövrdə davam etdirmişdilər. Qeyri-hökumət təşkilatı olaraq fəaliyyət göstərərək, məktəblər, xəstəxanalar, fabriklər və məscidlər inşa edərək, hər sahədə olduğu kimi siyasi sahədə də öz varlıqlarını hiss etdirdilər. Siyasi İslam timsalında Müsəlman Qardaşlar, devirə bilməyəcəklərini düşündükləri rejimlərə qarşı hərəkət etməkdən çəkinsələr də, ancaq, mümkün olduqda zəif gördükləri hökumətləri devirməyə çalışdılar. Ərəb Baharı prosesindəki inkişaflar da bunu göstərir. Bəziləri üçün Ərəb xalqının səsi, İslam dəyərlərinin simvolu olaraq görülən Müsəlman Qardaşları təşkilatı, digərləri tərəfindən demokratiyanı təhdid edən Siyasi İslamın yüksəlişi kimi, narahatlıq doğururdu. Ərəb

Baharı dövründə bütün müxalifət qruplarını hakim diktaturalara qarşı bir araya gətirən "plüralizm ", "demokratiya" və "azadlıq" amillərinin bölgədəki problemləri mütləq həll edəcəyi aydın olmasa da, sonrakı dövrdə "pan-ərəbizm", "islam" və "demokratiya" anlayışlarının vazgeçilməz olacağını açıqladı.

Açar sözlər*:* Ərəb baharı, Yaxın şərq, İslam, Müsəlman qardaşlar təşkilatı, Demokratiya

ABSTRACT

The Middle East, which is famous for demographic, political, and economic turmoils and has, therefore, been declared a problematic part of the world, found itself in a state of chaos again at the end of 2010. With the onset of the Arab Spring, the region once again faced change. The protests, which began with the self-immolation of a young vendor in Tunisia, yielded unexpected results. The incident sparked a major uprising in Tunisia, which resulted in the departure of Zeynal Abidin bin Ali, who seized power in a coup in 1987. However, the reasons for the Tunisian people to rise up were not unique to this country, and, inspired by Tunisia, other Middle Eastern nations facing the same problems revolted against their similar regimes. The collective actions of the Middle East countries against dictatorial regimes have led to major reforms, the collapse of many governments in the region, and civil wars. The wave of protests that began in Tunisia soon spread to all neighboring countries. As a result, in 2011 the process involved more than 17 states. The Arab Spring has created unprecedented problems for the world. Coups in certain countries have led to the seizure of leadership by radical terrorist organizations. This has turned the recently calming Middle East back into a hot pot. The long years of colonial rule in the Middle East and the existence of authoritarian regimes that suppressed the people with the support of the West have led to people's discontent over time. Democratic demands for more governance, worsening economic conditions, appeals for freedom led to what we call the Arab Spring and created a domino effect in the region. The Muslim Brotherhood, one of the most important players in the Arab Spring and known in their countries as the "state within the state," has continued its efforts to establish an Islamic state and a Muslim union in almost every era. Acting as a non-governmental organization, they built schools, hospitals, factories, and mosques, their presence in the political sphere was very tangible. In the example of political Islam, the Muslim Brotherhood was reluctant to act against regimes they thought they could not overthrow but tried to overthrow governments they saw as weak. Developments in the Arab Spring process also show this. For some, the voice of the Arab people, the Muslim Brotherhood, seen as a symbol of Islamic values, was a source of concern, as was the rise of Political Islam, which threatened democracy. Although it is not clear that the factors of "pluralism", "democracy" and "freedom" that brought all opposition groups together against the ruling dictatorships during the Arab Spring will necessarily solve the problems in the region, in the following period "pan-Arabism", "Islam" and declared concepts of" democracy would be indispensable.

Keywords: Arab Spring, Middle East, Islam, Muslim Brotherhood, Democracy

ŞEFFAFLIK ANLAYIŞININ KAMU YÖNETİMİNİN PERFORMANSI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

IMPACT OF TRANSPARENCY CONCEPT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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ÖZET

20. yüzyılın sonlarından itibaren kamu yönetimlerinin etkinliğine yönelik olumsuz değerlendirmeler gittikçe yoğunlaşmıştır. Yönetimin gizliliği, hiyerarşik ve tek yönlü denetim sistemi, performans kriterlerinin belli standartlara dayanmayıp göreceli şekilde belirlenmesi, değerlendirme süreçlerindeki puanlama sisteminin yetersiz olması kamu yönetimlerinin performansının istenilen düzeylere çıkmasını engellemiştir. Söz konusu durum şeffaf bir yönetime ve etkin bir performans denetim sistemine olan ihtiyacı ortaya çıkarmıştır. Şeffaflığın bulunmadığı bir yönetsel sistemde vatandaşların yönetim sürecinin dışında kalması yönetime duyulan güveni zedelemektedir. Gizliliğin hâkim olduğu bir yönetsel sistem kamu kurumlarını kamuoyundan gelen yönetsel sürece ilişkin beklenti ve talepleri dikkate almamaya yöneltmektedir. Yönetsel karar ve uygulamaların toplumsal hayatta doğurduğu sonuçlar konusunda geri bildirim mekanizması işlemediğinden yönetimde etkinlik ve verimliliğin zayıflaması sorunu ortaya çıkmıştır.

Kamu yönetimi alanında 1970'lerin sonundan itibaren odaklanılan hususlardan birisi kamu hizmetini geliştirmeye yönelik düşünce ve uygulamaları kapsar. Kamu hizmetlerinde etkinlik, verimlilik, kalite, kontrol ve denetim konuları ön plana çıkarılarak birçok ülkede bu faktörleri kapsayan vatandaş odaklı reformlar gerçekleştirilmiştir. Odaklanılan diğer husus ise kamu yönetiminin sosyal sorumluluğuna ilişkin anlayışta görülen değişimdir. Yeni Kamu Yönetimi, geleneksel yönetimin sorumluluk mekanizmalarının yetersizliğinden yola çıkarak yönetişim, hesap verebilirlik, şeffaflık, vatandaş memnuniyeti gibi kavramları esas alan yeni bir bakış açısı ortaya koymuştur. Şeffaflık ve performans bu yeni yönetim anlayışında sıklıkla vurgulananın iki boyut olmuştur. Bu çalışmada günümüzde birçok ülke kamu yönetimi reformlarına konu olan şeffaflık ile performans arasındaki ilişki incelenmiştir. Çalışmamızın amacı şeffaflık anlayışının kamu yönetiminin performansı üzerine etkisini ortaya koymaktır. Şeffaflık ve performans arasındaki ilişkiyi analiz edebilmek için nitel bir yöntem olan doküman analizinden faydalanılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Geleneksel Yönetim, Yeni Kamu Yönetimi, Şeffaflık, Performans

ABSTRACT

Since the end of the 20th century, negative evaluations of the effectiveness of public administrations have increasingly intensified. Confidentiality of the management, hierarchical and one-way audit system, determination of performance criteria not based on certain standards,

and the inadequate scoring system in the evaluation processes prevented the performance of public administrations to reach the desired levels. This situation has revealed the need for a transparent management and an effective performance control system. In an administrative system that does not have transparency, the fact that citizens stay outside the management process harms the trust in the management. An administrative system dominated by confidentiality forces public institutions to ignore the expectations and demands of the public regarding the administrative process. Since the feedback mechanism does not work on the consequences of managerial decisions and practices in social life, the problem of weakening efficiency and productivity in management has emerged.

One of the issues that have been focused on in the field of public administration since the end of the 1970s includes the thoughts and practices aimed at improving the public service. By emphasizing efficiency, efficiency, quality, control and supervision issues in public services, citizen-oriented reforms covering these factors have been implemented in many countries. Another focus is on the change in understanding of the social responsibility of public administration. The New Public Administration, based on the inadequacy of traditional administration's responsibility mechanisms, introduced a new perspective based on concepts such as governance, accountability, transparency and citizen satisfaction. Transparency and performance have been the two dimensions frequently emphasized in this new management approach. In this study, the relationship between transparency and performance, which is currently the subject of public administration reforms in many countries, is examined. The aim of our study is to reveal the effect of transparency understanding on the performance of public administration.Document analysis, a qualitative method, was used to analyze the relationship between transparency and performance.

Keywords: Traditional Administration, New Public Management, Transparency, Performance

XXI ƏSRDƏ ABŞ-ın CƏNUBİ ASİYADA NÜVƏ SİYASƏTİ- C.BUŞ, B.OBAMANIN VƏ D.TRAMP ADMİNİSTRASIYALARININ FƏRQLİ YANAŞMALARI

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XÜLASƏ

XXI əsrin iyirmi ili ərzində ABŞ-da üç administrasiya dəyişir. Bu dövrdə nüvə silahının nəzarətsiz yayılması təhlükəsi aktual olraq müasir Asiyanın siyasi gündəliyini müəyyənləşdirir. Belə ki, nüvə siyasəti həm ortaq, həm də spesifik xüsusiyyətlərini özündə cəmləşdirir. Bu məqalədə Corc V. Buş, B. Obama və D. Tramp administrasiyaları dövründə ABŞ-ın nüvə siyasətinin xüsusiyyətləri araşdırılır. ABŞ-ın 2018-ci il icmalında göstərilən nüvə üçlüyünün bütün əsas komponentlərinin genişmiqyaslı modernləşdirilməsi planlarına xüsusi diqqət yetirilir. Vaşinqtonun Aralıq və Qısamüddətli Raketlərin ləğvi və uzadılmaması haqqında müqavilədən çıxarılmasının mümkün nəticələri açıqlanmışdı. Obama administrasiyası dövründə isə əsasən, nüvəsiz bir dünyaya qovuşmaq niyyəti formalaşmışdı.

Hal-hazırda Cənubi Asiya regionu dünyanın iri nüvə reaktoru zonası olmasına baxmayaraq regionda sürətlə silahlanma və nüvə sınaqlarının keçirilməsi hələ də problemli məsələ olaraq qalır. Nüvə siyasətinin həyata keçirilməsi bu gün də davam etdirilir. Müasir dövdə Hindistan və Pakistan sürətlə öz hərbi sənayelərini inkişaf etdirirlər. Müharibə meydanı olduğu üçün silahlanma sahəsində iki dövlət arasında davam edən rəqabət hər iki tərəfi nüvə sınaqları keçirməyə vadar edir.

Məqalədə nüvə silahının nəzarətsiz yayılması təhlükəsi ilə bağlı olaraq 2010-cu il icmalında ABŞ-ın müəyyən etdiyi hədəflər haqqında da məlumat verilir. Milli Təhlükəsizlik Strategiyası (2017) və Milli Müdafiə Strategiyası (2018) ABŞ-ın yeni "nüvə siyasəti icmalı"nın siyasi prioritetlərində tam dəyişikliyi ilə xarakterizə olunur. Nüvə silahlarına rejimi dəyişdirmək üçün istifadə olunan hərbi-güc siyasi aləti kimi baxılır.

Məqalədə həmçinin, Donald Trampın 2017-ci ildə imzaladığı milli təhlükəsizlik memorandumu haqqında nüvə qüvvələrinin modernləşdirilməsi barədə də məlumat verilir, 2018-ci il "İcmalı"nın əsas prioritetlərindən danışılır. Cənubi Asiyada nüvə siyasəti aparılmasına baxmayaraq nüvə silahının yayılmaması məsələsi ABŞ üçün yenə də aktual olaraq qalır.

Açar sözlər: Amerika Birləşmiş Ştatları, Corc Buş, Barak Obama, Donalt Tramp, nüvə siyasəti, Cənubi Asiya.

XXI YÜZYILDA GÜNEY ASYA'DA ABD NÜKLEER POLİTİKASI - BUSH, OBAMA VE D. TRAMP İDARELERİNİN FARKLI YAKLAŞIMLARI

ÖZET

XXI yüzyılın yirmi yılı boyunca, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde üç yönetim değişti. Bu dönemde, nükleer silahların kontrolsüz yayılma tehdidi önemlidir ve modern Asya'nın siyasi gündemini belirler. Bu nedenle, nükleer politika hem ortak hem de spesifik özellikleri birleştirir. Bu makale, George W. Bush, B. Obama ve D. Trump yönetimlerinde ABD nükleer politikasının özelliklerini incelemektedir. 2018 ABD incelemesinde ana hatları verilen nükleer üçlünün tüm temel bileşenlerinin büyük ölçekli modernizasyonu planlarına özellikle dikkat

edilmektedir. Washington'un Orta ve Kısa Menzilli Füzelerin Kaldırılması ve Yayılmasının Önlenmesine İlişkin Antlaşmadan çekilmesinin olası sonuçları açıklandı. Ancak Obama yönetimi sırasında niyet nükleerden arınmış bir dünyaya katılmaktı.

Güney Asya bölgesi şu anda dünyanın en büyük nükleer reaktör bölgesi olmasına rağmen, bölgedeki hızlı silahlanma ve nükleer testler hala bir zorluk olmaya devam ediyor. Nükleer politikanın uygulanması bugün de devam ediyor. Modern zamanlarda, Hindistan ve Pakistan askeri endüstrilerini hızla geliştiriyor. Bir savaş alanı olarak, iki ülke arasında devam eden silahlanma yarışı her iki tarafı da nükleer testler yapmaya zorluyor.

Makale aynı zamanda, kontrolsüz nükleer silahlanma tehdidiyle ilgili 2010 incelemesinde ABD tarafından belirlenen hedefler hakkında bilgi sağlıyor. Ulusal Güvenlik Stratejisi (2017) ve Ulusal Savunma Stratejisi (2018), yeni ABD "nükleer politika incelemesinin" siyasi önceliklerinde tam bir değişiklik ile karakterize ediliyor. Nükleer silahlar, rejimi değiştirmek için kullanılan askeri-politik bir araç olarak görülüyor.

Makale ayrıca nükleer kuvvetlerin modernizasyonu, Donald Trump tarafından 2017'de imzalanan ulusal güvenlik muhtırası ve 2018 İncelemesinin ana öncelikleri hakkında bilgi veriyor. Güney Asya'daki nükleer politikaya rağmen, nükleer silahların yayılmasının önlenmesi konusu ABD'yi ilgilendirmeye devam ediyor.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Amerika Birleşik Devletleri, George W. Bush, Barack Obama, Donald Trump, nükleer politika, Güney Asya.

US NUCLEAR POLICY IN SOUTH ASIA IN THE 21ST CENTURY - DIFFERENT APPROACHES BY BUSH, OBAMA AND D.TRAMP ADMINISTRATIONS

SUMMARY

During the twenty years of the 21st century, three administrations in the United States have changed. In this period, the threat of uncontrolled proliferation of nuclear weapons relevantly determines the political agenda of modern Asia. This nuclear policy containes both common and specific features. This article researched the features of US nuclear policy during the administrations of George W. Bush, B. Obama and D. Trump. Particular attention is paid to the plans for large-scale modernization of all key components of the nuclear trio, outlined in the 2018 US review. possible consequences of Washington's withdrawal from the Treaty on the Abolition and Non-Proliferation of Intermediate and Short-Range Missiles were announced. During the administration of Obama, however, the intention was to join a nuclear-free world.

Although the South Asian region is currently the world's largest nuclear reactor zone, rapid armaments and nuclear testing in the region remain a challenge. The implementation of nuclear policy continues today. In modern times, India and Pakistan are rapidly developing their military industries. As a battleground, the ongoing arms race between the two countries is forcing both sides to conduct nuclear tests.

The article also provides information on the goals set by the United States in the 2010 review on the threat of uncontrolled nuclear proliferation. The National Security Strategy (2017) and the National Defense Strategy (2018) are characterized by a complete change in the political priorities of the new US "nuclear policy review". Nuclear weapons are seen as a military-political tool used to change the regime.

The article also provides information on the modernization of nuclear forces, the national security memorandum signed by Donald Trump in 2017, and the main priorities of the

2018 Review. Despite the nuclear policy in South Asia, the issue of nuclear non-proliferation remains relevant for the United States.

Keywords: United States, George W. Bush, Barack Obama, Donald Trump, nuclear policy, South Asia.

DAĞLIK KARABAĞ : ANLAŞMA'NIN AÇIK İHLALİ VE ANLAŞMAZLIĞIN TIRMANDIRILMASI

NAGORNO KARABAKH: OPEN VIOLATION OF THE CONVENTION AND INCREASING DISPUTE

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ÖZET

Uluslararası İlişkiler disiplini çerçevesinde, 20.yüzyılda 'Uluslararası Barış'ın' ve 'insan haysiyetine yaraşır' bir yaşamın her dünya vatandaşı için sağlanması açısından Eleştirel ve NeoLiberal yaklaşımlar önemlidir.

Bildiri konusu, Dağlık Karabağ Özerk Bölgesi ve 1992'den bugüne devam etmekte olan bölgesel silahlı çatışma halidir. Ve Türkiye'nin hemen sınır komşusu olan Ermenistan'ın doğrudan 'çatışan taraf' olarak yer alması; hem ülkemiz hem de Bölgesel Güvenlik açısından dikkatle izlenmesi gereken bir süreçtir.

1917 Ekim Devrimi ile kurulan Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyetleri Birliği (SSCB), Kafkasya Bölgesinde de yeni devletlerin katılımı genişlemiştir. Bölgede yer alan Dağlık Karabağ ise 1921 yılında farklı bir düzenlemeyle, "Özerk Dağlık Karabağ" bölgesi adıyla yasal olarak SSCB dahilinde, ve Azerbaycan dahilinde bırakılmıştır. 1936 Sovyet Anayasası ile "Dağlık Karabağ Özerk Bölgesi" olarak değiştirilmiştir. Ağustos.1991 tarihinde SSCB'nin sona ermesine dek Dağlık Karabağ konusunda herhangi bir hukuki veya fiziki sorun yaşanmamıştır. Ancak SSCB'nin sona ermesi ardından Ermenistan tarafından Dağlık Karabağ konusunda 29 yıl boyunca hukuk dışı eylemler, açık savaş hali yaşanmakta ve doğrudan sivil halka karşı silahlı saldırıdır.

Çatışmanın sona erdirilmesi için teorik çerçevede çözüm arandığında, NeoLiberal teorinin oluşturduğu araçlar nedeniyle, çözüme daha yakın olduğunu söylenebilir. Bu çözüm,nihai olarak sorunların çözümü değil, bölgesel fiziki çatışmaya ara verildiği anlamındadır.

Bu koşullarda, bölgede taraflar açısında etkin bir varlık olan Rusya Federasyonu ile bölge-dışı devletler ve tarafların da yer aldığı Minsk Grubu'nun barış odaklı çözüm arayışları; ve bu çerçevede modern Diplomasi yol ve yöntemleri değerlendirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Uluslararası İlişkiler disiplininin Barış amacına ulaşabilmesi için, teorik ve pratik çalışmalara yönelik öngörüler yer almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kafkasya, Dağlık-Karabağ, Barış Çalışmaları, Diplomacy.

ABSTRACT

Within the framework of the discipline of International Relations, in the 20th Century , the Critical and NeoLiberal approaches are important in terms of ensuring 'international peace' and a life 'worthy of human dignity' for every citizen of the world in the century.

The issue of the declaration is the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region and the state of regional armed conflict that has been ongoing since 1992. And the direct participation of

Armenia, which is Turkey's immediate border neighbour, as a ‘conflicting side’ is a process that must be carefully monitored both from the point of view of our country and regional security.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), founded with the October Revolution of 1917, also disseminated the participation of new states in the Caucasus region. Nagorno-Karabakh, which is located in the region, was legally left within the USSR and within Azerbaijan under the name of the “Autonomous Nagorno-Karabakh” region by a different arrangement in 1921. It was changed to the “Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region” by the Soviet Constitution of 1936. There were no legal or physical problems with Nagorno-Karabakh until the end of the USSR in 1991. But after the end of the USSR, Armenia's illegal actions on Nagorno-Karabakh for 29 years, an open state of war, and an armed attack directly against the civilian population.

When a solution is sought in the theoretical framework to end the conflict, it can be said that it is closer to a solution, because of the tools created by NeoLiberal theory. This solution means that the regional physical conflict is decimated, not the final solution of the conflicts.

In these circumstances, the search for a peace-oriented solution of the Russian Federation, which is an active entity in the region from the point of view of the parties, and the Minsk Group, which includes non-regional states and parties; and in this context, modern methods and methods of diplomacy were evaluated. In this study, predictions for Theoretical and practical studies are included in order for the discipline of International Relations to achieve the goal of peace.

Keywords: Caucasus, Nagorno-Karabakh, Peace Studies, Diplomacy.

TÜRKİYƏ CUMHURİYYƏTİNİN PARLAMENTAR SİSTEMDƏKİ PROBLEMLƏRİ

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Xülasə

Türkiyədə tətbiq olunan hər bir sistem siyasi dairələrdə müzakirə olunan aktual məsələlərdəndir. İdarəetmə sistemləri dövlət hakimiyyətinin təşkili və daxili quruluşu ilə maraqlanır. Hökumət sistemləri məsələsi birbaşa demokratiya ilə əlaqəli deyil. Çünki demokratiya siyasi hakimiyyətin idarə olunanların razılığına əsaslandığını və onlar qarşısında məsuliyyət daşıdığını nəzərdə tutduğu halda, hökumət sistemləri dövlət hakimiyyətinin təşkilati forması və daxili quruluşu ilə əlaqəlidir. Hökümət sistemlərindəki vacib məqam gücün dövlət orqanları arasında necə bölüşdürülməsi və bu orqanların bir-birinə qarşı mövqeyidir. Demokratiya üçün, ölkədəki əsas siyasi qərarlar xalq və ya onların nümayəndələri tərəfindən verildiyi müddətcə, inzibati səlahiyyətlərin idarəetmə orqanı ilə fərdlər arasında necə bölüşdürülməsi prinsipcə vacib deyil. Deməli, demokratik rejim fərqli hökumət sistemlərinə uyğun ola bilər. Dövlət sistemləri güclərin ayrılmasına və ya birləşməsinə görə dəyişir.

Prezidentlik sistemində icra edici tərəf bir nəfərdən ibarət olur. Parlamentar sistemdə icraçı prezident, baş nazir və nazirlər şurasından ibarətdir. Bu vəziyyət parlamentar sistemdəki ikilik problemini gündəmə gətirə bilər. Xüsusilə dövlət başçısının geniş səlahiyyətlərə sahib olduğu düşünülsə, hökumət böhranları yarana bilər.

Konstitusiyaların hazırlanmasında əsas problemlərdən biri qanunvericiliklə icraedici əlaqələrin necə tənzimlənməsidir. Ən yaxşı hökumət sistemi nə olduğu bir çox ölkədə müzakirə olunur. Hökümət sistemi seçimi Türkiyədə ən çox mübahisə olunan məsələlərdən biridir. Bu mübahisələr xüsusilə tək partiyalı siyasi hakimiyyət dövrlərində artır. Bu müddətdə prezidentlik sistemi heç vaxt ölkənin gündəmindən düşməmişdir. Məqalədə, Türkiyədəki parlamentar sisteminin tarixi inkişafı, prezidentlik sisteminin tətbiqi və nəticələr təhlil olunmuşdur. Bu məqalənin əsas məqsədi Türkiyədə həyata keçirilmiş prezidentlik idarəetmə sistemi ilə parlamentar sistem arasında müqayisəli araşdırmaqdır. Məqalənin birinci hissəsində parlamentar sistemin gətirdiyi problemlər, ikinci hissədə isə prezidentlik idarəetmə sistemi müzakirə olunur.

Açar sözlər: Türkiyə cümhuriyyəti, konstitusiya, hökumət sistemləri, parlament sistemi, prezidentlik sistemi.

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПАРЛАМЕНТСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ТУРЕЦКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

РЕЗЮМЕ

Каждая система, применяемая в Турции, - актуальный вопрос, обсуждаемый в политических кругах. Системы управления интересуют организацию и внутреннее устройство государственной власти. Проблема государственных систем не имеет прямого отношения к демократии. Потому что, хотя демократия предполагает, что политическая власть основана на согласии власть имущих и подотчетна им, государственные системы связаны с организационной формой и внутренней структурой государственной власти. Важным моментом в государственных системах является

распределение власти между государственными органами и позиция этих органов друг относительно друга. Для демократии, пока основные политические решения в стране принимаются людьми или их представителями, в принципе не важно, как административные полномочия распределяются между руководящим органом и отдельными лицами. Это означает, что демократический режим можно адаптировать к различным системам правления. Государственные системы различаются в зависимости от разделения или комбинации сил.

В президентской системе исполнительная партия состоит из одного человека. В парламентской системе исполнительная власть состоит из президента, премьер-министра и совета министров. Эта ситуация может поднять вопрос о двойственности парламентской системы. Могут возникнуть правительственные кризисы, особенно если считается, что глава государства имеет широкие полномочия.

Одна из основных проблем при разработке конституций - это регулирование законодательных и исполнительных отношений. Во многих странах обсуждают лучшую систему правления. Выбор государственной системы - один из самых спорных в Турции. Эти противоречия нарастают, особенно во время однопартийного политического правления. В этот период президентская система никогда не снималась с повестки дня страны. В статье анализируется историческое развитие парламентской системы в Турции, применение президентской системы и результаты. Основная цель этой статьи - сравнить президентскую систему в Турции с парламентской системой. В первой части статьи обсуждаются проблемы, которые несет парламентская система, а во второй части обсуждается президентская система.

Ключевые слова: Турецкая Республика, конституция, государственные системы, парламентская система, президентская система.

PROBLEMS OF THE PARLİAMENTARY SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLİC OF TURKEY

ABSTRACT

Every system applied in Turkey is a topical issue discussed in political circles. Management systems are interested in the organization and internal structure of state power. The issue of government systems is not directly related to democracy. Because while democracy assumes that political power is based on the consent of those governed and accountable to them, government systems are linked to the organizational form and internal structure of state power. An important point in government systems is how power is distributed among public bodies and the position of these bodies against each other. For a democracy, as long as the main political decisions in the country are made by the people or their representatives, it is not important in principle how administrative powers are distributed between the governing body and the individuals. This means that a democratic regime can be adapted to different systems of government. State systems vary according to the separation or combination of forces.

In the presidential system, the executive party consists of one person. In a parliamentary system, the executive consists of the president, prime minister, and council of ministers. This situation may raise the issue of duality in the parliamentary system. Government crises can arise, especially if the head of state is considered to have broad powers.

One of the main problems in drafting constitutions is how to regulate the legislative and executive relations. What is the best system of government is discussed in many countries. The choice of government system is one of the most controversial in Turkey. These controversies are growing, especially during single-party political rule. During this period, the presidential system has never been off the country's agenda. The article analyzes the historical development of the parliamentary system in Turkey, the application of the presidential system and the results. The main purpose of this article is to compare the presidential system in Turkey with the parliamentary system. The first part of the article discusses the problems brought by the parliamentary system, and the second part discusses the presidential system.

Key words: Republic of Turkey, constitution, government systems, parliamentary system, presidential system.

REDUCED INEQUALITIES IN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES: A CASE ANALYSIS OF KIIT UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

Equality for all is a fundamental right of each and every individual which cannot be denied. It provides equal opportunities to each and every individual irrespective of race, ethnicity or economic variation. It is not only the responsibility of any country to take care of reducing inequality, but there are various institution and organizations who have taken it up and strive to accomplish this. Looking into this, Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (KIIT University) takes utmost care to provide equality to all the stakeholders of the university which includes students, teaching and non teaching staffs belonging to this institution. KIIT has collaborated with various government and non government institutions and organizations to continue its strive for providing equality to the unprivileged children who are deprived of getting good and quality education by giving admissions to them free of cost. KIIT admits students from the developing, under developed and undeveloped countries like Ethiopia, Somalia, Syria, Bangladesh, Nepal etc. They are pursuing their studies in Bachelors and Masters of technology, medicine, management, and PhD courses in technology, Applied Sciences and Humanities. Some of the research scholars have already graduated from KIIT. Therefore this paper is an attempt to make an indepth analysis and emphasize on the concept of reducing in equality and how KIIT as an institution has succeeded in achieving this milestone.

Keywords: Equality, KIIT, Education, collaboration, quality

EFFECTS OF SECURİTY MANAGEMENT ON THE INTERNALLY DİSPLACED PERSONS (IDPS) İN NORTH EASTERN NİGERİA

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Abstract

The humanitarian crisis resulting from activities of insurgents in the North Eastern Nigeria is showing no sign of abating, the poor living conditions in the IDPs camps is alarming and calls for more commitment from all concerned. The paper examines the effects of security management on the IDPs. It is anchored on the Structural Functionalism theory for theoretical orientation. The research design of the paper is content analysis i.e. it strictly relies on secondary data such as text books, journals, reports for analysis and conclusion. The paper concludes that the unending impunity characterized by lack of adequate domestic mechanisms to guarantee accountability of perpetrators of internal conflicts is indisputably problematic.

Keywords: Security Management, Internally Displaced Persons, Insecurity, Nigeria

EASTERN PARTNERSHIP POLICIES: REGIONAL CHALLENGES FOR THE 2021

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ABSTRACT

Eastern Partnership (EaP) was established in 2009 as an instrument to undertake smoothly EU politics towards countries in the space of Eastern Neighborhood, primarily countries from the former USSR space. While for the first ten years these mutual relations were developing following initial dynamics, occasionally facing temporary turmoils, the year after solemn celebrating of the EaP Decade in 2019 had brought much more uncertainty. This was delivered in two directions. One was the global challenge as the unprecedented developments following early spread of COVID-19 pandemics, and consequently EaP partners had a variety of dimensions of attitudes towards the social and economic measures intended to tackle the administrative lockdown. Now, at the end of 2020 we see world and the region still facing the second wave of anti-pandemic measures. Secondly, during 2020 we have seen development of unprecedented political features as parliamentary and presidential elections took place. Another critical developments were stationed in Caucasus region with the finalization of Karabakh crisis.

Now, the agenda for the current EU presidency trio (Germany-Portugal-Slovenia – 2020-2021) is seemingly much more diverse and complicated when following recent political developments. From one hand the humanity and modern society have obtained a great deal of experiences how to tackle health care during extraordinary circumstances, but there are yet much more blank spots in running economy and social issues during the global crisis. These will be crucial challenges for the upcoming two EU council presidencies in 2021 and evidently we will have to develop a new philosophy and approaches how to undertake our mankind during and afterwards the crisis. But the real challenge there will be to follow logics of the EU emergency measures, lack of all union general strategy which had brought coercive measures that each country seeks a proper safe drive through troubled waters. Same situation is repeated in much more vulnerable EaP regional forces which have their double task to undertake focused measures to overcome local and regional shortages.

Keywords: Eastern Partnership, EU External policies, regional development

E-GOVERNMENT ADOPTION AMONG EMPLOYEES: A QUALITATIVE APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The primary objectives of e-government are the flow of information and providing of quality services at a reduced cost and better connectivity with G2C (Government to citizens) , G2E (Government to employees) and G2G (Government to Government) to make the mechanism transparent and effective. There are several benefits of e-government, but there are many barriers to the implementation of e-government in government departments.

It has been reported that e-government initiatives are struggling for progress in many developing countries. Huge amounts of money are invested by the government on the implementation of e-government project to facilitate citizens, but the effectiveness of these projects depends much more on the employees adoption. Despite the extensive use of technologies by the government, relatively little attention has been paid to identifying employee's adoption of e-government.

The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of existing e-government research literature to observe basic theme and outline the promising lines of inquiry. This study attempted to identify certain variables that were not documented in previous studies using the qualitative research method. Nine key themes identified from the study of interviews with participants, illustrating the influencing variables of e-government among employees. The major themes are: technological challenges, infrastructural problems, technical support, security concerns, digital divide, lack of trust on computer applications, and administrative problems.

This research will help the government organization to focus on the critical factors required for successful adoption of e-government. Successful adoption of e- government may lead to an improvement in job performance among the employees which will result in efficient delivery of services to the citizens. It will help them achieve cost- effective implementation of e-government applications by managing their resources effectively and generally enhancing the efficiency of the organization.

Keywords: E-Government Adoption, Employees.

YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ KAYNAKLARININ ÖNEMİ: TÜRKİYE VE AZERBAYCAN'IN DIŞ TİCARET YAPISINA YÖNELİK KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR ANALİZ

IMPORTANCE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS FOR TURKEY AND AZERBAIJAN'S FOREIGN TRADE STRUCTURE

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ÖZET

Enerji tüm ekonomiler için vazgeçilmez bir unsurdur. Enerji olmadan ekonomik büyümenin sağlanması neredeyse imkânsızdır. Ekonomilerin büyümesiyle birlikte de dünyada enerji kullanımı gittikçe artmaktadır. Ancak fosil yakıtların zaman içerisinde tükeneceği gerçeği ülkeleri yeni enerji kaynakları aramaya yöneltmiştir. Böylesi bir eğilim zaman içinde fosil yakıt kullanımını azaltacak ve onun yerine yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları daha çok ön plana çıkacaktır. Buna göre son dönemde rüzgâr, güneş, su gücü, biyokütle gibi yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının ülkeler tarafından alternatif enerji kaynağı olarak tercih edilmeye başlandığı görülmektedir. Yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının çevre dostu olmaları açısından doğaya olumlu etkileri söz konusudur. Öyle ki, fosil yakıtların doğaya verdiği zarar göz önüne alındığında yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının olumsuz etkileri yok denecek kadar azdır.

Günümüzde, mal ve hizmet ticaretinde sınırların kalkmasıyla birlikte gelişmekte olan ülkeler hızlı büyümek için enerjiye her zamankinden daha çok ihtiyaç duymaktadırlar. Bu çalışmada da, Türkiye'nin net enerji ithalatçı olması ile Azerbaycan'ın net enerji ihracatçısı olması karşılıklı olarak ele alınmış ve iki ülkenin bu konudaki avantajları ve dezavantajları sunulmuştur. Buna göre, Azerbaycan ekonomisinde petrol ve doğal gaz gibi önemli enerji ürünleri, ihracatında büyük bir yer kaplamakta ve dolayısıyla dış ticaret fazlası vermektedir. Türkiye ekonomisi ise cari açığının önemli bir bölümünü enerji ithalatı nedeniyle vermektedir. Bu yüzden, Türkiye ve Azerbaycan'ın enerji politikalarında köklü değişikliğe gitmesi ve yenilenebilir enerji yatırımlarına ağırlık vermesi gerekebilir. Fosil enerji kaynakları rezervlerinin gelecekte tükeneceği öngörüldüğünden hem Türkiye hem de Azerbaycan için söz konusu durumun sürdürülebilirliği bulunmamaktadır. Bu çerçevede, çalışmada ortaya konulan betimleyici analiz ile, her iki ülke için de uzun dönemde yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının önemine ve gerekliliğine dikkat çekilmiş ve bu yöndeki tartışmalara cevap aranmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yenilenebilir Enerji Kaynakları, Fosil Yakıt, Dış Ticaret

ABSTRACT

Energy is an inevitable element for all economies. Economic growth is almost impossible without energy. The use of energy in the world is increasing with the growth of economies. However, the fact that fossil fuels will run out over time has led countries to seek new energy

resources. Such a trend will reduce the use of fossil fuels over time, and instead, renewable energy sources will become more prominent. Accordingly, it is observed that renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, hydropower and biomass have started to be preferred by countries as alternative energy sources in the last period. Renewable energy sources have positive effects on nature in terms of being environmentally friendly. Such that, considering the damage caused to nature by fossil fuels, the negative effects of renewable energy sources are almost negligible.

Nowadays, with the removal of borders in the trade of goods and services, developing countries need energy to grow rapidly more than ever. In this study, to be a net exporter of energy in Azerbaijan with Turkey's net energy importer to be mutually discussed and the two countries have also presented the advantages and disadvantages in this regard. Accordingly, important energy products such as oil and natural gas in the Azerbaijani economy occupy a large place in their exports and thus give foreign trade surplus. Turkey's economy gives an important part of the current account deficit due to energy imports. Therefore, Turkey and Azerbaijan may need to make radical changes in their energy policies and focus on renewable energy investments. Because fossil energy sources will be depleted foreseeable future, this situation is not sustainable both for Azerbaijan and Turkey. In this framework, with the descriptive analysis presented in the study, the importance and necessity of renewable energy resources in the long term for both countries was highlighted and answers were sought for the discussions in this direction.

Keywords: Renewable Energy Resources, Fossil Fuel, Foreign Trade

AQRAR-SƏNAEYE KOMPLEKS MÜƏSSİSƏLƏRİNİN İQTİSADİ İNKİŞAFINDA İNNOVASİYA POTENSİALI AMİLİ

INNOVATİVE POTENTİAL FACTOR İN THE ECONOMİC DEVELOPMENT OF AGRO-İNDUSTRİAL COMPLEX ENTERPRİSES

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XÜLASƏ

Dünya iqtisadiyyatının indiki sürətli inkişafı milli iqtisadiyyatların inkişafı üçün də yeni şərtlər müəyyənləşdirmiş olur. Bu, ilk növbədə, iqtisadiyyatın şaxələnməsi prosesini müasir tələblərə uyğun olaraq daha rasional şəkildə həyata keçirmək və innovasiyalı, biliyə əsaslanan iqtisadiyyatın formalaşması tələbidir. İnnovasiyalı iqtisadiyyatda ölkənin milli təhlükəsizlik konsepsiyasının əsasını təşkil edən ərzaq təhlükəsizliyinin təmin edilməsi, insanların sosial rifahının daha da yaxşılaşdırılması prioritet məsələlərdəndir. Bu məqalədə dayanıqlı və etibarlı ərzaq təminatının əldə olunmasında müstəsna yeri olan aqrar-sənaye kompleksinin(ASK) inkişafında innovasiya potensialının rolu,sturukturu və əsas cəhətləri dəyərləndirilir.

Açar sözlər: innovasiya potensialı, innovasiyalı iqtisadiyyat, aqrar-sənaye kompleksi, kənd təsərrüfatı müəssisələri,ərzaq təhlükəsizliyi

SUMMARY

The current rapid development of the world economy also creates new conditions for the development of national economies. This is, first of all, a more rational implementation of the process of diversifying the economy in accordance with modern requirements and the formation of an innovative economy based on knowledge. In an innovative economy, one of the priorities is to ensure food security, which is the basis of the country's national security concept and to further improve the social welfare of the population. This article assesses the role and key aspects of innovative potential in the development of the agro-industrial complex (AIC), which takes an exceptional place in ensuring a sustainable and reliable food supply.

Keywords: innovation potential, innovative economy, agro-industrial complex, agricultural enterprises, food security

İŞ YAŞAMINDA KORONAVİRÜS KAYGISININ ÖLÇÜLMESİ ÜZERİNE ÇALIŞMA

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ÖZET

Koronavirüs (Covid-19) salgınının, hayatımızda önemli değişikliklere neden olduğu tartışılmaz bir gerçektir. Özellikle iş hayatında ortaya çıkardığı değişikliklerin ve zorlukların çalışanların kaygı düzeylerine de etki edebileceği düşüncesiyle, çalışma hayatı olan bireylere, Lee (2020) tarafından oluşturulan ve Türkiye'de doğrulama çalışması Evren vd. (2020) tarafından yapılan 5 maddeli Likert tipi bir ölçek uygulanmıştır. Korona virüs ile ilgili kaygıyı ölçmek amacıyla katılımcılara, son 2 haftadır söz konusu duyguyu ne sıklıkta yaşadıkları sorulmuştur. Cevaplar "Hiç", "Nadir, bir veya iki günden az", "Birkaç gün", "7 günden fazla" ve "Son 2 haftada neredeyse her gün" şeklindedir. Çalışma verileri, 8 Kasım ile 15 Kasım tarihleri arasında çalışma hayatı olan katılımcılara, bilgilerinin gizli tutulacağına dair bir açıklama ile birlikte sosyal medya, e-posta ve WhatsApp grupları arasında çevrimiçi bir anket bağlantısı aracılığıyla uygulanmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında 1266 bireye ulaşılmış olup, 1254 anket verisinin kullanılabilir olduğuna karar verilmiştir. Elde edilen veri setine SPSS programı aracılığıyla, KMO Testi, faktör analizi, frekans testi, t testi ve Anova testleri uygulanarak veriler analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucu, koronavirüs kaygısının cinsiyete, yaşa, medeni duruma, eğitim seviyesine göre istatistiki olarak anlamlı farklılaştığı bulgulanmıştır. Katılımcıların daha önce Covid-19 geçirip geçirmediği ise koronavirüs kaygılarına istatistiki olarak anlamlı fark oluşturmamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Koronavirüs Kaygısı, Çalışanlar, İş Hayatı, Covid-19

STUDY ON MEASURING CORONAVIRUS ANXIETY IN BUSINESS LIFE

ABSTRACT

It is an indisputable fact that the coronavirus (Covid-19) epidemic has caused significant changes in our lives. Coronavirus, especially, with the idea of the changes that occur in business and could impact the anxiety level of the employees of the challenges, the individuals in business life, Lee (2020) created by and verification studies in Turkey Evren et al (2020), a Likert-type scale with 5 items was applied.
In order to measure the anxiety about the coronavirus, the participants were asked how often they have experienced the said emotion in the last 2 weeks. The answers are "Hic", "Rare, less than a day or two", "A few days", "More than 7 days" and "Almost every day in the last 2 weeks".Study data were administered to participants who had a working life between 8 November and 15 November, with a statement that their information will be kept confidential, via social media, email, and an online survey link between WhatsApp groups. Within the scope of the research, 1266 individuals were reached and it was decided that 1254 questionnaire data were available.

The data were analyzed by applying KMO Test, factor analysis, frequency test, t test and Anova tests to the obtained data set through SPSS program. As a result of the research, it was found that corona virus anxiety differed statistically significantly according to gender, age, marital status and education level. Whether the participants had a covid-19 before or not did not make a statistically significant difference to the employees' corona virus anxiety.

Keywords: Coronavirus Anxiety, Employees, Business Life, Covid-19

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INFLATION AND MONEY SUPPLY IN TURKEY

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Abstract

The relationships between the changes in the money supply and the general level of prices have been extensively discussed in the literature since the past. Based on the assumption of the "neutrality of money", the Classical Economics Approach has suggested that changes in the money supply would cause one-to-one increases in the general level of prices instead of real economic indicators. Today, various economics schools, which are the continuation of the Classical Approach, still argue that the money supply is still an important determinant of the general level of prices. Our study tested the thesis in question departing from the experience of Turkey's economy. For this purpose, the relationship between the M2 money supply indicator and the inflation rate was analysed using the Johansen Cointegration and Granger Causality Tests over monthly data for the period 2006 - 2018. In the period analysed, contrary to the arguments put forward by the Classical economics approach, econometric results showed that the impact of the money supply on inflation in Turkey is quite weak. Thus, changes in the money supply in Turkey is not possible to define the basic dynamics of inflation. Accordingly, monetary policies towards controlling aggregate demand within the framework of anti-inflationary policies is not an effective option in terms of Turkey's economy. Therefore, it would be more appropriate to concentrate on supply-side policies aiming to increase efficiency in the production structure in order to stabilize the price level.

Keywords: Money Supply, Inflation, ARDL Model, Turkey

TÜRKİYE'DE PARA ARZI İLE ENFLASYON ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

Özet

Para arzındaki değişimler ile fiyatlar genel seviyesi arasındaki ilişki iktisat literatüründe çok eski tarihlerden itibaren tartışılmaktadır. Klasik İktisat Yaklaşımı "paranın yansızlığı" varsayımından hareketle para arzındaki değişimlerin reel ekonomik göstergeler yerine fiyatlar genel seviyesinde bire bir yükselişlere neden olacağını ileri sürmüştür. Günümüzde Klasik Yaklaşımın devamı olan çeşitli iktisat okulları para arzının hala fiyatlar genel seviyesinin önemli bir belirleyicisi olduğunu savunmaktadır. Çalışmamız da söz konusu tez Türkiye ekonomisi tecrübesinden hareketle test edilmiştir. Bunun için M2 para arzı göstergesi ile enflasyon oranı arasındaki ilişki Johansen Eşbütünleşme ve Granger Nedensellik Testleri kullanılarak 2006 - 2018 dönemine ait aylık veriler üzerinden analiz edilmiştir. Ekonometrik sonuçlar, Klasik İktisat yaklaşımın ileri sürdüğü tezin aksine, incelenen dönemde Türkiye ekonmisinde para arzının enflasyon üzerindeki etkisinin oldukça zayıf olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Böylece Türkiye'de para arzındaki değişimleri enflasyonun temel dinamiği olarak nitelendirmek mümkün değildir. Buna göre anti enflasyonist politikalar çerçevesinde toplam talebi kontrol altına almaya yönelik para politikası uygulamaları Türkiye ekonomisi açısından etkin bir seçenek değildir. Bunun için üretim yapısında etkinliği artırmayı amaçlayan arz yanlı politikalara yoğunlaşmak fiyat seviyesinde istikrar sağlamak açısından daha uygun olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Para Arzı, Enflasyon, ARDL Modeli

CUSTOMER LOYALTY TOWARDS ONLINE SHOPPING: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORKS AND PERSPECTIVES.

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Abstract

A paper is to discuss the facts related to customer loyalty towards online shopping sites. And the study is based on a conceptual framework and data source from secondary information. Competition in this sector has intensified due to the substantial rise in online shopping's. The preservation of consumer satisfaction is one of the primary reasons for the success and development of companies. The aim of this analysis is to explore the effect on consumer loyalty in online shopping of happiness, faith and interaction. The trust, happiness, loyalty and attitude of customers of eCommerce services are needed for a company to develop in the long run because the competition for e-commerce is strong. This document provides a model methodological framework for exploring the impact of consumer engagement on online shopping on happiness, confidence and dedication.

Keywords: Customer, Loyalty, conceptual, online shopping, Satisfaction, trust etc.

ДЕШИФРОВКА ИБЕРИЙСКОЙ НАДПИСИ НА НАДМОГИЛЬНОЙ СТЕЛЕ ИЗ СИНАРКАСА (SINARCAS I)

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Изучение ранних неиндоевропеских письмен Европы актуально. Однако прогресс в этой области незначителен. Европейские исследователи изначально, тенденциозно ограничили круг возможных генетических связей большой группы родственных между собой неиндоевропейских языков юга и запада Европы, замкнувшись на баскском языке и принципах нигилизма. Однако, уже с начала 2000-х годов, после подробного палео-исследования ДНК постледникового населения Европы стало очевидным то, что Европа заселялась несколькими волнами переселенцев с Ближнего Востока (Сирия, Закавказье, Малая Азия, Восточное Средиземноморье). Ветхий Завет священного писания христиан Библия, через уста мифических прорицателей дает подробный ответ на то – кто заселял территории нынешнего Ливана и Сирийско-Месопотамские степи. Это – древнейшие, технологически развитые в металлургии и коневодстве (Израиль покупал у них боевых коней и оружие), тюркские племена **tag-ar-ma** (последователей некоего мудреца **Tar**а).

В 1980 году нами была разработана фоноэволюционная пратюркская гипотеза, предполагающая ближневосточный очаг зарождения тюркской языковой семьи и разработан оригинальный метод дешифровки ПЭКФОС (*последовательное этимологическо-комбинаторное приближение с фонетической обратной связью*) древних текстов на пратюркских языках. Спустя несколько месяцев, этот метод был апробирован на самом длинном этрусском тексте TLE 1, нанесенном на льняные бинты этрусской Загребской мумии (это молодая девушка **xiś cis** ~ азербайдж. **gänč qyz**) из Среднего Египта (IV в. до н.э.). Результаты анализа мы обнародовали на всесоюзной этрускологической конференции в Эрмитаже, в Ленинграде (ныне Санкт-Петербург).

Через 7 лет, в 1987 году, при физико-химических исследованиях тела и бинтов Загребской мумии в лабораториях Словении и Австрии, обнаружились 5 фактов, подтверждающих достоверность сделанных нами переводов и верификативность метода дешифровки ПЭКФОС. Об этом мы доложили на Международном этрускологическом коллоквиуме в ГМИИ им. А.С. Пушкина в Москве в 1990 году.

В период 1980-2015 гг. с помощью метода ПЭКФОС нами были переведены 20 крупнейших текстов на этрусском, тирренском (в турецком языке *турранском*), минойском языках (Италия, острова Лемнос, Крит, Кипр, Сирия-Угарит).

В 2006 году, накопленный лексический и грамматический материал по названным языкам Средиземноморья был использован при дешифровке иберийского текста на свинцовой пластине из Ла-Серрета-де-Алькой. Эта очередная апробация выявила многочисленные маркеры генетического родства иберийского языка с указанными языками Средиземноморья.

В период 2006 -2019 годы нами, на западно-пратюркской языковой основе, были переведены более двадцати крупных иберийских текстов, нанесенных на металлические пластины, на надгробные камни и в виде граффити на поверхности декорированных ваз.

В начале 2020 года нас заинтересовала надпись на каменной стеле, обнаруженной в испанском Леванте. Тщательно проанализировав репертуар знаков этой эпитафии, сопоставив нашу транслитерацию знаков с наработками испанских коллег и используя весь наш предыдущий опыт дешифровки неиндоевропеских текстов Средиземноморья, в настоящем сообщении мы предлагаем свой вариант перевода этой надписи SINARCAS I на русский и испанский (кастильский вариант) языки.

Ключевые слова: неиндоевропейские письмена Европы.

DECIPHERING THE IBERIAN INSCRIPTION ON A GRAVESTONE STELE FROM SINARCAS (SINARCAS I)

Farit Latypov

ABSTRACT

Studies on the earliest non-Indo-European texts in Europe is of current interest. However, there has not been much progress in this area. European researchers have initially limited, in a tendentious way, the range of possible genetic relationships among a large group of kindred non-Indo-European languages from the south and west of Europe concentrating on the Basque language and the principles of nihilism. But since the 2000s, after thorough ancient DNA testing of the post-glacial population in Europe it became evident that Europe was settled in several waves of migration from the countries of the Middle East (Syria, Transcaucasia, Asia Minor, eastern Mediterranean Region). The Old Testament of the Christian biblical canon, out of the mouths of mythological prophets gives a detailed answer to the question about the people inhabiting present-day Lebanon and the Syrian-Mesopotamian steppe. These were the oldest, technologically advanced in metallurgy and horse breeding (Israel bought war horses and arms from them) Turkic tribes **tag-ar-ma** (followers of a wise man whose name was **Tag**).

In 1980, we developed the phonoevolutional Parent Turkic hypothesis suggesting a Middle Eastern place of origin for the Turkic language family and put forward an original linguistic method for deciphering ancient texts written in the Parent Turkic languages (CECAPF, or *consecutive etymological* and *combinatorial approximation with phonetic feedback*). A few months later, this method was tested on the longest Etruscan text TLE 1 inscribed on the linen bandages of the Zagreb Mummy (this is a young girl **xiś cis ~ gänč qyz** in Azerbaijani) from the Middle Kingdom of Egypt (4th century BC). The results of my analysis were presented at the All-Union Etruscology Conference held in the Hermitage (Leningrad, now St. Petersburg).

Seven years later, in 1987, physicochemical studies performed on the body and bandages of the Zagreb Mummy in Slovenian and Austrian laboratories revealed five facts confirming the reliability of my translations and the verification of the CECAPF method. This was also reported at the International Etruscology Colloquium held in the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts (Moscow, 1990).

In 1980-2015, based on the CECAPF method we translated twenty large texts in the Etruscan, Tirrenian (*Turranian* in Turkish) and Minoan languages (Italy, Lemnos, Crete, Cyprus, Syria-Ugarit).

In 2006, the accumulated lexical and grammatical materials concerning the aforesaid languages of the Mediterranean Region were used to decipher the Iberian text on a lead plate from La Serreta de Alcoy. This next testing allowed me to find multiple markers of the genetic affinity between the Iberian language and the above-mentioned languages of the Mediterranean Region.

In 2006-2019, relying on the western Parent Turkic linguistic basis we translated more than twenty large Iberian texts inscribed on metal plates, gravestones and as graffiti on the surface of decorated vases.

Early in 2020, we got interested in the inscription made on a gravestone stele from Levante. On thoroughly analyzing the character repertoire of this epitaph, correlating my transliteration system with the existing works of Spanish colleagues and using all my previous experience in deciphering non-Indo-European texts from the Mediterranean Region, in this report I propose my own version of the inscription SINARCAS I in Russian and Spanish (Castilian variety).

Key words: non-Indo-European inscriptions of Europe.

DİJİTAL HİZMET VERGİSİNİN DİJİTALLEŞME İLE TUTARLILIKLARI VE TUTARSIZLIKLARI

CONSISTENCIES AND INCONSİSTENCIES OF DIGITAL SERVICE TAX WITH DIGITALIZATION

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ÖZET

Günümüzde çoğu fiziki ortamlarda oluşturulan arşivlerin yerine fiziksel olmayan ortamlarda oluşturulan arşivler kullanılmaktadır. Kuşkusuz bunda dijitalleşmenin payı oldukça yüksektir. Dijitalleşme reel enformasyonun soyut bir biçimde sunulması anlamına gelmektedir. Bu perspektiften bakıldığında dijitalleşmenin, arşiv için tutulan fiziki belgelerin kapladığı alanı ortadan kaldırarak büyük bir kolaylık sağladığı görülebilir. Ancak dijitalleşmenin sağladığı kolaylık sadece bununla sınırlı değildir. Bireylerin entelektüel sermayelerinin yükselmesinde yine dijitalleşmenin payı yadsınamaz. Zira enformasyon dijitalleşmeyle birlikte daha hızlı yayılmaya başlamıştır. Örneğin Türkiye'de hanelerin internet erişimi % 7 düzeyinden yaklaşık % 90 düzeylerine yükselmiştir. 2019 yılında ise Türkiye'de bölgeler bazında en düşük internet kullanım oranı ise % 80 civarlarındadır. Bu veriler Türkiye'de dijital hizmet sağlayıcılarının tüketicilere ulaşmasının kolaylaştığını ispatlamaktadır. Bir diğer ifadeyle dijital hizmet sağlayıcılarının gelir elde etmesi normal işletmelere göre daha kolay olmaktadır. Gelir elde etmek ise vergilendirme olgusunun ortaya çıkması için bir neden oluşturmaktadır.

Bu bağlamda 7.12.2019 tarih ve 30971 sayılı Resmi Gazete'de yayımlanan *"Dijital Hizmet Vergisi ile Bazı Kanunlarda ve 375 Sayılı Kanun Hükmünde Kararnamede Değişiklik Yapılması Hakkında Kanun"* ile dijital hizmet vergisi kabul edilmiştir. Aynı kanunun 52/1. maddesi uyarınca 1 Mart 2020 tarihinde ise bu vergi yürürlüğe girmiştir. Dijital hizmet sağlayıcılarının hitap ettiği Pazar ve dolayısıyla müşteri kitlesine bakıldığında dijital hizmet vergisinin dijitalleşme ile tutarlı olduğunu öne sürmek mümkündür.

Öte yandan dijital hizmetler ile asgari ücretli bireylerin söz konusu hizmetlerden yararlanma durumunun da ele alınması gerekmektedir. Türkiye'de asgari ücret alan bireyler, kişi başına GSMH'nın yarısından daha az bir pay almaktadır. Dolayısıyla asgari ücret kazanan bireyler dijital hizmetlerden faydalandığı takdirde, dijital hizmet sağlayıcıları vergiyi asgari ücretli bireylere yansıtacaktır. Böyle bir durumda ise temel ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak durumunda olan asgari ücretli bireyler vergiden kaçınmak suretiyle söz konusu hizmetlerden faydalanamayacaktır. Dijital hizmet vergisinin olmadığı bir durumda asgari ücretli bireyler daha fazla enformasyona sahip olmak suretiyle sınıf atlayabilecekti. Ancak dijital hizmet vergisiyle asgari ücret alan bireyler böyle bir olanaktan yoksun kalacaktır. Söz konusu durum ise dijital hizmet vergisinin dijitalleşmeyle olan tutarsızlığını göstermektedir. İşte bu çalışmada dijital hizmet vergisinin internet kullanımı ile tutarlı olduğu; asgari ücret alan bireylerin durumuyla ise tutarsız olduğu vurgulanmıştır. Bu tutarsızlığı ortadan kaldırmak içinse asgari ücret alan bireylerin dijital hizmet vergisinden muaf olması gerektiği çalışmanın hipotezini oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Sözcükleri: Dijitalleşme, dijital hizmet vergisi, internet, asgari ücret.

ABSTRACT

At the present time, archives formed within the non-physical environments instead of the archives formed within the physical environments. Certainly, the share of digitalization in this is quite high. Digitalization means that real information is presented abstractively. From this perspective, it is seen that digitalization provides a big convenience by eradicating the area physical documents have for archive. However, the convenience for which the digitalization provides is not limited just by this. The share of digitalization cannot be denied again in increasing intellectual capital of individuals. Yet, information has become prevalent with digitalization. For instance, internet access of households in Turkey has incresaed from approximately 7 % to nearly 90 %. In 2019, the lowest internet use rate in Turkey in terms of areas of Turkey is about 80 %. These data proves that digital service providers can reach the consumers easily. In other words, that digital service providers obtain income becomes easier compared to normal businesses. Obtaining income creates a reason for the phenomenon of taxation to show up.

Digital service tax has been accepted with the *"Law About Making Change in Digital Service Tax and Some Laws and 375 Numbered Delegated Legislation"* released in 7.12.2019 dated and 30971 numbered Official Gazette. According to 52/1st article of same law, this tax has put into force in 1st of March, 2020. When it is looked to the market digital service providers address and hence to the consumer mass, it is possible to say that the digital service tax is consistent with the digitalization.

On the other hand, it ought to be considered the situation of utilization from the services by the individuals with minimum wage and digitalization. The individuals earning minimum wage in Turkey get less than half of per cap GNP. Hence, if the individuals earning minimum wage benefit from the digital services, digital service providers reflect the tax to the individuals earning minimum wage. In that case, individuals with minimum wage who has to meet their fundamental needs cannot utilize the services. If there were no such tax, the individuals with minimum wage would move up the social ladder by having more infoormation. Nevertheless, individuals earning minimum wage are deprived of such opoortunity with the digital service tax. This event shows the inconsistency between digitalization and digital service tax. In this study, it is emphasized that digital service tax is consistent with internet use; but inconsistent with the situation of individuals with minimum wage. That individuals should be exempt from the digital service tax to eradicate this inconsistency forms the hypothesis of the study.

Keywords: Digitalization, digital service tax, internet, minimum wage.

THE ROLE OF FOREİGN DİRECT INVESTMENT İN DEVELOPİNG COUNTRİES: THE CASE STUDY OF LİBYA

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Abstract

The foreign investment is a main source of foreign finance, it is very important particularly in developing countries that have a deficit in the local saving and are unable to provide finance in order to achieve an adequate level of development and growth. The awareness of the role of foreign direct investment (FDI) in developing counties have dramatically increased over the past few years, developing counties have became aware that FDI is a central engine for economic growth. FDI is sought by almost all developing counties as a means of complementing the level of domestic investment, as well as securing economy efficiencies and increasing employment opportunities. Developing countries over the last ten years, have begun to liberalize their national policies to establish a hospitable regulatory framework for FDI, by adjusting the rules regarding market entry and foreign firms, and improving market functions. These policies are important because FDI will not take place where a market is forbidden or strongly impeded. Nevertheless changes in policies have an asymmetric effect on the location of FDI: changes in the direction of greater openness allow firms to establish themselves in a particular location, but that does not guarantee that they will do so. On the other hand, changes in the direction of less openness, will ensure a reduction in FDI. The need of foreign direct investment in the oil sector is increase oil production, which will result in the development and growth in the overall economy of Libya. The purpose of this paper is to shed light on the role of FDI in the oil sector in Libya.

Key words: Foreign direct Investment, Developing countries, Libya, Oil

İNGİLİS DİLİ FRAZEOLOGIZMLƏRİNİN AZƏRBAYCAN VƏ RUS DİLLƏRİNƏ TƏRCÜMƏ YOLLARI

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Hülasa

Frazeoloji vahidlər səviyyəsində dillərarası tutuşdurma və təhlil müasir dilçiliyin ən aktual problemlərindən sayılır. Kontrastiv frazeologiya linqvistika və tərcüməşünaslığın ümumi nəzəriyyəsi üçün çox vacibdir. Tədqiqatda ingilis, Azərbaycan, və rus dillərinin materialı əsasında frazeoloji birləşmələrin tərcümə üsullarını müəyyənləşdirmiş, hansının daha münasib vasitə olduğunu aydınlaşdırmağa çalışmışıq.

Təcrübə göstərir ki, qohum olmayan, müxtəlifsistemli dillərin frazeoloji vahidləri bir sıra fərqli xüsusiyyətlərə malikdir. İngilis dilinin frazeoloji fondunu əsas götürərək, həmin fondun Azərbaycan və rus dillərinə çevrilməsi yollarını və üsullarını təhlil etmişik. Belə ki, ingilis dilində elə frazeoloji vahidlər var ki, onlar özlərinin ekstralinqvistik təqdimi baxımından, yəni tarixi reallıqlar və anlayışlar nəzərə alınmadan tərcümə olunmur. Belə hallarda Azərbaycan və rus dillərinə təsviri tərcümə yolu ilə ötürülür. Frazeologizmlərin kalka edilməklə tərcümə olunması tərcümə olunan dildə qarşılığı olmayan frazeologizmlərin verilməsi üsullarından biridir.

İngilis dili FB-lərin Azərbaycan və rus dillərinə tərcüməsinin aşağıdakı üsulları mövcuddur: ekvivalent tərcümə, analoq tərcüməsi, təsviri (izahlı) tərcümə, kalka üsulu ilə tərcümə, antonimik tərcümə. Ümumiyyətlə, FB-lərin tərcüməsində semantik-üslubi əlamətlər əsas götürülür. Çünki, frazeoloji birləşmələr digər dildəki frazeologizmlərlə məzmunca müvafiq gəlsədə, quruluşca və leksik-semantik cəhətdən fərqlidir. Tərcümənin bu və ya digər üsullarından seçilməsi frazeologizmlərin funksional xüsusiyyətlərindən asılıdır. Belə hesab edirik ki, ingilis dilinin FB-lərinin Azərbaycan və rus dillərinə tərcüməsinin frazeoloji metodları (ekvivalent, analoq) dildə hazır modellərə bağlıdırsa, qeyri frazeoloji (kalka etmə, təsviri tərcümə) metodlarla tərcümə Azərbaycan və rus dillərinin yeni anlayış və reallıqlarla zənginləşdirməklə onları daha yüksək keyfiyyət səviyyəsinə qaldırır. Lakin tərcüməçi ingilis dilindəki FB-ləri Azərbaycan və rus dillərinə tərcümə etdiyi zaman bəzi çətinliklərlə üzləşir: dillərin müxtəlif dil sistemlərinə aid olması (o zaman tərcüməçi konteksdə əsaslanır); milli realiyaları və etno-mədəni dəyərlərin nəzərə alınması (ekspressivliyi qoruyur).

Açar sözlər: frazeologizmlər, ekvivalent tərcümə, kalka, analoq tərcümə, məzmun

ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGYSMS AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO AZERBAIJANIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

Abstract

Interlingual comparison and analysis at the level of phraseological units is one of the most actual problems in modern linguistics. Contrastive phraseology is very important for the general theory of linguistics and translation studies. This article deals with phraseological combinations based on the material of English, Azerbaijani and Russian languages and

methods of their translation. Also we tried to find out which method is the most appropriate one.

In practice, it is apparent that phraseological units of different unrelated, multi-system languages have a number of different features. Based on the phraseological fund of the English language, we have analyzed the ways and means of translating these phraseological units into Azerbaijani and Russian languages. Thus, there are phraseological units in English that cannot be translated due to their extralinguistic presentation, i.e without taking into account historical realities and concepts. In such cases, these phraseological units translate into Azerbaijani and Russian by descriptive method. Transliteration or calque method is one of the ways of translation phraseological unit that have no equivalent in the target language.

There are the following methods of translation of English phraseological units into Azerbaijani and Russian: equivalent translation, adequate translation, descriptive (explanatory) translation, transliteration or calque method, antonymic translation.

Generally, translation of phraseological units is based on semantic-stylistic features. The choice of one or another method of translation depends on the functional characteristics of the phraseological unit. Thus, it might be argued that the phraseological methods (equivalent, adequate) of translation English phraseological units into Azerbaijani and Russian depend on ready-made models in the language, while non-phraseological (transliteration, descriptive translation) translation is more effective by enriching Azerbaijani and Russian languages with new concepts and realities. However, the translator faces some difficulties when translating English FUs into Azerbaijani and Russian: languages belong to different language systems (then the translator is based on context); taking into account national realities and ethno-cultural values (preserves expressivenes

Keywords: phraseological unit, equivalent translation, adequate translation, calque translation, context

INDUSTRIALIZATION, EDUCATION AND UNIONS AS REPRESENTED IN CHARLES DICKENS' *HARD TIMES*

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to explore the negative social, political, and economic effects of industrialization and urbanization as reflected in Charles Dickens' *Hard Times* (1854). This novel is a diverse and engaged response to an accelerating industrial age. The novel also can be analysed as the portrayal of the battle between the rational and realist urban, and the sentimental rural. Moral and spiritual decay of British people is narrated through the reflection of utilitarian ideals of progress. "The industrial novel" takes industrialization, urbanization, and class conflicts as its subject. When analysed in this context, it is seen that historical events inspired the industrial novels. The Chartist Movement (1838-1850s), and Preston Lock Out of 1853-1854 were among these historical events to which Charles Dickens aimed to oppose and suggest ways in his novel to overcome these problems. The setting Coketown may stand for Preston or Leeds, as The Preston Lock Out inspired Charles Dickens.

Hard Times is a condition-of-England novel that focuses on the conflict between the middle class and the working class. Dickens writes about the fears, prejudices, and hopes of an industrial society, and it is observed that effective communication between the two classes can be a solution to the negative consequences of industrialism. Dickens represents that social, economic, and spiritual improvements in the living conditions of both the working and middle classes are required. However, while narrating the social injustices and difficulties faced by the poor in his novels, Charles Dickens seems to be indecisive in response to Chartism, and unionization of the workers as reflected through the character Stephen Blackpool, who does not join the union. Therefore, the paper concludes that Dickens does not probe into the union question in the novel. Another conclusion is that Dickens draws attention to the necessity of reforms as far as the living and working conditions of the poor working class were concerned.

Keywords: Charles Dickens, Hard Times, Industrialization.

YABANCI DİL ÖĞRETİMİNDE OTANTİK DOKÜMAN KULLANIMI: KÜLTÜRLERARASI İLETİŞİM BECERİSİ GELİŞTİRMEYE YÖNELİK BİR ŞARKI İNCELEMESİ

USING AUTHENTIC MATERIALS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING: A SONG ANALYSE FOR DEVELOPING INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION SKILL

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ÖZET

Kültürlerarası iletişim yaklaşımı 2000'li yılların başından itibaren yabancı dil öğretiminde öncelikli hedeflerden biri olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bu yaklaşımda farklı dil ve kültürden bireylerle ortak bir paylaşım gerçekleştirerek kültürlerarası iletişimi desteklemek amaçlanmaktadır.

Yabancı dil öğretiminde kültürel ögeleri dil kullanıcısına doğrudan ve olduğu gibi aktarmaya olanak sunan en uygun araçlar, dilin iletişimsel yönünü geliştirmek amacı taşıyan otantik dokümanlardır. Yabancı dil öğretiminde otantik doküman kullanımı öğrencilerin dilbilgisi ve sözcük kullanımı aracılığıyla geliştirdikleri dil düzeylerinin yanı sıra, gerçek hayattaki iletişim durumlarda kendilerini daha rahat ve güvende hissetmelerine katkı sağlamaktadır.

Bu çalışma yabancı dil öğretim sürecinde otantik doküman olarak şarkı kullanımının yabancı dil öğretim sürecinde, öğrencilerine kültürlerarası iletişim açısından katkılarını belirlemek amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yabancı Dil Öğretimi, Kültürlerarası İletişim, Otantik Dokümanlar

ABSTRACT

Since the early 2000's, intercultural communication approach is considered as one of the priority aims in foreign language teaching. This approach, through a common sharing with individuals from different languages and cultures, supports intercultural communication.

In foreign language teaching, authentic materials are the best intermediaries which transfer directly cultural elements as they are and improve the communicative aspect of the language. Using authentic materials in foreign language teaching develops students' language level in terms of the grammar and the vocabulary. On the other hand, these materials make the students more comfortable and confident in the communication of daily life.

This study aims to determine the contributions of using song as an authentic material to foreign language students in terms of intercultural communication in foreign language teaching process.

Key words: Foreign Language Teaching, Intercultural Communication, Authentic Materials

LES PROVERBES BINAIRES, UNE DISPARITION PROGRAMMEE

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Résumé

Les proverbes baoulé admettent des troncations propositionnelles. Ces faits sont si fréquents lors de la communication orale que souvent les locuteurs oublient la proposition qui a été tronquée et citent volontiers le proverbe sous sa forme réduite. Cela est la conséquence de la loi du moindre effort (économie du langage). La spontanéité avec laquelle les locuteurs utilisent les formes tronquées laisse entrevoir l'hypothèse selon laquelle les proverbes baoulé à deux propositions mises en relation par deux verbes symétriques disparaitront dans un futur imminent. Cette disparition sera entrainée par la troncation (on élude une proposition) et par l'éclatement (les deux propositions du proverbe prennent leur autonomie et deviennent du coup des synonymes).

Mots clés : proverbe, structure binaire, verbe, éclatement, troncation

Abstract

The proverbs of baoulé permit propositionnal truncation. These empirical facts are frequently observed in oral communication that utterers seem to forget the truncated proposition. Then, they willingly pronunce the shortened form of proverb. This comes from the rule of language economy (A. Martinet). The utterers use the shortened form with such a spontaneity that convince to postulate the imminent passing of baoulé proverbs built in two symmetrical propositons linked by two proportionnal verbs. This disappearing is due to truncation (one of the two propositions disappear) and break up (the binary proverb burst into two independant proverbs so become synonyms).

Key words : proverb, binary structure, verb, break up, truncation

DO TURKISH PRESERVICE EFL TEACHERS' MOTIVATIONS TO TEACH CHANGE OVER TIME?

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the process of learning to be a teacher, and particularly the transition from student to teacher, has attracted the attention of many educational researchers trying to gain deeper insights into the nature of learning to teach and to provide effective teacher education programs. To build an efficacious teacher education program and to enhance preservice teacher development in professional settings, the present study showed an attempt to identify the underlying factors that prompted students to undertake teacher education by asking them to indicate their reasons and motives for deciding on this career. The study also examined another important issue whether the participants changed their opinions related to teaching profession. A total of 114 fourth-grade preservice students from the ELT Department of Faculty of Education at Anadolu University at participated in the study. The participants were asked to complete the Modified Orientations to Teach Survey MOTS scale (Sinclair, Dowson & McInerney; 2006) and voluntary ones (25 students) were also interviewed about their goal-orientation and motivation. The results yielded that goal-orientation was instrumental for long-term teacher motivation. Moreover, the outcomes showed that preservice teachers' previous experiences of education were related to their perceptions of what the future teacher profession might be like, their mastery goals formed a basis which facilitated professional motivation. The participants reported that they gained valuable insights about self as teacher, their students, the curriculum, teaching, and their roles and responsibilities as teachers during their education specifically attending methodology and school practicum courses.

Keywords: motivations to teach, preservice EFL teachers' career choice, preservice EFL teachers' changes in motivations to teach over time, Turkish EFL preservice teachers

YABANCI DİL OLARAK TÜRKÇE ÖĞRENEN TEMEL SEVİYEDEKİ SURİYELİ ÖĞRENCİLERİN YAZILI ANLATIMLARININ SES BİLGİSİ BAKIMINDAN İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

Türkçe öğretimi her geçen gün biraz daha önemli hale gelmektedir. Kimi zaman dil öğretimi ülke sınırları içerisindeki özel ve üniversitelere bağlı kurslarla, kimi zaman da ülke sınırları dışında gerçekleşmektedir. Türkçe öğretiminin bu denli önemli hale gelmesinde ülkenin jeopolitik konumu, eğitim, siyasi ve ekonomik faktörler gibi birçok sebep bulunmaktadır. Sınır komşumuz olan ve ülkemize yakınlığı ile bilinen Suriye'de de Türkçe öğrenimi ihtiyaç haline gelmiştir. Öyle ki ülkede çeşitli kurslarda Türkçe öğretilmektedir. Bu kurslardan birisi de 2019 yılında Gaziantep Üniversitesi tarafından Suriye'nin Afrin şehrinde açılan Gaziantep Üniversitesi Afrin Eğitim Fakültesi Hazırlık sınıfıdır. Fakülteye başlamadan önce Suriyeli öğrenciler bir yıl Türkçe hazırlık sınıfına tabi tutulmaktadır. 3 kuru (A1-A2, B1-B2 ve C1) başarı ile tamamlayan öğrenciler bölümlerine geçmektedir.

Bu araştırmada, Türkçe öğrenen A2 düzeyindeki Suriyeli öğrencilerin yazılı anlatımda yaptıkları ses bilgisi yanlışlarını tespit etmek amaçlanmıştır. Bu hedefe ulaşmak maksadı ile 2019-2020 eğitim öğretim sürecinde Suriye'de Afrin Eğitim Fakültesi Hazırlık sınıfında Türkçe öğrenen 30 Suriyeli öğrencinin yazıları incelenmiştir. Çalışmada tarama modeli kullanılmıştır ve veriler; öğrencilere verilen ev ödevleri ve sınav evraklarındaki yazma bölümünden elde edilmiştir. Araştırmada elde edilen veriler içerik analiziyle çözümlenmiş ve ünlü uyumu yanlışları, ses bilgisi yanlışları ve birbirine yakın olduğu düşünülen seslerin karıştırılması şeklinde başlıklara ayrılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: yazma, yazılı anlatım, ses bilgisi, hata.

ANALYSIS OF THE WRITTEN EXPRESSIONS OF BASIC SYRIAN STUDENTS WHO LEARN TURKISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN TERMS OF AUDIO INFORMATION

Summary

Teaching Turkish is becoming more and more important every day. Sometimes language teaching takes place in private and university-affiliated courses within the borders of the country, and sometimes outside the borders of the country. There are many reasons why Turkish language teaching has become so important, such as the country's geopolitical position, education, political and economic factors. Learning Turkish has become a necessity in Syria, which is our border neighbor and is known for its proximity to our country. So much so that Turkish is taught in various courses in the country. One of these courses is Gaziantep University Afrin Education Faculty Preparation Class, which was opened in 2019 by Gaziantep University in Afrin, Syria. Before starting the faculty, Syrian students are subjected to a one-year Turkish preparatory class. Students who successfully complete 3 levels (A1-A2, B1-B2 and C1) move on to their departments.

In this study, it was aimed to determine the phonetic mistakes made by Syrian students at level A2 who are learning Turkish in written expression. In order to achieve this goal, the writings of 30 Syrian students who learned Turkish in the Prep Class of Afrin Education Faculty in Syria during the 2019-2020 education process were examined. The scanning model was used in the study and the data; It was obtained from the writing section of the homework given to the students and the exam documents. The data obtained in the research were analyzed by content analysis. The data obtained in the study were divided into titles such as vowel harmony mistakes, phonetic mistakes and mixing sounds that are thought to be close to each other.

Keywords: writing, written expression, phonetics, error.

SAMSUN AĞZINDA KIPÇAKÇA UNSURLAR

KIPCHAK ELEMENTS IN SAMSUN DIALECT

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ÖZET

Kaynaklarda yer ve kabile adı olarak kullanılan ve Türklerin en kalabalık boylarından biri olan Kıpçaklar, diğer Türk boyları gibi göçebelik, siyasi ve coğrafi nedenlerin etkisiyle başta Asya, Avrupa ve Afrika kıtalarına kadar yayılmışlar ve bu geniş sahalarda çeşitli dönem ve isimlerde hem hükümdarlıklar kurmuşlar hem de Hindistan, Mısır ve Suriye gibi yerlerde Türk hükümdarlıklarının kurulmasına katkı sağlamışlardır. Bu kadar geniş bir coğrafyaya yayılan Kıpçaklar bulundukları yerlerde kendi etnik kimliklerini korudukları gibi orada bulunan yerleşik toplumlar üzerinde siyasi ve kültürel yönden de değişiklere neden olmuşlardır.

Genel anlamda Türk tarihine bakıldığı zaman Kıpçaklardan başka geniş bir sahaya yayılan Türk boylarının olmadığı anlaşılmaktadır. Bu kadar geniş bir sahaya yayılan Kıpçaklar, Türk dili açısından da ayrı bir öneme sahip olmuşlardır. XIII. yüzyıldan beri Güney Rusya stepleri ile Ön Asya'da (Mısır ve Suriye) konuşulup yazılan Kıpçakça, çeşitli dönemlerde kayda geçen sözlük, gramer, fıkıh kitapları, atçılık ve okçuluk üzerine yazılan eserlerle Türk dili ve tarihi açısından önemli bir yer teşkil etmiştir.

Ülkemiz sınırlarında içerisinde bulunan Karadeniz, Kimmer/İskit, Sabar, Hun, Hazar, Oğuz ve Kıpçak gibi Türk toplulukları tarafından akınlara uğramıştır. Özellikle Karadeniz'in bugünkü kültür, dil ve inancı üzerine yapılan araştırmalar göz önünde bulundurulduğunda Oğuz ve Kıpçak Türklerinin kültürel değerleriyle harmanlanarak şekil aldığı belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Karadeniz bölgesi içerisinde yer alan Samsun ilinin ağzında tespit edilen Kıpçakça unsurlar üzerinde durulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kıpçaklar, Kıpçak Türkçesi, Karadeniz Ağızları, Samsun Ağzı

ABSTRACT

Kipchaks, one of the most populous tribes of Turks, used as the name of place and tribe in the sources, spread to Asia, Europe and Africa continents due to nomadism, political and geographical reasons like other Turkish tribes. They both established rulerships in these continents in various periods and names and contributed to the establishment of Turkish rulings in places such as India, Egypt and Syria. The Kipchaks, which spread over such a wide geography, not only preserved their own ethnic identity, but also caused political and cultural changes in the settled societies there.

When the Turkish history is examined in general, it is understood that there are no Turkish tribes spread over a wide area other than the Kipchaks. The Kipchaks, which spread over such a wide area, also had a special importance in terms of the Turkish language. Kipchak, which has been spoken and written in the South Russian steppes and Pre Asia (Egypt and Syria) since the XIII century, has an important place in Turkish language and history with its

dictionaries, grammar, fiqh books and works on horse riding and archery recorded in various periods.

Within the borders of Turkey, the Black Sea has been invaded by Turkish communities such as Cimmerian/Scythian, Sabar, Hun, Khazar, Oghuz and Kipchak. Considering the researches on the current culture, language and belief of the Black Sea in particular, it was determined that the Oghuz and Kipchak Turks took shape by blending them with their cultural values. In this study, the Kipchak elements identified in the dialect of Samsun province within the Black Sea region are emphasized.

Keywords: Kipchaks, Kipchak Turkish, Black Sea Dialects, Samsun Dialect

ŞEİR DİLİNDƏ ZAMAN KONSEPTİNİN QRAMMATİK STRUKTURU
GRAMMAR STRUCTURE OF THE CONCEPT OF TIME IN THE LANGUAGE OF POETRY

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XÜLASƏ

Zamanın ifadə vasitələrinin morfoloji strukturu kontekst daxilində müxtəlif - zaman ifadə edən adlar, zaman ifadə edən hərəkətlə bağlı olan adlar – zərflər, formal əlamətlərin qoşulması ilə hərəkətin baş verib-verməməsini göstərən feillər, feili bağlama, feili sifət və işlənmə vəziyyətindən asılı olaraq zaman ifadə edən digər morfoloji vahidlər şəklində özünü göstərir. Zamanın morfoloji strukturda ifadəsi digər funksional üslublarda fərqli formalarda özünü göstərməsə də, bədii təfəkkürün məhsulu olan kontekst daxilində morfoloji əlamətlərin funksional-üslubi imkanları özünü daha qabarıq göstərir. Bu məqamda da sözlərin morfoloji xüsusiyyətləri ilə semantikası arasında əlaqə müstəsna rol oynayır. Sözlərin morfologiyası ilə semantikası arasında əlaqə barədə tədqiqatçıların fikirləri müxtəlifdir.

Zaman ifadə edən ayrı-ayrı morfoloji vahidlərin birləşmə xüsusiyyətləri, cümlədə rolu öz forma xüsusiyyətlərinə görə müxtəlif olur. Ümumiyyətlə, zamanın ifadəsi yalnız sözün semantik qatında yox, ümumi konteksdə də meydana çıxır. Deməli, ayrı-ayrı zaman bildirən semantik vahidlərdə olduğu kimi düşüncənin də öz zamanı var. Düşüncənin zamanı dedikdə kontekstin ümumi məzmunundan meydana çıxan zaman nəzərdə tutulur. Təbii ki, hər bir kontekstin daxilində mütləq şəkildə zaman məzmunu özünü göstərir.

Morfoloji strukturda sözlər arasında əlaqə və münasibətlərin potensial imkanlarını, sintaktik strukturda isə sözlər arasında mövcud potensial imkanların cümlə-fikir sistemində meydana çıxmasının nəticəsini müşahidə edirik. Məhz zamanın sintaktik strukturda ifadəsi dilin leksik-semantik və morfoloji vahidlərinin potensial imkanlarının hərəkətə gəlməsi nəticəsində formalaşır. Bədii dildə isə zamanın konseptual təqdimatında funksional-üslubi imkanlar sözlərin məna və sintaktik cəhətdən əlaqəyaratma imkanlarını zənginləşdirir.

Zamanın leksik-semantik və morfoloji strukturda ifadə vasitələrinin öyrənilməsi cümlənin sintaktik strukturunun söz qatında zaman ifadə edən vahidlərin konseptual atlasını formalaşdırır. Lakin cümlənin ümumi zaman münasibətləri bir çox hallarda tamamilə yeni məzmunda meydana çıxır. Çünki ümumi qrammatik sistemlə dildə sonsuz sayda cümlə qurmaq mümkün olur. Eyni cümlə də çoxmənalı xüsusiyyətə malik ola bilir.

Koqnitiv kateqoriyaların elmi-nəzəri əsaslarını öyrənmək, tədqiq etmək üçün poeziya nümunələri üzərində aparılan araşdırmaların təcrübi nəticələri daha effektiv əsaslandırılmış olur. Bu baxımdan, 1960-cı illər Azərbaycan poeziyasından seçilmiş nümunələr əsasında tədqiqat aparılaraq, zamanın ifadə vasitələri morfoloji və sintaktik vahid olaraq tədqiqata cəlb edilmişdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: konsept, morfoloji struktur, sintaktik struktur

ABSTRACT

The morphological structure of the means of expression of time varies within the context - nouns denoting time, names associated with an action that express time - adverbs, verbs

indicating whether the action occurs with the addition of formal signs, verb conjugation, verb adjectives and other expressions of time depending on the state of development manifests itself in the form of morphological units. Although the expression of time in the morphological structure does not manifest itself in different forms in other functional styles, in the context of the product of artistic thought, the functional-formal possibilities of morphological features become more evident. At this point, the connection between the morphological features and semantics of words plays an exceptional role. Researchers differ on the relationship between word morphology and semantics.

The combining features of the individual morphological units that express time, a role in the sentence, vary according to the characteristics of their form. In general, the expression of time occurs not only in the semantic layer of the word, but also in the general context. So, just as in the semantic units of time, thought has its time. The time of contemplation is the time when the connection emerges from its general content. Of course, the content of time definitely manifests itself in every context.

In the morphological structure we observe the potential possibilities of connections and relations between words, and in the syntactic structure we observe the result of the emergence of existing potential possibilities between words in the sentence-thought system. It is the expression of time in the syntactic structure that is formed as a result of the activation of the potential of the lexical-semantic and morphological units of the language. In the literary language, the functional-stylistic possibilities in the conceptual representation of time enrich the possibilities of semantic and syntactic connection of words.

The study of the means of expression in the lexical-semantic and morphological structure of time forms a conceptual atlas of units expressing time in the word layer of the syntactic structure of the sentence. However, the general tense relations of a sentence often appear in a completely new context. Because it is possible to build an infinite number of sentences in a language with a common grammatical system. The same sentence can have many meanings.

In order to study the scientific and theoretical bases of cognitive categories, the experimental results of research on poetry samples are more effectively substantiated. From this point of view, the research was conducted on the basis of selected examples from the Azerbaijani poetry of the 1960s, and the means of expression of time were involved in the study as a morphological and syntactic unit.

Keywords: concept, morphological structure, syntactic structure

16. YÜZYIL ŞAİRLERİNDEN CELÂLZÂDE SÂLİH ÇELEBİ'NİN MÜNŞEÂTI

THE MUNSHEAT OF CELÂLZÂDE SALİH ÇELEBİ ONE OF THE 16th CENTURY POETS

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ÖZET

Kanuni Sultan Süleyman devrinin meşhur alimlerinden olan Celalzâde Salih Çelebi, başta tarih olmak üzere edebiyat, dil ve fıkıh alanlarında muhtelif eserler kaleme almıştır. Şiirlerinde "Sâlih" ve "Salâhî" mahlaslarını kullanan şairin Türkçe bir Divanı mevcuttur. Bununla birlikte nesir vadisindeki eserleri şiirlerinden üstün tutulmuştur. Bu mensur eserlerinden birisi de müellifin devlet adamlarına, dost ve arkadaşlarına gönderdiği mektuplardan oluşan *Münşeâtı*'dır. Münşiyâne bir tarzda yazılmış on altı mektuptan oluşan bu eserin iki nüshası günümüze intikal etmiştir. Bu nüshalardan biri müellif nüshası olup Süleymaniye Kütüphanesi, Kadızâde Mehmed Efendi Bölümü 000557 numarada, diğeri Atatürk Üniversitesi Seyfettin Özege Kütüphanesi Agah Sırrı Levend Yazmaları 524 numarada kayıtlıdır. Bu bildiride *Salih Çelebi Münşeâtı*'nın bu iki nüshası hakkında bilgi verildikten sonra eser muhteva, dil ve üslup özellikleri bakımından tanıtılmıştır.

AnahtarKelimeler: 16. Yüzyıl, Celalzâde Salih Çelebi, Nesir, Münşeât, Mektup

ABSTRACT

Celalzâde Salih Çelebi, one of the most famous scholar of the period of Suleyman The Magnificent, wrote various works in the areas of literature, language, fikh and especially history. The poet, using "Sâlih" and "Salâhî" as his pen name in his poems, has collected poems in Turkish. In addition, his works in prose were valued more than his poems. One of his works in prose is The Munsheat, which consists of letters and which the author sent to statesmen and his friends. Two copies of the work consisting of sixteen letters in the form of literary has reached the present day. One of these copies belonging to the author is registered in Süleymaniye Kütüphanesi, Kadızâde Mehmed Efendi Bölümü 000557, the other is in Atatürk Üniversitesi Seyfettin Özege Kütüphanesi Agah Sırrı Levend Yazmaları 524. In this paper, after information is given about The Munsheat of Salih Çelebi, the work will be introduced in terms of content, language and style.

Keywords: 16. Century, Celalzâde Salih, Prose, Munsheat, Letter

LA RHETORIQUE ET L'ARGUMENTATION EN LITTÉRATURE AFRICAINE D'EXPRESSION FRANCAISE. UNE LECTURE DE L'ŒUVRE ROMANESQUE D'EMILE GANKAMA

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Résumé

La rhétorique est une réflexion approfondie sur le langage et ses mystères. Pour convaincre, dominer, séduire, plaire et raisonner dans la communication, les hommes utilisent la rhétorique et l'argumentation. Pour consacrer la distanciation entre les êtres, une distance s'efforce de se négocier à partir des problèmes qui les unissent ou les opposent. D'où l'importance des figures de style ou des tropes qui aide le locuteur à renforcer ses procédés linguistiques, à savoir la rhétorique et l'argumentation.

Mots clés

Rhétorique, argumentation, figure littéraire ou de style.

RENÉ DESCARTES ET LA MÉTAPHYSİQUE DE LA SUBJECTİVİTÉ. UNE LECTURE DE « MÉDİTATİONS CARTÉSİENNES » D'EDMOND HUSSERL

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Résumé

Cet article à la lumière de l'œuvre Edmund HUSSERL et précisément dans les « méditations cartésiennes » souligner à plus d'un titre , le sens de la révolution cartésienne, tout en considérant Descartes comme figure illustre de la proposition métaphysique est axée sur le sujet (ego cogito) et un sujet qui se veut transcendantal. Entretemps, cette métaphysique englobe à la fois une théorie de la connaissance et une théorie de l'expérience ou encore un sens déguisé de l'idéalité. C'est dans ce sens qu'elle constitue une clé pour comprendre la plupart des problématiques contemporaines.

Mots clés: Sujet, subjectivité, métaphore, transcendantal, idéalité, connaissance, expérience.

CALCEREOUS RANGELANDS AMELIORATION APPLICATIONS FROM THE WORLD

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Abstract

Calcareous rangelands have high conservation value characterized by richness of plant species. They are also among the richest ecosystems in Europe for insect species, too. These rangelands have experienced a major decline in Europe by agricultural intensification. Basicly, rangelands management and fertilizer regimes change botanical composition in calcareous rangeland. Also changes in dry matter production and rates of plant extinction are common results. Here in this review it is aimed to present and survey different global applications like addition of manures, chemical fertilizers, iron pyrite, rock-phosphate, sewage sludge, broiler litter, Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhizae etc on calcareous rangeland on soil microbes, enzymes, fertility and quality; on botanical composition, herbage yield, nutritive value with different forage plants.

Keywords: Calcareous rangelands, habitat, management, amelioration, applications

TEF (*Eragrostis tef* [ZUCC.] TROTTER) BİTKİSİNDE FARKLI SIRA ARASI MESAFELERİNİN TOHUM VERİMİ VE VERİM UNSURLARI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma; tef [*Eragrostis tef* (Zucc.) Trotter] bitkisinin Bingöl ilinde farklı sıra arası ekim yöntemlerinin tohum verimi ve bazı verim özellikleri üzerine etkisini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışma, Bingöl Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Araştırma ve Uygulama arazisinde 2019 yılında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Deneme tesadüf bloklar deneme desenine göre farklı sıra arası (10, 20, 30, 40 ve 50 cm) mesafeler olmak üzere 4 tekerrürlü olarak kurulmuştur. Araştırma bulgularına göre; farklı sıra aralığında ekimi yapılan tef bitkisine ait bitki boyu 86.6-102.7 cm, sap çapı 1.75-1.92 mm, tohum verimi 107.84-196.06 kg/da, biyolojik verim 1013.75-2248.75 kg/da ve bin tane ağırlığı 0.20-0.22 gr arasında değişim göstermiştir. Sonuç olarak; Bingöl ekolojik koşullarında tohum amaçlı tef yetiştiriciliği için 40 cm sıra arası mesafenin uygun olduğu söylenebilir. Kontrollü koşullarda, bir ön çalışma niteliğinde yürütülen bu çalışmada elde ettiğimiz bu sonuçların, daha anlamlı hale gelmesi için en az iki yıllık tarla çalışmalarıyla desteklenmesi gerektiği kanısına varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bingöl, farklı sıra arası, tohum verimi, Tef (*Eragrostis tef* (Zucc.) Trotter)

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT ROW SPACING ON SEED YIELD AND YIELD CHARACTERISTICS IN TEFF (*Eragrostis tef* [Zucc.] Trotter)

ABSTRACT

This work; was carried out to determine the effect of different row spacing on seed yield and some yield characteristics of Teff [*Eragrostis tef* (Zucc.) Trotter] in Bingöl conditions. The study was carried out in Bingol University Faculty of Agriculture Research and Application area in 2019. The field experiment was established in randomized complete block design with different row spacing (10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 cm) with four replications. According to the research findings; plant height varied between 86.6 cm and 102.7 cm, stem diameter 1.75-1.92 mm, seed yield 107.84-196.06 kg/da, biological yield 1013.75-2248.75 kg/da and thousand grain yield 0.20-0.22 g. As a result; It can be said that a row spacing of 40 cm is suitable for teff cultivation in order to obtain seeds in Bingöl ecological conditions.. It is concluded that the results we obtained in this study, which was conducted as a preliminary study under controlled conditions, should be supported with field studies for at least two years in order to become more meaningful.

Keywords: Bingöl, different row spacing, seed yield, Teff [*Eragrostis tef* (Zucc.) Trotter]

VAKIFLAR GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ ARŞİVİNDE BULUNAN 19. YÜZYILA AİT 1420, 1505 VE 1994 ENVANTER NUMARALI EL YAZMASI VAKFİYELER VE TEZYİNATLARI

THE ORNAMENTS AND MANUSCRIPT ENDOWMENTS WITH INVENTORY NUMBER 1420, 1505 AND1994 BELONGING TO THE 19TH CENTURY IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS

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ÖZET

İslâm medeniyetinde önemli bir yere sahip olan vakıflar, Müslümanlar arasındaki yardımlaşma ve dayanışmanın en güzel ifadesidir. Vakfın temelini oluşturan insan sevgisi, düşüncesi ve hayır yapma duygusudur. İnsanların bu güzel duygu ve düşüncelerinin sonucunda ortaya çıkan yardım müesseselerini bütün yönleriyle tanıtıp belgeleyen ve ona resmiyet kazandıran vesikalar olmaları açısından vakfiyeler de önemli bir yere sahiptir.

Vakıf kurumunun kutsiyetine binaen asırlar boyunca vakfiyeler özenle düzenlenmiş ve en iyi şekilde korunarak günümüze kadar gelebilmişlerdir. Bu belgeler İslam hukuku, tarih ve sanat tarihi gibi birçok alana hitap ettiği gibi sanat değeri açısından da Türk kitap sanatlarının ilgi odağı olmuştur.

Bugün ülkemizdeki arşivlerde özellikle kitap sanatları açısından incelenmeye değer binlerce el yazması vakfiye bulunmaktadır. Bu arşivler arasında Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü Kültür Tescil Daire Başkanlığı arşivi çok önemli bir yere sahiptir. Binlerce yazma eserin bulunduğu arşivde padişahlar ve hanım sultanlar başta olmak üzere devletin üst kademesinden kişilere ait çok sayıda vakfiye mevcuttur.

Yaptığımız çalışmada Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü Arşivi'nde bulunan ve bugüne kadar ele alınmamış, incelenmeye değer görülen 1420,1505 ve 1994 envanter numaralı vakfiyeler tanıtılarak; kitap sanatları (hat, tezhip, cilt) bakımından incelenmiş, ayrıca motif, desen ve üslup özellikleri bakımından ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü, Vakıf, Vakfiye, Hat, Tezhip, Cilt.

SUMMARY

Foundations, which have an important place in the Islamic civilization, are the best expression of the cooperation and solidarity among Muslims. Humanity and charity are the basis of the foundation. Foundations have an important place in terms of being documents that introduce and document aid institutions in all aspects, as well as giving them formalization as a result of good feelings and thoughts of people.

Due to the holiness of the foundation institution, the foundation charities have been carefully organized for centuries. In addition, they have survived until today in the best way

possible. These documents address many areas such as Islamic law, history and art history. These documents have also been the focus of attention of Turkish book arts in terms of artistic value.

Today, there are thousands of manuscript endowments in archives in our country that are worth examining, especially in terms of book arts. Among these archives, the archives of the General Directorate of Foundations, Department of Culture Registration has a very important place. In the archive, where there are thousands of manuscripts, there are many endowment belonging to people from the upper level of the state, especially sultans and sultana.

In our study, endowment, which are not addressed until today, with inventory numbers 1420, 1505 and 1994 in the Archives of the General Directorate of Foundations were introduced. These works were examined in terms of their book arts (calligraphy, illumination, volume) and were discussed in terms of their motif, pattern and style features.

Keywords: General Directorate of Foundations, Foundation, Endowment, Calligraphy, Illumination, Volume