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

ISBN - 978-625-7687-00-3
CONGRESS'S IDENTIFICATION

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

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

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NUMBER OF ACCEPTED PAPERS
453

NUMBER OF REJECTED PAPERS
157

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

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Turkish and all dialects, English, Russian

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**07.12.2020, Monday**

**MODERATOR:** Prof. Dr. Ali BILGILI

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**Baku Time**  
12:30 : 14:30

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11:30 : 13:30

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**Hall-2, Session-3**  
**07.12.2020, Monday**  

Baku Time  
15:00 : 17:00  

Ankara Time  
14:00 : 16:00  

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

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09.12.2020, Wednesday

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Prof. Dr. Özcan KARAHAN

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- Ankara Time: 14:30 - 16:30  
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- Delhi Time: 17:00 - 19:00  

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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), yeniden dönemden başlayarak tüm çocukluğunca sık görülen enfeksiyonlardır ve önemli derecede mortalite ve morbidite ile ilişkilidir. Bu çalışmının amacı, açıklayabileceği başka hastalıklar olsa bile, idrar yolu enfeksiyonlarının önemini vurgulamaktır.

Mevcut şikayet ve bulgular.


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 görülür. % 19'unu de poliüri, % 32'sinde dizüri, % 63'unu de karın ağrısı ve % 13ünde polaküri saptandı.

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

Ek olarak vakaların % 14'ünden 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 pelvikailiektazi , % 18,9'unda ise derece 3-4 pelvikailiektazi vardi. VCUG yapılan 51 vakının sonuçları şu şekilediydi: % 60,8 normal,% 17,6 Evre 1.-3. (düşük derece),% 17,6 Evre 4-5 (yüksek derece) vezikoüreteral reflü (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 birdir 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 kurartıcı 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) vescicoureteral refflux(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°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

Acknowledgments: Supported by the National Science Fund, Bulgaria (grant KP-06-Rusia-28) and Russian Fund for Fundamental Investigations (grant 19-53-18019 Bolg_a).
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 mixture of carotenoids and olive oil produced a significant protective 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.

Acknowledgments: Supported by the National Science Fund, Bulgaria (grant N KP-06-Rusia-28) and Russian Fund for Fundamental Investigations (grant N 19-53-18019 Bolg_a).
Özet

Osteoporotik kırıklar genellikle 65 yaş üzeri hastaları etkilemektedir ve sıklıkla thorakolumbar bölge ve daha alt seviyelerde görülmektedir. Tedavisinde hedef anatomik redüksiyon sağlamak, spinal deformiteyi önlemek, ağrıyi azaltmak, vertebra yüksekliğini yeniden oluşturmak ve erken mobilizasyon ile hastanın günlük aktivitelerine erken 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.


Thorakolumbar vertebra korpus fraktürü olan 25 olgu, (19'u kadın %76, 6'sı erkek %24), PVP ve PBKP işlemi uygulandı. Olguların ortalaması yaş 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. aya VAS skoru 2,4±1,2 ve ODİ skorları 14,4±3,5 düzeyindeydi (p<0,05). Vertebra korpus açısındanki ortalamada düzelmeye 2,2 derece olarak ölçüldü. Ön, orta ve arka vertebra korpus açısındaki anlamlı derecede artış olduğu görüldü (p<0,05). Komplikasyon olarak dört hastada nörolojik defisit içermeyen sement kaçışı görüldü.

Osteoporotik kırık, Thorakolumbar bileşke, Vertebroplasti, Balon kifoplasti, Polimetilmetakrilat

Anahtar kelimeler: Osteoporotik kırık, Thorakolumbar 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 EPGENETIC 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; NR3C1 gene 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 staphilococcus aureus 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 rolü olan Mannoz Bağlayan Lektin (MBL2) ile serbest radikallerin detoksifikasyonunda rolü 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-olduğu araştırılmıştır.

Çalışmaya Covid düşünülen ancak Covid19-PCR sonucu “negative” olan 79 hasta ve 100 sağlıklı bir 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) analiziPCR ve/veya PCR-RFLP yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir.
Hasta ve control gruplarında MBL2-rs1800450 fonksiyonel gen varyantında hem genotip hem de allele sikliği açısından anlamlı bir ilişki saptanmıştır. Bu anlamlı ilişki önceden çalıştığımız Covid19-PCR pozitif hastalarda saptanmıştı. NOS3 geni fonksiyonel varyantlarının (rs1799984 ve NOS3-intron 4 VNTR) karşılaştırmasında ise hem genotip hem de allele sikliğinde anlamlı bir ilişki saptanmamışken, önceden çalıştığımız Covid19-PCR pozitif hastalarda rs1799984 varyantında hem genotip hem de allele sikliği açısından anlamlı bir ilişki saptanmıştı.


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

Yoksulluktan kurtula çaba se bireylerin sadece kendilerini 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.


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 MARRIAGES IN DISTRICT FAISALABAD, PAKISTAN

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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 üretimine ugraşan 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.


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


Pakistan 1947 yılında Muhammed Ali Cinnah önderliğinde İngilizlerin himayesindeki Hindistan’dan ayrılarak bağımsızlığını ilan etmiştir. İki yüz milyona yaklaşan nüfusu ve stratejik coğrafiyasıyla İslam Dünyasında önemli ülkelerinden biri olarak 1979 devriminden sonra İran’ın “İslâm Cumhuriyeti” olarak ortaya çıkışı, bölgesel ve küresel anlamda çeşitli etkiler doğurmuştur. Aynı zamanda İslam Dünyasında iki rakip olarak karşı karşıya geldiler. İki ülkenin dini, etnik ve politik yapılarının farklılıklarından dolayı birbirine karşı özelliği sahip olmaları beklenirken, ancak ikisi İslam Dünyasında etkili olmanın rağmen dış politikalarında çok farklı bir politika izlemeye başladılar. Pakistan bağımsız olduğunda İslam dininin üst kımlık seçerek Sünni mezhebi benimsemiştir. İran da 1979 devriminde sonra İslam Şii mezhebinin üst kımlık kabul ederek, İslam dünyasında iki rakip olarak karşı karşıya geldiler. İki ülkenin dini, etnik ve politik yapılarının farklılıklardan dolayı birbirine karşı uluslararası çatışmalar tehdit oluşturuyorlar ve bu tavr iki ülke ilişkisinin sıcak olduğu neden oluyor. Bu makalenin temel amacı Konstrüktivizm yaklaşımdan acısından İran ve Pakistan İslam Dünyasında önemli yere sahip olmalarına rağmen, iki ülkenin nasıl farklı kımlık benimseyerek sıcak ilişkiler yaşadıklarını inceleyebilir.

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: MÜNAQIŞƏNİN OXŞAR VƏ FƏRLİ CƏHƏTLƏRİ
KARABAKH-KASHMİR: SİMİLARİTİÈS AND DİFFERENCES İN THE CONFLICT

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ÖZAT

Açar sözlor: Qarabağ, Münaqişə, Kaşmir, 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 GELİŞTİRILMESİ

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)’nin “Elektrik Piyasası ve Arz Güvenliği Strateji Belgesinde” yer alan 2023 yılı hedefleri, özel sektör hedefleri ve ülkemizün ulusal ve uluslararası doğal gaz sözleşmeleri ile ülkemizin BMİDÇS sorumlulukları çerçevesinde; sera gazı emisyonlarının azaltılması, ekosistem, çevre ve iklim değişikliği nedenleri üzerinde önemli etkileri olan fosil yakıtlı santrallerin kullanımının en aza indirilmesi hedefleri dikkate alınmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında; elektrik üretim maliyetinin minimizasyonu, ithal edilen enerjinin minimizasyonu, ülkemiz BMİDÇS sorumlulukları çerçevesinde sera gazları emisyonlarının azaltılması, ekosistem, çevre ve iklim değişikliği nedenleri üzerine önemli etkileri olan fosil yakıtlı santrallerin kullanımının azaltılması, enerji iletim hattı kayıplarının minimizasyonu, sosyal kabulün maksimizasyonu ile elektrik santrallerinin verimliliğinin maksimizasyonu amaçları; 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 iderlenmiştir.


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.

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 SYNTHESIS OF AG-NİO PHOTOCATALYST FOR THE DEGRADATION OF RHODAMİNE B DYE İN THE AQUEOUS MEDIUM

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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 °C 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 °C 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 materials 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 ζ-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 ζ-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 ζ-potential decreases, and the surface reaches an isoelectric state (zero ζ-potential, pHIEP) 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 physicochemical 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 13 years (2002-2015) based on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Aerosol Robotic Network (AERONET) measurements for Ilorin, Nigeria (8° 32’N, 4° 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 R², 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 its 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.
DEVELOPING TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS IN TVET CARPENTRY PRACTICES: A CASE STUDY IN FIJI

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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 EVALUATION 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
Protective Effect of the Azadirachta Indica A. Oil Against Ochratoxin A-Induced 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, salanin, and epoxyazadiradiol. The chemical fractions of the antifungal oil are mixtures of triterpenoidal and tetrnortriterpenoid 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,

Acknowledgments: The study was supported by scientific project 3/2020 of Medical Faculty, Trakia University, Bulgaria.
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
PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING, HPTLC FINGERPRINTING AND CLINICAL EXAMINE OF PANCHAVALKALA (A POLYHERBAL AYURVEDIC FORMULATION) FOR DIABETES 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 bengalensis Linn.), Udumbara (Ficus glomerata Roxb.), Ashvatha (Ficus religiosa Linn.), Parisha (Thespesia populnea Soland ex correa) and Plaksha (Ficus lacor Buch-Ham.) and evaluated clinically for diabetes. Panchavalkala had properties like anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, antidiabetic, antioxidant, immune-modulatory, antibacterial, antimicrobial wound healing and astringent properties. Most of the drugs panchvalkwaath 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 (Panchavalkala) was prepared as per standard protocol described in Ayurvedic Pharmacopoiea of India and followed by preliminary physicochemical, 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 up to 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 Panchavalkala 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. The clinical examination of Panchavalkala has shown marked glucose lowering effect.

Conclusion: The results scientifically validate the use of Panchavalkala kwath for diabetes management in the traditional medicine and its HPTLC fingerprinting along with physicochemical 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, antipsychotic, anticancer, 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.

The authors acknowledge National Cancer Institute for the anticancer evaluation of the compounds on their 60-cell panel. The testing was performed by the Developmental Therapeutics Program, Division of Cancer Treatment and Diagnosis (the URL to the Program’s website: http://dtp.cancer.gov/). We also thank to CERNESIM Research Centre from Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, for the NMR and X-ray experiments.
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 severe 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


Sonuç olarak metot karşılaştırma çalışmalarında korelasyon testlerinin kullanılması tartışmalı ve yanlış sonuçlara sebep olabilmektedir. İki metot arasındaki uyumluğunu görsel bir şekilde göstermesiyle ve uyum sınırlarını belirleyebilmesiyle Bland-Altman analiz 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 occurred, 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 AKTİVİТЕLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF RENEWABLE HEBELOMA SUBTORTUM FUNGI

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Özet

Yapılan biyokimyasal testler ve analizlerden sonra çalışılan H. subtortum mantarının su ekstresinin antioksidan aktiviteleri; toplam fenol, toplam flavonoid, metal şelatlama ve DPPH metabolitleri ile ölçülmüştür. Bu çalısmada yapılan analizler ile kullanılan ekstrelerde bazı bileşiklerin olduğu saptanmış mantarın antioksidan özelliklerinin olduğu görülmuştur. Çalışmanın sonunda H. subtortum mantarının içeriği toplam fenol miktarı 36.34 mg GAE/g bulunmaktadır. 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 yararlanarak yeni ürünlerin oluşturulması ya da içerisinde bulunan aktiviteleri 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 RESOURCE 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 CO₂, SO₂ 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.
INVESTIGATION OF CYTOTOXIC PROPERTIES OF COBALT(II) 2-CHLOROBENZOATE WITH NICOTINAMIDE / N,N'-DIETHYLNICOTINAMIDE COMPLEXES

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Özet

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 antitumor, 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 diaquaabis(2-chlorobenzoato-κO)bis(nicotinamide-κN₁)cobalt(II) (Complex 1) and diaquaabis(2-chlorobenzoato-κO)bis(N,N'-diethylnicotinamide-κN₁)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 car bamylation 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

**Acknowledgements:** This work was supported by the National Science Found Project: Innovative Rechargeable Carbon-free Zinc-Air Cells (INOVI) under GA KP-06-N27-15/14.12.18. The equipment used is provided with the assistance of the Bulgarian Ministry of Education and Science under the National ROADMAP FOR RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE 2017-2023 approved by DCM No354/29.08.2017, “Energy storage and hydrogen energetics” (ESHER). We express thanks also to the company Ever Zinc for the provided materials.
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/m². 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 from 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-butanol 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 H₂O₂ 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 H₂O₂ 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-butanol 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

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 ISİL İŞLEM GÖRMÜŞ JELATİNİN EKMEK HAMRU VE BAZI EKMEK ÖZELLIKLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ
THE EFFECT OF HEAT-TREATED GELATINE ON BREAD DOUGH AND SOME BREAD CHARACTERISTICS IN BREAD MAKING STAGES

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Özet

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°C by addition of 1 mL inoculum. Addition of different optimum levels of ionic salts (1.5% of KH₂PO₄·2H₂O, 2% MgSO₄ 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
Özet


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.
ÖZET


Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlara göre; söz konusu ülkelerde toplam borçun GSYH’ye oranındaki artışı 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, Kişî 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 Capita, 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 İŞSIZLİK SORUNU: POLİTİKALAR VE ÖNERİLER

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Özet


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
Reel ekonomiye doğrudan ve dolaylı olarak etkileyen gelişmelerin pay piyasalarında yatırımcı karar ve davranışlarına yansıması beklenir. İşletmenin fiili durumu, ekonomideki gelişmeler, geleceğe yönelik bekler firmaların değeri ve pay getirisinin etkilemektedir. Bunun yanında risk ve getiriyi bağlı olarak alınan yatırım kararları pay senetlerinin değerini dolayışıyla pay getirilerini etkilemektedir.


Piyasaya açıklanan bilgilerin fiyatlarla hızlı bir şekilde yansııldığı ve güçlü etkin piyasasının test edilmesinde en net kanatlar günlük getirilerle yapılan olay çalışmalarıyla sağlanmaktadır. Bu bilgiler ışığında çalışmada Türkiye’de COVID-19’la ilgili gelişmelerin Borsa İstanbul ana sektör endeks getirilerine etkilerinin yaşandığı ve normalleşme gösterilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu yönüyle salgın başı yaşanan gelişmeler ekonomik faaliyetlerde yavaşlamaya neden olmuştur ve yatırımcılar riskleri artırmış, piyasalarda belirsizlik ve riskin artmasına neden olmaktadır.

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.
KAYIT DIŞI EKONOMİ: TÜRKİYE İÇİN BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

INFORMAL ECONOMY: AN EVALUATION FOR TURKEY

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Özet
Kayıtlı ekonominin kapsamlının çok geniş olması, kapsamlı bir tanımın yapılmasını güçleştirmekle birlikte kayıt dışı ekonomi, kayıtlı olmayan ekonomik faaliyetler, yer altı ekonominin, resmi ekonomi, vergilendirilmeyen ekonomi, marjinal ekonomi, gizli ekonomi, örtülü ekonomi, enformel ekonomi, kara ekonomi ifadeleri ile açıklanmaktadır.

Çalışmamızda, kayıt dışı ekonominin tanımı, ölçümü ve boyutları hakkında bilgi verilmeye çalışılırak, 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 ekonominin mevcut durumunu belirlemek ve çözümü ilişkin önerilerde bulunmak hedeflenmektedir. Bu amaçla, Türkiye ve birkaç ülke örnekleri arasında değerlendirmeye yer verilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kayıtlı Ekonomi, Ekonomik 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 study making 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 are evaluated as samples.

**Keywords:** Informal Economy, Economic Growth, Turkey
DEFENCE EXPENDITURES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Özet


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 PIYASA 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


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 New 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 Selçuklu 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 ADI 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 fig-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 tekrarlama olarak kurulan denemede beş farklı azot dozu (0, 3, 6, 9 ve 12 kg/da) ve üç farklı fosfor dozu (0, 3 ve 6 kg/da) ele alınmıştır. Araştırma bitki materyali olarak Emir adi fig veya Karma-2000 tritikale çeşitleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırma bitki boyu, yeşil ot verimi, kuru ot verimi, ham protein oranı, ham protein verimi, ADF, NDF, silaj kuru madde oranı, silaj pH’si, silaj kaybı, silaj ham protein oranı, silaj ADF ve NDF oranları gibi özellikler incelenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, Bursa koşullarında adi fig-tritikale karışımında yüksek verimli ot üretimi için 6 kg N/da + 0 kg P₂O₅/da, kaliteli ot üretimi için 0 kg N/da + 6 kg P₂O₅/da ve kaliteli bir silaj için de 3 kg N/da + 6 kg P₂O₅/da gübre dozları önerilebilir.

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

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

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 conditions at 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 experiment with 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 examined in this study. As a result, 6 kg N/da + 0 kg P₂O₅/da fertilizer applications can be recommended in order to obtain the highest forage yield, 0 kg N/da + 6 kg P₂O₅/da in order to obtain the highest quality forage yield and 3 kg N/da + 6 kg P₂O₅/da in order to obtain the quality silage in Bursa conditions.

Keywords: Common vetch, triticale, nitrogen dose, phosphorus dose, forage yield, silage, quality

* Bu araştırma, Nigar Yörük tarafından hazırlanan yüksek lisans tezinin bir bölümünü içermektedir.
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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**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 < 0.05 among the tested varieties in terms of yield, days to flowering and number of pods per plant and highly significant differences, P ≤ 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


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 sağlığın fikrinin gerçekleştirilmesi için çok önem arz eden etkilediklerdir. Çok sayıda bir arada tutuldukları ve insanların temas halinde oldukları için kanalı hayvanlar gibi çiftlik hayvanları ve onların COVID-19 bulaşma riskleri toplum sağlığı açısından önem kazanmaktadır.


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 ihtiyaçını karşılayıp karşılayamayacağı araştırılmıştır. Bu amaçla killi tôn 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 öncelike biber bitkisi yetiştirmiş ve biber bitkisinin hasatından sonra aynı topraktaki fasulye bitkisi yetiştirilmiştir.

Araştırımda; artan dozlarla 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) özellikleri etkisi istatistiksel olarak (p<0.01) önemli bulunmuştur. Bunun yanı sıra uygulanan koyunyünü gübresi fasulye 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 ORNEĞİ

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Özet

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 YATIRIMLARININ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER

THE FACTORS AFFECTING PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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ÖZET


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, National Income, Private Investment
AVRASYA EKONOMİLERİNDEN 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 yaplarını ortaya koymaktadır. Sektörel sınıflandırma sektörlerin üretim süreçlerindeki yerlerine göre veya kaynaklara ekledikleri katma değerine göre basitçe üç sınıf ile ifade edilmektedir. Birincil sektör olan tarım sektörü, doğadan elde edilen hammadde sayesinde yaratılan katma değer içeren kategoriyi ifade eder. İkincil sektör ise hammaddeyi kullanabilir ürünler dönüştüren ve çoğunlukla ara malları üreten imalat sektörüdür. Üçüncü sektör firmalara aracılık hizmetleri veya tüketiciyle doğrudan hizmetlere olanak sağlayan hizmetler sektörünü ifade eder. Sektörel yapı genellikle bu üç sektörün GSYİH içindeki ağırlıkları bakımından ele alınır.


Anahtar Kelimeler: Sektörel Kayma, Sektörel Yapi, 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 industries 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 TIPLERİNİN 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...

**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 disk considering 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.
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 0.0098m². 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 °C 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 m², 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 EKSENLI RÜZGAR TÜRİNLERİNE 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


Anahtar Kelimeler: Düsey ekseni 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\textsubscript{x}Si\textsubscript{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\textsubscript{x}Si\textsubscript{1-x} amorphous thin films at very low temperature. In fact, our investigation re-analyzed the experimental measurements of Re\textsubscript{x}Si\textsubscript{1-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 preferred with increased awareness. There are different clean and renewable energy 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 stress 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/m³ 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/m³. 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](image)

**Acknowledgments**

This work was financed by contract DN18/26 with the National Science Fund, Bulgaria, and included in the European Program of the COST Action CA16202.
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 protetlerini rahatlıkla yerine oturtabilmesi, implant ve üst yapı arasındaki açılanmaları 40 dereceye kadar kompanse edebilmesi ve interoklüzal mesafemin az olduğu durumlarda protezdeki kırılmaları engellemeleri sayesinde tercih edilmektedirler. Dayanak materyali olarak sıvıklıkla 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 açılan ortamı taklit eden sıvı ortamda takma çıkarma siklusları sonucunda aşınma ve deformasyon sürücullenin değerlendirilmesidir. Aşınma ve deformasyon değerlere uygun olarak açılı deney grupları için deney düzeneği deşifteştirildi. Her grupta 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 atışma sistemlerinde aşınma ve deformasyona bağlı külte kaypları olduğu gözlemdi. Yaptığımız çalışmada hassas terazi ölçümleri sonucunda lastik tutucularda belirgin aşınma izlerken, locator dayanaklarının daha az aşındığı belirledik. Lastik
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
Özet

Tüm bu sıkıntılı durumlar bireylerde şifa (rehabilitasyon) ve yeni yaşam koşullarına uyum (oryantasyon) sorunlarını da beraberinde getirirken müzik adeta bir şifalanma aracı olarak görülmüştür. İşte bu gerçeklik karşısında müzik, evlerden balkonlara taşınarak sosyal iletişim aracı haline gelmiştir. Evde oturup uzun süreli kendileri düşünme, eski fotoğrafları karıştırıp sosyal medyadan geçmiş dönem arkadaşlarıyla iletişim kurmakta, geçmiş dönemdeki sıradan yaşanmışlıklar bu dönemde güzel, harika, muhteşem olarak düşünülmesi ve bu durumda geçmişe özlem, nostalji ruh duygusu direct olarak etkilemektedir. Böylece bireylerde bu dönemde birlikte geçmiş dönem özgür müziklerin dinlenilmesiyle, nostalji müziklerinin önem kazanması ve bu müziklerin balkonlara taşınması kaçınılmaz olmuştur.


Akdeniz kültüründe balkonlar güncel yaşamın en önemli mekanları olma konumundadır. Ayrıca balkon toplumsal ilişkilerin gündelik yaşam içinde gerçekleştirdiği toplum yapı metaforu olarak da karşımıza çıkar. Balkon toplumun her kesiminde bireyin kendi maddi olanaklarına göre düzenledikleri bir yaşam alanını olmasının yanı sıra günah sistemini yeme içme ritüellerinin gerçekleştirdiği bazine geniş açılı (panaromik) ve ince alaylar (ironiler) sergilendiği bir alan olma özelliğini de taşır.

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


Anahtar Kelimeler: İzlenimcilik, Çağdaş Türk Resimi, 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]: несоразмерная 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 свобoda 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 Мюллера 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 METODUYLAR 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 oluşturmaktadır. Bütün bu değerler de kentlerin özgün kimlik öğeleri haline gelir.


Bu çalışmada, Akdeniz liman kentlerinden Mersin'in zihin haritası metodu ile kent kimliğini oluşturan bileşenlerinin ortaya çıkartılması, tartışılması ve kent stratejileri için veri oluşturulması 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 yapıtı 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 ŞƏHƏRİNİDƏ AŞKARLANAN YENİ NUMİZMATİK TAPINTILAR

Məmmədova Aygün Musa qızı
AMEA Milli Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzeyinin “Numizmatika və epigraphika” elmi fondu şöbəsinin böyük elmi işçisi, t.ü.f.d.
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Hülasa
AMEA Milli Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzeyinin Numizmatika Fonundan qorunan materiallar sırasında arxeoloji qazıntılar zamanı aşkarlanan sikkələr xüsusi maraqlıdır. Məhz belə tapıntıların tədqiqi nəinki bir sərə numizmatik məsələləri hall etməyə, həm də müzey kolleksiyasının zənginlaşmasına səbəb olur.

2006-2008-ci illərdə AMEA Arxeologiya və Etnoqrafiya İnstitutunun “Orta əsrər arxeologiyası” şöbəsinin müdiri, Şəmkir arxeoloji ekspedisiyanın rəhbəri, t.ü.e.d. Tarix Dostiyevin rəhərləyi ilə Şəmkir-Gəncə şəssinin sol istiqamətində, Şəmkirçayın sahilində aparılan arxeoloji qazıntılar nəticəsində orta əsr Şəmkir şəhərinin nərinələşməsinin xarabəsilərinə aşkar edilmişdir. Qeyd edilən arəzədə təqdim edilmiş faktiki materiallar (əksicə və deşicə alatlar, şirli və şirəxət saxları, məmələt, fayans fraqmentləri, inşaat keramikası, şüşə və metaldan qərəntərə absurdəli yazılar, bazaklar) sərasında həm də sikkələrə aşkar edilmişdir.

Məqalədə ilk dəfə olan qeyd edilən arəzədə aşkarlanan müxtəlif dövlərinə aid mis sikkələr (cəmi: 5 sikkə) təqdim edilmişdir.

Hazirdə AMEA Milli Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzeyinin Numizmatika Fonundan qorunan bu tapıntılar sırasında üzərində kufi xəttlə yazılar olan 2 mis felsin (NF 56615 - 1,9 q; NF 56616 - 2,4 q) Abbasi xalifələri - al-Mehdi Məhəmməd (775 - 785) Harun ər-Raşid ibn al-Mehdi (786 - 809) dövründə Aranda zərb edildiyi müəyyən edilmişdir.

Şəmkir orta əsr şəhərində aşkarlanmış digər sikkələrin numizmatik təqdimatını təqdim edək:
1. NF 56617. Səlcuqlular. II Süleymanşah ibn Qılıç Arslan (595 - 600 = 1198 - 1203), mis fels, 3,5 q;
2. NF 56619. Eldanızlar. Əbübəkər bin Məhəmməd (587 – 607 = 1191 - 1211), bilən dirham, 6,9 q;

Məqalədə qeyd edilən sikkələrin numizmatik təpələri açıqlanmış, Azərbaycanın digər məkanlarında olan bənzər tapıntular qeyd edilmiş, VIII – XIII əsrərlərdə belə sikkələrin daxili pul təsarrüfatında və ticarət əlaqələrinə istifadəsi barədə malumatlar təqdim edilmişdir.

Numizmatik təqdimatın vəziyyətində vəziyyət sənətçilik və mədəniyyət malik belə tapıntılar həm də qədim Şəmkir şəhərinin orta əsrərlərdə də intensiv yaşayış məkanı olduğuna təsdiq edir.

Açar sözlar: Şəmkir, Abbasilər, Səlcuqlular, Eldanızlar, Gürəştən, 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;

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

Geleneksel el sanatları toplumların, özgün folklorik değerlerini, duygularını, sanatsal beğenileri ve kültürel özelliklerini yansıtan, aynı zamanda kültürümüzdeki köklü bir geçmişe sahiptir. Yörede günümüze kadar varlığını sürdürmek için bu el sanatlarından biri de el dokumacılığıdır. Bölgenin iklim şartları, yöre insanının hayvancılıkla uğraşması uzun süre kış ayları sebebiyle halk el dokumacılığına önem vermiştir.

Yaşanan değişimler, gelişen teknoloji, müşteri taleplerindeki değişimler ve farklı tasarım anlayışının etkisiyle süreçler değişmeye uğramaktadır. Fakat Kars’ta toplum, kullanılan malzeme dışında geleneksel halı dokumacılığında motif, renk ve kompozisyon özelliklerini günümüzde kadar taşıyan toplumlar arasındadır. Bunların arasında en bilinenleri madalyonlu halılardır.

Araştırmada günümüzde halı-kilim ticaretinde faaliyetini sürdüren ve bu konuda geçmişe faaliyet göstermiş olan kişilerle ulaşılabildiği ölçüde yüz yüze görüşmeler yapılarak veri toplanmayı çalışılmıştır. Ayrıca Kars yöresinde eskiden dokunmuş ve günümüzde ulaşmış madalyonlu halı ürünlerinden 25 ürün tespit edilmiş olup yalnızca 5 adet madalyonlu halı örnekleri ile detaylı incelenmiş, sonraki nesillerde 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 TASARILARININ 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


Anahtar Kelimeler: Dede Korkut, kapak tasarım, 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 birliktede değil, büyük patlama ile birliktede başladığının ve insanlık tarihinin şekillendiren evrimin muhteşem ürünü olan insan beyninin külleri ile birliktede, tekrar kozmosa dönüşünün dolambaçlı hikayesidir. Yıldız tozu olan insanın hikayesi, büyük patlamanın sonra soğuyarak, soluk mavi nokta olan dünyanın, Kozmosa doğması ile başlar. Evrenin doğuş hikayesinin insanlık tarihinin nasıl etkilediğini, insan tarihinin yazı ile değil, insanın ilk antik yazitları olan DNA’nın yaşamı nasıl şekillendirdiğini ve yaşamın içerisinde sanatın nerede durduğunu, sanatın; bugün yaşamımızda unuttuğumuz gerçeğimizini bize nasıl hatırlattığını açıklıyor.

Sanatın nereden doğduğunu araştırırken yaşamın ilk başlangıcına yani Kozmosa gidiyoruz. Kozmosun doğuşundan sonra canlı yaşamı, insanın evrimi ve insanın olduğu sanatın doğduğu yeri anlamak için Kozmik Zaman’da yolcuğa çıkarıyor ve insanın ilk antik yazitları olan DNA’nın yaşamı nasıl şekillendirdiğini, ve yaşamın içerisinde sanatın nerede durduğunu, sanatın; bugün yaşamımızda unuttuğumuz gerçeğimizini bize nasıl hatırlattığını açıklıyor.

Anahtar Sözcüklər: 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


Anahtar Kelimeler: Halkla İlişkiler, İletişim, Tüketicim, Tüketicim 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 ARASTIRMA

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


Anahtar Kelimeler: Kültürel Etkileşim, Öğrenci, Instagram

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
ÖZET


Azerbaycan-Ermenistan arasında yaşanan çatışma, ajans haberlerinin de gündeminde olmuştur. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir. Çalışmada, Anadolu Haber Ajansı ve AZERTAC Haber Ajansı örneklemektedir.
**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 OFIDEOLOGICAL 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.
Özet

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 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 propagation artificial 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 LEADERSHIP ON SERVICE RECOVERY PERFORMANCE, AND INNOVATIVE WORK BEHAVIOR 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
ULUSLARASI MUHASEBE EĞİTİMİ STANDARTLARI ÇERÇEVE’SİNDE 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 gerekliğini beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu gereklik ortak bir işletme dili oluşturmaya amaçlayan muhasebe standartlarının ortaya çıkmasını sebep olmuştur. Tüm dünyada ortak bir muhasebe dilinin oluşturulması gibi bu alanda hizmet veren meslek mensuplarının eğitiminde de belirli bir standard sağlama 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. Dündan uluslararası muhasebe standartlarının kullanılması yaygınlaşmasıyla birlikte ülkemizde de dünya ile entegre bir şekilde Türkiye Muhasebe Standartları, Türkiye Finansal Raporlama Standartları ve BOBI Finansal Raporlama Standartları uygulamaya geçilmiş ve diğer büyüklikteki işletmeler için de standart oluşturulma çalışmalarını devam etmektedir. Mesleki bir eğitim olan muhasebe eğitiminde, muhasebe alanındaki değişim ve gelişmeler doğrultusunda, kişiye mesleğin gerektirdiği bilgi ve beceriyi kazandıracak eğitimin kalitesini etkileyen faktörlerden birisi de program müfredatıdır. Mesleki bir eğitim olan muhasebe eğitiminde, muhasebe alanındaki değişim ve gelişmeler doğrultusunda, kişiye mesleğin gerektirdiği bilgi ve beceriyi kazandıracak eğitimin kalitesini etkileyen faktörlerden birisi de program müfredatıdır. Mesleki bir eğitim olan muhasebe eğitiminde, muhasebe alanındaki değişim ve gelişmeler doğrultusunda, kişiye mesleğin gerektirdiği bilgi ve beceriyi kazandıracak eğitimin kalitesini etkileyen faktörlerden birisi de program müfredatıdır. Mesleki bir eğitim olan muhasebe eğitiminde, muhasebe alanındaki değişim ve gelişmeler doğrultusunda, kişiye mesleğin gerektirdiği bilgi ve beceriyi kazandıracak eğitimin kalitesini etkileyen faktörlerden birisi de program müfredatıdır. Mesleki bir eğitim olan muhasebe eğitiminde, muhasebe alanındaki değişim ve gelişmeler doğrultusunda, kişiye mesleğin gerektirdiği bilgi ve beceriyi kazandıracak eğitimin kalitesini etkileyen faktörlerden birisi de program müfredatıdır. Mesleki bir eğitim olan muhasebe eğitiminde, muhasebe alanındaki değişim ve gelişmeler doğrultusunda, kişiye mesleğin gerektirdiği bilgi ve beceriyi kazandıracak eğitimin kalitesini etkileyen faktörlerden birisi de program müfredatıdır. Mesleki bir eğitim olan muhasebe eğitiminde, muhasebe alanındaki değişim ve gelişmeler doğrultusunda, kişiye mesleğin gerektirdiği bilgi ve beceriyi kazandıracak eğitimin kalitesini etkileyen faktörlerden birisi de program müfredatıdır. Mesleki bir eğitim olan muhasebe eğitiminde, muhasebe alanındaki改变
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 a curriculum 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

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

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


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

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF STRUCTURAL PERSONALITY 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
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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 kullanabilirliği araştırılmıştır. Araştırma, 2017-2018 yılı buğday yetiştirme sezonu boyunca Diyarbakır koşullarında, bölünmüş parseller deneme desenine göre azot dozları ana parseller ve çeşitler ise alt parselleri oluşturacak şekilde 4 tekrer lü olarak kurulmuştur. Araştırma, 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. 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 belirlemeye kullanılmasını uygun olacağını 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 Diyarbakır 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

*This work was supported by the President's Grant of Russian Federation MK-1300.2020.11*

ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СКРЫТОГО ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКОГО ГРУЗА СИММЕНТАЛЬСКОЙ И ГОЛШТИНСКОЙ ПОРОД В СЫЧЕВСКОЙ ПОПУЛЯЦИИ КРУПНОГОГРОТАГО 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 сычёвская 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 (ТР) и гаплотипов фертильности FH4, НН0, НСD, ННЗ и НН5 в сычёвской 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 ННЗ применялись тест-системы на основе метода ПЦР в реальном времени (PCR-RT), для гаплотипов фертильности НН0, НСD и НН5 – 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 Рада 711620016730 (субфертильность), Рефлекс 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 симментальной породы скота, оказавшей большое влияние на формирование генофонда животных сычевской популяции. Высокие частоты встречаемости ВМС и ТР являются не только следствием участия животных симментальной 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 приливом крови животных голштинской породы при создании Вазузского типа.

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

*Работа выполнена при поддержке Гранта Президента РФ МК-1300.2020.11*
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 m² (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-₦1,748,716.52 for 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 Sarıçakaya 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

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
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


Yapılan regresyon analizi sonucunda pozitif duyguyu durumunu açıklayan değişkenler yaşamı anlamlandırmaya 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 duyguyu durumu ise, yaşamı anlamlandırmaya ve hedef odaklı olma boyutu tarafından yordanmaktadır [F=(2,232)=4,409; p<0.05]. Açıklanan varyans ise %4’tür.

Lise öğrencilerinin yaşamı anlamlandırmaya ve hedef odaklı olma, bilişsel, fiziksel, duygusal ve sosyal iyi iyi hal pozitif duyguyu ile ilişkili iken yaşamı anlamlandırmaya ve hedef odaklı olma ve fiziksel iyi iyi hal pozitif duyguyun yordayıcısıdır. Negatif duyguyu durumu, yaşamı anlamlandırmaya ve hedef odaklı olma ve duygusal iyi iyi hal ile ters yönde ilişkili iken yaşamı anlamlandırmaya ve hedef odaklı olma negatif duyguyun yordayıcısıdır. Sonuç olarak lise öğrencilerinin olumu ve olumsuz duyguyu durumunun önemli belirleyicilerinden birinin yaşamı anlamlandırmaya ve hedef odaklı olma olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: iyi iyi halı yıldızı, iyi iyi 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 Well Star 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 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 ANLAMLI/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


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 ÖNÇESİ ÖĞRETEN ADAYLARININ AİLE KATILIMINA YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ VE GÖRSEL İMAJLARI

PRESCHOOL TEACHER CANDIDATES' OPINIONS AND VISUAL IMAGES ABOUT FAMILY INVOLVEMENT

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Özet


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 exerting 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, radio, 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 течение 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 культуре.

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


Zeynel Beksaçın da bu şahəda geniş fəaliyyət göstərmüşdür və eyni zamanda Kosovada “Türkçəm” jurnalının da redaktoru kimi işlər görməkdər.

Açar sözler: Kosova adəbiyyatı, türk dili, Balkan adəbiyyatı

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 Beksah are such poets. Nusret Diso Ulku "has mastered" the Turkish language with his work. Nusret Diso Ulku's poems such as "Turk", "Türkçem", "Kü tü k", 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
TRADUCTION DU TEXTE FRANÇAIS 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 MYTHOLOGY 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 Palys, 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**


**POISONOUS PLANTS IN LIVESTOCK ANIMALS**


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**Özet**


**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 °C), 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 CHARACTERIZATION OF RECOMBINANT THERMOSTABLE CELLULASE FROM THERMOTOGA NAPHTHOPHILA

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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 °C. The enzyme activity was enhanced due to presence of Co²⁺. 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 carboxymethyl 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. Euthanasia 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, seprafilm.

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 sekunda 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 örtülüldü. Postoperatif 14. günde ötenazi uygulandı. Makroskopik değerlendirme sonuçunda; deney grubundaki olguların adezyon dereceleri kontrol grubuna oranla istatistiksel olarak anlamlı derecede az bulundu (P<0.05). Histopatolojik olarak; deney grubundaki olguların fibroozis ve inflamasyon oranları kontrol grubuya karşılaştırıldığında düştü (P<0.05). Sonuç olarak; tavşanlarda intraabdominal adezyonların önlenmesinde seprafilm bariyeri önemli derecede etkili olduğu saptandı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İntraabdominal adezyon, barrier, 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 takımı, 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 değerlendirmeye de caput femoris’in trochanter major’u aştığı görüldü. Fossa trochanterica oldukça derin ve trochanter minor keskin şekildeydi. Fossa intercondylaris’in oldukça derin olduğu, intercondylar aralığa 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 üç 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 çıktı. Bu verilerin sadece yaban hayatı cerrahisinde değil aynı zamanda konu ile ilgili ilerde yapılacak morfometrik, zoo-arkeolojik ve taksonomik araştırmalara katkı sağlayacağını düşünüyöruz.

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 Canidae 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
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°C 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 JADODS0000000000. 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

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.

**Keynotes:** Bulgaria, Ethnical Peace, Turks, Bulgars, Social relations.
“HAC SOSYOLOJİSİ” İLE “HAC FİKHİ” ARASINDA BİR KIYASLAMA

A COMPARISON BETWEEN "SOCIOLOGY OF HAJJ" AND "HAJJ FIQH"

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Özet


Hac sosyolojisi, hac fıkhi’nin alternatifi değildir. Hac sosyolojisi fetva vermez ve dini hükümler hakkında normatif değerlendirmelerde bulunmaz. Eğer hac sosyolojisi, “fakih maddi durumu iyi olanın hacca gitmesi gerektiği” görüşler fakat hacca kimin gideceğine sadece toplum karar verir” derse “sosyolojizm” hatasına girer. Hac fıkhi ise, ahkamını toplumdan bağımsız olarak ver etmeye calıştığında o da “fıkıhzım” hatasına düşmüş olur. Fıkıhçı toplumu gözetecek 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 fıkhi” ve “hac sosyolojisi” ayrımına yer verilecektir. Bu ayrımın epistemolojik temelleri, detaylı akademik tartışmaları, metodolojik sorunları vs. çalışmanın kapsamına dahil değildir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hac, Fıkh, 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.
V ÂSIL B. ATÂ VE İÇERİSİNDE “RA” HARFİNİN GEÇMEDİĞİ HUTBESİ

V ÂSIL B. ATÂ AND HIS SERMON WITHOUT THE LETTER RA

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Özet


Abstract
One of the founding names of Islamic thought, Abu Huzayfa Vâsîl b. Atâ al-Gazzâl al-Basrî (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 Hutbetihî elleti ahrece minhâ harfe'r-râ" published by Abdüsselâm 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, Vâsil 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.

Vâsil 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, Vâsil b. They continued this libertarian and rational attitude of Ata and accepted him as their founding leader. The first issue that distinguishes Vâsil 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, Vâsil b. Atatürk.
İBN SİNÂ’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 inkârî veya ona karşı gelmenin Tanrı’ya ve dine karşı gelmek meyandaki sözlerinden ne anlaşılabileceğini ortaya koymaya çalışmaktadır. 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 İsmailî düşünce, ikincisi ise pratik anlamda Fârâbî’nin filozof başkan anlayışının İslâm toplumunda uygulanma şansının fazla olmadığına dair kanaatı. Şu halde din siyaset özdeşliğinden anlaşılacak şey nedir? Bu şey, İbn Sînâ’nın, Fârâbî’nin filozof başkan tıplemesinden halife başkan tıplemesine 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 sağladığı gestãoi ve dayandığı temel yasaların yerleşmesine yönelik bir tedbir olarak değerlendirilebilir. İbn Sînâ, iki seçenek den dolayı teklif etmiş olabilir: Birincisi onun dört halife dönemini sistemine dahil etmek için bunu yapılır. İkincisi ise onde gelenlerin seçimi atmış halifeler devrinin sonunda devreye girmesi gereken bir uygulama olarak görmesi yönündedir. Onun halifeligin inkârını, hak bir halifeye karşı yapılan isyanı ve hak halifeye karşı gelen isyanârına karşı koymayı Tanrı tanımlazlık ve dinsizlikle eğlətərək, aklen verilmə bir hümûmdir. İbn Sînâ’nın bu hückmün Kur’an ve hadislerdeki muqabil hükümlerine referansla bulunması, meselenin aklen ne kadar açıq olduğuna yönde inancına bağlanabilir. Şu halde İbn Sînâ’ya göre din, siyaset; siyaset ise Tanrı’ya ve onun halifesinin yönetimine dayanır. Başka bir ifadeyle bu, aslında sərf axt olun Tanrı’nın en akili kishiyi insanlara öner 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 of opposing 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.
HANEFİLERE YÖNELİK BİR TUTARSIZLIK İDDIASI: ORUÇLUNUN UNUTARAK YEMESİNE HÜKMÜ

AN ALLEGATION ABOUT DISCREPANCY OF HANAFIS: EATING DUE TO FORGETFULNESS WHILE FASTING AND ITS RULE

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Özet


Usûl eserlerinde, Hanefilerin haber-i vâhid ile amel için üç şart aradığı zikredilir. Bunlardan birincisi, râvinin kendi rivâyetine aykırı amelde bulunmamasıdır. İkincisi, haber-i vâhidin umumul’-belvâ türünden meseleler hakkında olmamasıdır. Üçüncü şart ise râvî fakihin de ravinin başka rivâyet ettiği hadisinde, kıyasa ve şer’i esaslara aykırı olmamasıdır. Bu çalışmada, Hanefilerin üçüncü şartı ile ilgili olarak somut bir örnek üzerinden dile getirilen tutarsızlık iddiası ele alınmakta ve hakikaten bir tutarsızlık bulunup bulunmadığı incelenmektedir.


Anahtar Kelimeler: Haber-i vâhid, usûl-i fikih, 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


Anahtar Kelimeler: Hadis, Hz. Süleyman, Hüküm, Dua

Abstract

There are stories about Prophet Solomon (Peace be upon him) in many surahs and verses of the Qur’ân. One each in Surah An-Nisa’, An’âm and Saba‘; Two in Surah Baêbara and Aêd; 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 Şâhîh al-Bukhârî, Sahih Muslim, Sunan Ibn Mâjah, Sunan Abu Dawud, Sunan at-Tirmidhi, Sunan an-Nasa’i (Kutub-i Sittah), Musannaf of Abd al-Razzaq al-Sân’ani, 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

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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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 YAKLAŞIMIMIZ

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Özet

Anahtar kelimeler: Dil felsefesi, dilin kökleri, 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

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, epistemological 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 REGARDING 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.


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 puanları 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 yardımcı 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 puanları 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 noktaların eğitimler yapılmama gerektiği sonucuna varıldı. Çocuk haklarının önemi dikkate alındığında bu konunun öğrencilerin ders içeriklerinde ayrıntılı olarak yer alması gerektiği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, Çocuk Hakki, 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 Kepenekci (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
EVALUATION OF THE PRACTICES OF SAFE SLEEP PRINCIPLES OF MOTHERS WITH 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 değerlendirme üzere tanımlayıcı ve kesitsel tipte yapıldı.


Araştırmaya katılan annelerin yaş ortalamaları 30.20±4.22, annelerin %53’ü lisans mezunu, %52’si herhangi bir işe çalışmamakta, %39’u memur, %5’i özel sektörde çalışmakta, %2’i işçi ve diğer %2’i ise esnaf veya serbest meslek çalışanı, %49’unun geliri giderine eşit ve %83’unun gebeliği planlıdır. Annelerin bebeklerinin yaş ortalaması ise 10.41±5.53 aydı. Annelerin %63’ü bebeklerini uyuturken yastık kullanmayı, %23’ü bebeği uyurken emzik verdiğini, %77’si bebeğini uyurken yan pozisyonda yatırıyor, %82’si bebeğini besledikten sonra denetimli bir şekilde yan yatırıyor, %18’i bebeği uyurken yüzü ile örttüğünü, %25’i bebeği uyurken yanına oyuncaq vb. koyduğuunu, %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 kalmı bir battaniye sardığını, %71’i bebeğinin uyuturken battaniye yerine giyilebilir uyku kıyafetlerini tercih ettiğini, %70’si bebeğini uyurken hafif gözenekli bir battaniye ile bebek költük altı hizasından örttüğünü, %17’si bebeğinin yatırırken ayaklarını yatırılmamasını, %89’u bebekinin odasını sık sık havalandırdığını, %80’i ilk 6 ay boyunca bebeklere emzirdiğini/emzirmekte olduğunu, annelerin %16’sı sigara kullanmadığını ve %64’ü ani bebek ölüm riskinin ne olduğunu bildirdiğini ifade etti.


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 education 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 (COVID-19) PANDEMİ SÜRESİNCE TÜRKİYE’DE SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARININ KARŞILAŞTIKLARI ŞİDDET HABERLERİ
(11 MART- 30 EKİM 2020)

CORONAVIRUS (COVIDIEN-19) ACTION DURING VIOLENCE NEWS FACED BY HEALTH WORKERS IN TURKEY
(11 MARCH - 30 OCTOBER 2020)

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Özet


Anahtar Kelimler: Covid-19, Sağlık Çalışanları, Şiddet

Abstract

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
Determination of Pain Level and Coping Methods in Patients with Ankylosing Spondylitis

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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


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’tünün gelirinin giderine eşit olduğu,%93.0’nın çekirdek aileye sahip olduğu, %93.0’inin çekirdek aileye sahip olduğu, %60.2’sinin beşinci bir çocukluğunu cinsiyetinin erkek olduğu bulunmuştur. Annelerin %71, 9’u bebeklerine ilk 1 saat içinde anne sütü verdiğini, ilk 1 saat içinde anne sütü veremeyen annelerin %7.0’u bebeklerini yoğun bakım kaldı, %3.0’sunun bebeğinin cinsiyetinin erkek olduğu bulundu, %6.3’unun sezarjen doğum yaptığı içinde, %4.7’unun ise süt gelmediği için bebeklerine anne sütü veremediği belirtti. Annelerin %28.1’i doğum sonrası hastanede yatması ve %3.0’unun ise süt gelmediği için bebeklerine anne sütü veremediği belirtti. Annelerin %5.5’i ilk 6 ayda anne sütü dışında bebeklerine ek gıda verdiğini, %68.0’un ise bebeklerine halen emzirmeye devam ettiği, %7.0’un ise 6 aydan önce emzirmeyi kesettiğini belirtti. Annelerin %6.3’unun ise 6 ayda anne sütü dışında bebeklerine ek gıda verdiğini ve %5.5’un ise 6 ayda anne sütü dışında bebeklerine ek gıda verdiğini, %1.6’sı 1. ayda, %2.3’sü 2. ayda, %3.1’si 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 sağlanmadığını belirtti. Annelerin %43.8’si bebeğine ilk verdiği ek besin yoğurt, %17.2’sinin mama, %17.2’sinin çorba, %16.4’ünün meyve puresi olduğunu belirtti. Bebeklerine ilk 6 ay içinde ek besin veren annelerin %30.5’si anne sütü ve su verdiğini, %25.8’si 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 çoğunun %84.4’ü 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 sadece anne sütü verilmesi gerektiğini belirtti.

Sonuç olarak annelerin ilk altı ayda bebeklerine sadece anne sütü verme oranları düşük bulundu. Annelerin en çok bebeklerinin yoğun bakım yatması nedeniyle anne sütü veremedikleri, yarıdan fazlasının ise ilk altı ay bebeklerine anne sütü dışında bir ek gıda verilmesi gerektiğini saptandi.

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,
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Özet

Giriş ve Amaç: Anne sütü, içerikinde 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 bebekini 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 bilgilendirmesi, doğum sonrası ilk 6 ay içerisinde annenin işe dönmesi durumunda sütünün uygun koşullarda saklanıp saklanmayacağı 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.


Bulgular: Araştırma sonucunda annelerin yaş ortalamasının 29.78±4.30 yıl (Min:20;Max 44), %55.5’inin üniversite ve üzerinde bir eğitim sahib olduğu, %43.8’inin çalıştığı, %52.3’ünün gelirinin giderine eşit olduğu,%93.0‘ının çekirdik 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 gebelikinde doğum öncesi anne sütü/emzirme eğitimi aldığı ve bu eğitimi çoğunun hemşireden aldığı belirtilti. 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 bakımında kaldıgı 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 vermek istediğini belirtti. 55.5% 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'ini bebeği yeni doğan yoğun bakımında kaldıgı 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 vermek istediğini belirtti. 55.5% 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'ini bebeği yeni doğan yoğun bakımında kaldıgı için ilk 6 ay sadece anne sütü veremediğini belirtmiştir.
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
INVESTIGATION OF SOME OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF CARBON QUANTUM DOTS DEPENDING ON HYDROTHERMAL REACTION TIME

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Abstract


Bu çalışmada peçete ve sitrik asit kullanılarak karbon kuantum noktaları sentezi ve karakterizasyonu incelenmiştir. Sentez işlemi için hidrotermal yöntem kullanılmıştır. Reaksiyon; 150°C 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 verdiği gözlenmiştir. Ayrıca reaksiyon süresinin artması ile maksimum fotoluminesans (PL) pik şiddetinde de artış meydana geldiği gözlendiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karbon kuantum noktaları, nanomalzeme, spektroskopı
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 SÜRÜDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK UYGULAMARI:
TÜRKİYE STADYUM ÖRNEĞİ

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY APPLICATIONS IN SPORTS:
TURKEY STADYUM EXAMPLE

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Özet

Dünyanın çevresel bozulma durumuyla karşı karşıya olmasıyla kaynaklı diğer örgüt ve kurumlar gibi spor organizasyonlarının da faaliyetlerini sürdüştüğü tesislerin de çevresel sürdürülebilirliği dikkate alması gerekmektedir. Çevresel sürdürülebilirliğe veya doğal çevrenin korunmasını destekleyen uygulamalar geceme ihtiyaççinin zorunlu hale gelmesiyle beraber evrensel olarak en popüler spor olarak kabul görmüş futbolun faaliyet gösterdiği stadyumların da bu değişmeye uyarlansın 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 incelmektedir.


Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor Tesleri, 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
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 (VO2max) 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)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018-2019 sezonu</th>
<th>2020-2021 sezonu</th>
<th>t testi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yaş (yıl)</td>
<td>13.47±0.50</td>
<td>15.47±0.50</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy (cm)</td>
<td>168.54±6.63</td>
<td>173.59±5.73</td>
<td>3.520*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vücut ağırlığı (kg)</td>
<td>59.32±8.35</td>
<td>65.19±7.92</td>
<td>3.112*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p<0.05

**Tablo 2. Futbolcuların dayanıklılık özellikleri (Ort±Ss)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018-2019 sezonu</th>
<th>2020-2021 sezonu</th>
<th>t testi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Koşu mesafesi (m)</td>
<td>948.88±341.84</td>
<td>1304.44±440.99</td>
<td>3.885*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VO₂ maks (ml/kg/dk)</td>
<td>44.37±2.87</td>
<td>47.35±3.70</td>
<td>3.883*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAH maks (atım/dk)</td>
<td>205.00±6.88</td>
<td>200.22±8.37</td>
<td>3.560*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*p<0.05

**Tablo 3. Futbolcuların sürat ve tekrarlı sprint özellikleri (Ort±Ss)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018-2019 sezonu</th>
<th>2020-2021 sezonu</th>
<th>t testi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30-m sürat (sn)</td>
<td>4.57±0.25</td>
<td>4.29±0.23</td>
<td>4.716*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tekrarlı sprint en iyi süre (sn)</td>
<td>6.51±0.38</td>
<td>6.71±0.25</td>
<td>2.344*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tekrarlı sprint ortalama süre (sn)</td>
<td>6.72±0.42</td>
<td>6.94±0.30</td>
<td>2.131*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tekrarlı sprint yorgunluk indeksi (%)</td>
<td>3.27±1.65</td>
<td>3.56±1.85</td>
<td>0.483</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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 LİĞİNDE SEZONLARA GÖRE KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

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Özet

Anahtar Kelimeler: Süper lig, Sezon, VAR sistemi

COMPARISON OF VAR SYSTEM IN TURKEY FOOTBALL SUPER LEAGUE ACCORDING 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 refires. 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 DEĞERLENDİRİMESİ: 
VAKA SUNUMU

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Özet

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


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
ÖZET


Anahtar Kelimeler: Belediye, Spor, Yerel Yönetimler
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
Özet

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 results 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 yaşadıkları hatırlatacak hediyelik eşyaları yöneliyorlar. Hediyelik eşyaların, kültürel değerlerin yaşatılmasında önemi büyüktür. Turistik harcamalar içinde önemli bir yere sahip olan hatıra ve hediyelik eşya alışverişleri için bireysel olarak gerçekleştirilme olanağı veren ürünlerden ileri teknoloji ürünlerine kadar birçok üründen bahsedilebilir. Üretim şeklindeki bu çeşitlilik sayesinde hatıra ve hediyelik eşya üretimi yöresel olarak yerel halkın turizm gelirlerinden yararlanmak için değerlendirilebileceği alanlardan biridir.


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 FIGÜRLER

MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES IN THE EMERGENCE OF COMPUTER GAMES

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Özet


Büyüyen dijital oyun sektöründe Türkiye’nin oyun satışlarındaki potansiyeli, genç neslinde etkisiyle önemsenmeye devam etmektedir. 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

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Özet
Bizans İmparatorluğu’nda din ve kilisenin önemi çok büyütür. Hristiyanlığın resmen kabul edilmesinden sonra imparatorların kiliseye karşı önlem almasına rağmen kilise her zaman saygınlığını korumustur. İmparator tarafından seçilen patrik, imparatora taç giydirmekteydi.

Halkın monastırlarla olan ilgisinin fazla olması nedeniyle kiliseye bağlı olarak geniş bir manastır ağı kurulmuştu. Kiliseye maddi destek halk tarafından sağlanmaktaydı. Toplumun ihtiyaçlarını karşılayan ve her gruptan insanın açık olması monastırların önemini de arttırmıştır. İnsanlar buraya gelip, Tanrı’ya olan borçlarını ödemekte ve aynı zamanda huzur, mutluluk ve güven dolu bir hayat yaşamaktaydı. Hristiyan tapınaklarına kilise, içinde piskopos kürsüsü bulunan ana kilise de katedral adı verilmektedir. Katedraller ve kiliseler, Batıda çeşitli dönemlerdeki mimarlık üsluplarının temel öğelerini oluşturmuştur. Bizanslılar en güzel ve en büyük eserlerini İstanbul’un başkent olması nedeniyle İstanbul’da yapmışlardır. İstanbul dışında Anadolu topraklarına 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 oluşturmaktaadır.

Bizans sanatının Anadolu’da 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
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: Byzantium Art, Hagia Eirene Church, Istanbul.
OTEL İŞLETMELERİNDE NOMOFOBI: ESKIŞEHİR ÖRNEĞİ

NOMOPHOBIA IN HOTEL BUSINESS: SAMPLE OF ESKISEHIR

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Özet

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.
Özet


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 (H2O2) in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Groups: (i) Control Group: Yeast cultivated group only; (ii) Curcumin Group: Curcumin group (% 8); (iii) H2O2 Group: Group given H2O2 (15 mM); (iv) Curcumin + H2O2 Group: Group given Curcumin (% 8) + H2O2 (15 mM). Saccharomyces cerevisiae cultures were developed at 30 °C 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 H2O2 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 PROTEİNLERİ

CHAPERONE PROTEINS AT OVERVIEW

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Özet


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 K₃Fe(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 5.62×10⁻⁶ cm²/s and 5.62×10⁻⁶ cm²/s for acetonitrile medium, and 3.61×10⁻⁸ cm²/s and 5.62×10⁻⁸ cm²/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, K₃Fe(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. Among 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.

**Acknowledgments**: This study was supported from the National Scientific Fund of Bulgaria, Grant DN 19/14 from 12.12.2017.
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≤.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 vertebrae 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, laktoz, 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 türüne (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 yüksektir (P<0,05) olduğu belirlenmiştir. İnek sütünün ortalama asitlik ve protein değerlerinin Türk Gıda Kodeksi’ne uygun olduğu, özgül ağırlık değerlerinin ise Gıda Kodeksi’ndeki değerden düşük olduğu bulunmuştur. Manda sütünün ise sadece ortalama protein değerinin Türk Gıda Kodeksi ile uyumlu olduğunu ortaya konmuştur. Çiğ süt örneklerinin tüm mikrobiyolojik ve SHS değerleri üzerinde hayvan türünün etkisinin istatistiksel olarak önemli 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 fark olmadığını (P>0,05) tespit etmiştir. Manda sütünün SHS değerlerinin ise sütünden düşük olduğu karşın, aradaki farkın istatistiksel olarak önemli olmadığı (P>0,05) belirlenmiştir. İnek sütünün ortalama TAMB değerleri 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 physicalchemical (pH,acidity, fat, lactose, protein and specific gravity), microbiological (total aerobic mesophilic bacteria (TAMB), coliform, Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus), yeas-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 significant 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

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values were lower than value stated of Turkish Food Codex. Only average 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 average count of total aerobic 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
Hülasə


Leksik-grammatik formal təlimi müəyyən ehtiyac alar və yaranaraq müstəqil vahidlər, lüqəvi sözlər şəkildən lüqətəmizə daxil olaraq onu zənginləşdirir. Bu bəzən dilin daimi ehtiyacından yox, dənışan şəxsin və ya aktiv komunikantının məvvəqqəti, epizodik nıqətinin nəticəsi ehtiyac ala bilər. Bu zaman dələ aid, variantıda və yaraq atənən məxərət olən sözlər içində dəqəq, bənəli əlavə olaraq, ismi və ya feili əlavə kimi təşqid olunur ki, buna dilçilik adəbiyyatında içindən dəqəq, və ya əlavə olunsa deyilər. Feiln növ kategoriyası baxsaq görəsim ki, bənərən feilin növ kategoriyasının şəkilçiləridir. Əslində isə bənərən əsəm leksik, əzəm da tam grammatik şəkilçilərdər.

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 LINQVİSTİK GÖSTƏRICILƏRİ

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Hülasa
Qrammatik kateqoriyalar hər bir dillən daxili məhiyyətinin, özəlliyini, qrammatik-semantik xüsusiyyətlərinin üzə çıxarır. Qrammatik məkan kateqoriyasi obyektiv, real məkanın mətiyyətindən ayrılmazlıqının dildə morfoloji və sintaktik ifadə görüşləri ilə müəyyənəşdirilən, əskə çıxarılmasası haqqında qrammatik anlayışlar sistemidir. Bu qrammatik kateqoriya da digərlər kimi dələlik elminin fəlsəfə ilə əlaqəsini zəminində, onların qarşılıqlı münasibətləri ilə bağlı nəzər mündərlər əsasında formallaşmışdır.


Qrammatik məkan kateqoriyasının fərqəndərdiicator əlamətləri, semantik cələnləri həmin anlayışın leksik-semantik, qrammatik göstəricilərini üzə çıxarır. Məkanın mənali sözlər, adlar qrammatik məkan kateqoriyasının linqvistik göstəriciləridir. Elmi qaynaqlarda Qədim türk yazılı abidələrində yer zərfi zərfin ən çox ələnən növü adlandırılmış, abidələrdə məkan anlayışının bu leksik-qrammatik ifadə görüşü (yer zərfi) hərəkət göstərdiyi, yerinə yetirildiyi yeri (icra yerini), yaxud haraya, hansı tərəf yönəldiyini və ya haradan, hansı yöndə çıxdığını gerəkləşdirər.

Açar sözlər: Qədim türk abidələri, Azərbaycan dili, məkan kateqoriyası

LINGUISTIC INDICATORS OF GRAMMATICAL SPACE CATEGORY

Abstract
Grammatical categories reveal the inner essence, specificity, grammatical-semantical 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.

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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
SYNTACTIC WHOLE AND FORMAL TOOLS OF CONNECTION IN MIR JALAL PASHAYEV'S FICTIONAL PROSE

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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 GRAMMATİKASI

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Özet


Qrammatik qəliqləri sıxan bu söz və birləşmələr gender rolları və dinamikası, qadin hüquqları, qayığı göstərə, uşaqla vəxt keçirmək, valideynlik və qayığı məşəsinə, ev təsarrıfətə daxilində münasibətlərin dinamik inkişafı, sağlamlıq, ailədə oğlan uşağının üstündəlik, fiziki qayığı və s. müəvənə məşəsinə bağlı yaradılışdır.

Beləliklə, ilk dəfə mütəxəssis sistemli dillərə məxsus gender söz və birləşmələrinin qrammatik quruluşunun meydana çıxarılmış iki xalq arasında olan qarşılıqlı sosial münasibətlərinin, bu münasibətlərin tarixini, müasir durumunu, həmin dillərin inkişafını, zongurlaşmış yollarını və s. üzə çıxarır. İngilis dilindən Azərbaycan dilinə tərcümə və kalka yolun ilə keçən sözlərin həcmində, hansı yeni sahələrin dildə yaranması və s. xərtəndirilər.

Açar sözlər: gender münasibətləri, qarşılıqlı sosial münasibətlər, qadin hüquqları, gender grammatikası, 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.

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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 IN TRANSLATION 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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Hülasə
Dünya adəbiyyatında XVIII əsdən etibarən formaləşməğa başlanan adəbi məktəblər hər şeydən övvəl yaranğıdı dövrün xüsusiyyətlərini, tələblərin özündə birləşdirən, sənətkarların müəyyən prinsiplərə aşılanın birləşdirildir. Daha daqiqliq desək, bir sənətkarın yaradıcılığını örnək götürərək onun ideya-əstetiq prinsiplərinə söykənən sənətkarları özündə birləşdirən birlikdir. Başqa sözlə, “Hər hansı görkəmli sənətkarın adı ilə yalnız onun əsasını qoyduğğu təcrübə deyil, onun yaradıcılığında daha bütöv və kamil ifadəsinin tapan ondan övvəlki kollektiv təcrübə, eləcə də sondurdan onun təsiri ilə yaranan təcrübə adlandırılır”.


Açar sözlər: adəbi məktəb, poeziya, Vahid yaradıcılığı, qazəl, 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 Fuzuli 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 FOLKLORE IN FIELD–MARSHAL HELMUNT von MOLTKE’S TURKEY LETTERS

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ÖZET


 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 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-Marshall 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 DURÜB-I EMSÂL-İ TÜRKÎ ADLI EŞERİNDEKİ ARAPÇA DEYİM ve ATASÖZLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Özet


Kitapta Arapça atasözleri şekli ve içerik bakımından incelendiğinde önemli bazı noktaların ön plana çıktığı gözlemlemektedir. Bu noktalar aşağıda maddeler halinde ele alınmıştır.

a. Atasöz ve deyim birlikteliği
b. Yazım (İmla) farklılıkları
c. Farklı versiyonlara bulunan atasözü örnekleri
d. Güncelliğini koruyan atasöz örnekleri
e. Unutulmuş ya da unutulmaya yüz tutmuş atasöz örnekleri
f. Gramer hataları içeren atasöz örnekleri
g. Eksiltildi deyimler
h. Kur’an ve Hadis kaynaklı deyim ve atasözleri

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EVALUATION OF ARABIC IDIOMS and PROVERBS IN THE WORK OF ANTOINE GALLAND’S DURÜB-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 Türkî in 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 Türkî is 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 Mecemu'l-Emsâl, Ebû Hilâl el-Askeri's Cemheratu'l-Emsâl, es-Seâlîbi's et-Temsîl ve 'l-Muhâdara, Zemahşeri's el-Mustaksî fî Emsâlî'l-Arab and Muallim Naci's works named Sânîhâtu'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 Türkî will 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

Durûb-ı Emsâl-i Türkî is very important in terms of vocabulary of 17th century Ottoman Turkish. The expression "Turkî" 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

Çalışmanın sağlık 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 geliştiriren, 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, bağımsızlamalar, sağlık danışmanlığı, çevre kontrolü ve surveyanş, sağlık ve güvenlik kayıt sistemleri, hastane bölüm ve servisleri arasında koordine edilmiş planlama. Ayrıca bir çevre kontrol ve surveyanş 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 katılım ile henüz tanımlanmamış risklerin ve yeni hastalıkların ortaya çıkması da söz konusudur. Buna rağmen son yıllarda kamu hastanelerinde “işyeri sağlık ve güvenlik birimleri” oluşturulmuş, var olanlar ise kurum hekimliği gibi algılanmıştır. Sağlık çalışanlarının sağlığını korumak ve geliştirmek için mesleki risklere maruziyeti azaltmalı, 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
19 enfeksiyonu riski açısından çok yüksek ve yüksek risk grubuna sokтуğu çalışan grubu sağlık çalışanlarında oluşmaktadır. Aerosol üreten işlemler uygulayan (entübasyon, öksürük indüksiyonu, bronkoskopi, ağız-boğaz-burun muayenesi, oftalmolojik muayeneler, santral kateter takılması, nebulizer kullanım, kardiopulmoner resüsitasyon, oksijen tedavisi, non-inziv ventilasyon, bazı dental işlemlerle muayeneler veya invaziv örnek toplama işlemleri), laboratuvar çalışanları, hasta bakım hekimler, hemşireler ve yardımcı sağlık çalışanları risk grubu olarak tanımlanmıştır.


Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19, Sağlık Çalışanları, Mücadele
JUDO SPORÇULARININ 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.


Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilinçli farkındalık, judo, spor.
Abstract
The aim of this study is to determine the mindfulness 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 subdimensions. Online research method has been used to collect data. The data 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 mindfulness 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
Özet


- Bireyler kimlik numarası üzerinden aile hekimlerine bağlanarak, kaydını aldırmadıkları süreçe sorumluluğu onlara verilmiştir.
- Hekimler belirli ücret ve özelik hakları karşılığında belirlenen işleri yapmak koşuluyla sözleşme imzaladıkları
- Birinci basamak sağlık hizmeti sunulan birimlerin donanım, idame, malzeme ve personel açısından tüm sorumluluğu aile hekimlerine verilmiştir, bakanlığın sorumluluğu kaldılarak sadece denetleme görevi bırakılmıştır.
- Birinci basamak sağlık hizmetlerini farklı bir anlayış doğrultusunda yeniden yapılandırılan bu sistem ile sağlık çalışanları sözleşmeli olarak çalışma, esnek istihdam, çalışma sürelerinde belirsizlik, iş yoğunluğunun artması gibi durumlarla karşı karşıya kalmıştır.


Çalışmada kullanılan anket formu 3 bölümden oluşmaktadır. İlk bölüm; sağlık personellerinin çalışma koşullarına yönelik tutumlarını (Aile hekimliği uygulaması ücret politikasını kendi açısından adil olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz, ASM’de birlikte çalıştığım iş arkadaşlarına mümteker kararlar alabiliyor musunuz) ölçmeye amaçlayan beşlik 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) ölçmek amacıyla çeşitli likert tipinde 5 ifadeden oluşmaktadır. Üçüncü bölüm ise sosyo-demografik özellikler ve mesleki durum ve süreleri sorgulayan 6 ifadeden oluşmaktadır. Ölçekleri oluşturutan toplam 12 ifadenin Cronbach's Alpha değeri (.762) kabul edilebilir düzeyde güvenilirliğinin 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 sonuçları göre; sağlık personellerinin genel anlama 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 20-20 yaş arası çalışanlara göre yeni işinde daha fazla kalma ve çevresine tavsiye etme nedeniyle oluncakları belirlenmiştir. Çalışma koşullarına yönelik tutum ile memnuniyet ve davranışsal niyet arasında orta 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 çalışmada elde edilen sonuçlar işığında araştırılmasını katılan sağlık personelinin yaptıkları işten memnun olduklarını anlaşılmaktadır ancak memnun olmayan kesimin de soru ve sorunlarına cevap vermesi ve problemlerin 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 introduced.
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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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.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel DNA, Ölçek Geliştirme, Organik Örgüt, Mekanik Örgüt
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-BENEDIKT FORMÜLÜ İLE İNDİREKT KALORİMETRİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HARRIS-BENEDIKT FORMULA AND INDIRECT CALORIMETRY IN CALCULATION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN INTENSIVE CARE PATIENTS WITH MECHANICAL VENTILATION

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Özet

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 alındktan sonra, yoğun bakım ünitesinde farklı klinik tanılarla ve hastalık düzeylerine sahip mekanik ventilatöre tedavisi alan 80 hasta çalışmaya dahil edildi. FiO\(_2\)%60’un üzerinde olan, sistemde hava kaçağı varlığında, sürekli renal replasman tedavisi alan ve göğüs tüpü olan hastalar çalışmaya dahil edildi. İK ile hastalar 30’ar dakikalik ölçümler yapıldı, aynı zamanda HB ile enerji ihtiyaçları belirlendi. İşitilmiş, Careescape E-sCOVX (GE, Helsinki, Finland) metabolik monitörü kullanılarak ölçülen ve hesaplanan İET değerleri arasındaki uyumu değerlendirmek için Bland-Altman grafikleri ve regresyon analizi kullanıldı. Yaş playbooku ve Kronik Sağlık Değerlendirmesi (APACHE II) ve Ardışık Organ Yetmezliği Değerlendirme Skoru (SOFA) hesaplandı. Sonuçlar % 95 güven aralığından, anlamlı p<0,05 düzeyinde değerlendirildi..

BULGULAR: Çalışmaya Yoğun bakım ünitesinde mekanik ventilatörden destek alarak 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
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

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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 IET. 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 BAŞARISIZLİĞİ MODELİ

PUBLIC VALUE FAILURE MODEL AS AN EVALUATION TOOL IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Özet


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

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık, sağlıklı yaşam davranışları, 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 lifestyle 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 lifestyle behavior, healthy lifestyle
TOPLUMSAL ŞİDDETİN MİKRO-POLİTİĞİ ÜZERİNE DÜŞÜNMEK

THINKING ON THE MICRO-POLITICS OF SOCIAL VIOLENCE

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Özet


Tüm bunlardan hareketle çalışma, klasik şiddet teorileri karşısında farklı bir konum alıp artan toplumsal şiddet düzi mikro-politika olarak çözümlenmeyi önermek ve bunu Spinozaçı “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, SCIENTISTS, THEIR WORKS AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

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Özet

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 MEMURIYET HAYATI

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Özet
Anahtar kelimeler: Mehmed 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
şiRVANŞAH 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

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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 analysis 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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МЕСТО ДЕРБЕНТА В АРАБО-ХАЗАРСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЯХ

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Xülasə
Məqalədə ərablarla xəzərlər arasındakı münasibətlərə Dərbənd şəhərinin əhəmiyyəti araşdırılmışdır. Məqalənin müəllifi ərəbdilli ilkin mənbələr və elmi ədəbiyyatlər əsasında ərab-xəzər münasibətlərinin müxtəlif mərhələlərində Dərbənd şəhərinin rolunu nəzərən keçirmişdir.

Müəllif elmi ədəbiyyatların tanıdı təhlili əsasında belə bir qənaət gəlmişdir ki, Dərbənd şəhəri ərab-xəzər münasibətlərinə açar rolu oynamışdır.

Açar sözlor: Xilafət, xəzərlər, ərablar, 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


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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AMEA

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
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 анализируются 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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Tarihi Bilim Dalı Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Kars-TÜRKİYE

Özet

Anahtar Kelimeler: Demokrat Parti, Londra Konferansı, 6-7 Eylül Olayları, Kıbrıs Sorunu, Enosis, Taksim

THE FOSTER-LAND AFFAIRUS DURING THE DEMOKRATIC PARTY RULE

Abracst
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 duylunca 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
ITALYA CUMHURBAŞKANI GIOVANNI GRONCHI’NİN TÜRKİYE ZİYARETİ

ITALIAN PRESIDENT GIOVANNI GRONCHI’S VISIT TO TURKEY

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Özet


Resmi tören ve geniş halk katılımıyla karşılanan Gronchi ve eşinin Türkiye ziyareti basın da geniş yer bulmuş, Türk basını İtalya için “Dost, müttefik” gibi yapıçı 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 bulunan kişilerden, programa uygun olarak giyilmesi gereken kıyafetlere kadar tüm ayrıntılar planlanmış, eklenen krokilerle de ziyaretin gerçekleşmeceği yerler belirlenmiştir.

21 pare top atışı ile selamlanan Gronchi ve heyetine refakat etmesi için sivil ve askeri mihmandarlar görevlendirilmiştir. Bu ziyaretle ilgili Türk basınında çıkan haberlerde İtalyan Cumhurbaşkanının Türkiye’yi ziyareti farklı yorumlara neden olmuştur. Ziyaretin siyasi yakınlaşma olduğunu düşünenler kadar ekonomik kayıplarla yapıldığını dile getirenler de olmuştur.

Bu çalışmada İtalyan Cumhurbaşkanı Gronchi’nin Türkiye’yi ziyaretinin basına yansımaları ile birlikte ziyaret kapsamında yapılan yorumlar değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İtalya, Türkiye, Giovanni Gronchi, 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, Giovanni Gronchi, Celal Bayar.
ESKİ MEZOPOTAMYA’DA SAVAŞ ARABALARININ GELİŞİMİ

DEVELOPMENT OF CHARIOTS IN ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIA

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Özet


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
EUROASIA CONGRESS ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES AND RECENT TRENDS-VII
December 6-9, 2020 / Baku, AZERBAIJAN

AZƏRBAYCAN SSR II DÜNYA MÜHARİBƏSİNDƏN SONRAKI İLLLƏRDƏ (1946-1950-Cİ İLLLƏRDƏ)

AZERBAIJAN SSR IN THE YEARS AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR (1946-1950)

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Xülasə


Açar sözler: 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

BEKGAR TYPES IN THE OTTOMAN SOCIETY

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Özet
Dilenme ve dilecilik 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 çeşitli arz etmektedir. Devlet belli bir dönem, İslam dininin bir gereği olarak, kimseyi olmayan, hasta, sakat, âmâ, felçli vb. olanların dilenmelerine izin vermiştir. Ancak bunun suistimal 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, küllhanbeyleri, goygoycular (hoygoycular), kasıdeciler, sebilciler, ıskatçılar, sakatlar, sakat olmadığı halde sakat gibi dilenenler, Arap dilenciler, kadın dilenciler, çocuk dilenciler, taşradan zaman zaman İstanbul’a galer belirli yerlerde dilenen mevsimlik dilenciler, muhtac 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 Istanbul, 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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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 describes 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 consequently 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

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 interaction 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


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 avarız 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
Özet


Anahtar Kelime: Malatya, Bostanbaşı Mahallesi, sosyal yapılı.
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.
Özet


Anahtar Kelimeler: 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 Gorbacovreve 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.


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 THINGS USİNG İN THE BREAD BAKİNG

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Özet


Bu gün də türk xalqının çörək bişirmək üçün işlətdiyi bir çox əşyalar ağacdan hazırlanırdır. Bunlara ələyi, oxlovu, duvağı, tabağı, kürəyi və s. misal göstərən. Bu məslədə çörək bişirmənin ilkin cləbləri bir çox əşyaların hər biri haqqında geniş bilgi verilmişdir.


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.
ÂHMƏDİ YƏSƏWI ÜNIVERSİTETİNİN TÜRKİYƏ QAZAXİSTAN MÜNASİBƏTLƏRİNİNDƏ ROLU

THE ROLE OF AHMET YASSAWI UNIVERSITY IN TURKEY-KAZAKHSTAN RELATIONS

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Özət
**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-İN YAXIN ŞƏRQ SİYASƏTİNİN ƏSAS İSTİQAMƏTLƏRİ VƏ SƏCİYYƏVİ CƏHƏTLƏRİ(XX ƏSRİN İİ YARISI-XXI ƏSRİN İƏVVƏLLƏRİNİDƏ)

THE MAIN STRATEGIES AND SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE US POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST(IN THE SECOND HALF OF XX CENTURY-EARLY XXI CENTURY)

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Hülasa
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
Özet

Nüfus artışıyla birlikte çevre ve insan sağlığı konuları giderek daha fazla dikkat çekmektedir. Bu noktada tarım sektörü birçok yönünden önem kazanan bir sektör olmaktadır. İnsan yaşamının devamı için temel gereksinimleri gidermede hayati konumunda sektörün önemi gösteren en önemli olandır. 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.


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 RISK MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS OF A SELECTED COUNTRY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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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 DAYALı BÜTÇELEME YAKLAŞIMI

GENDER BUDGETING APPROACH IN TURKEY

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Özet


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 dağıtıldığı, kadının en az erkek kadar toplumda etkin rol oynamasını sağlamaktır. Ayrıca son yıllarda cinsiyete dayalı bütçeleme, toplum kamu kaynaklarının ne kadarlık kısmının kadınına yönelik kullanılacağını belirlemesinde de etkin bir araç olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu bütçelemenin temel mantığı kadınların için farklı bir bütçe uygulaması yapılmışından ziyade, kadının haklarının bütçenin içerisinde yer edinmesini sağlamaktır.


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


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

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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
ÖZET


Yapılan korelasyon analizi sonucunda; etik liderlik ile örgüt adaleti ve örgüt adaleti alt boylamalar olarak prosedürel adalet, dağıtıcı adalet, kişilerarasi adalet ve bilgilendirci adalet arasındaki ilişkiye anlamlı, pozitif ilişkilerin olduğu bulunmuştur. Regresyon analizi sonucunda ise etik liderliğin bireylerin örgüt adaleti algılarının artmasına etkili olduğu görülmüştür. Araştırma sonucunda elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda, kurumlar tarafından olumlu lider davranışın olarak algılanan etik lider davranışlarının yaygınlaştırılması, bu araştırmının çıkarımı olarak öngörülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Etik Liderlik, Örgütsel Adalet, Turistik 4 Yıldızlı Otel, İstanbul.

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 make 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 spite 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.
Özet

Çalışmada, öncelikle 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.


Geliştirilen MLP modeli çok katmanlı bir sinir ağı yapısında olup, aktivasyon fonksiyonu olarak hiperbolik tanjant seçilmişdir. Modelin giriş katmanındaki değişken sayısı 6’dır. Sinir ağıının 2 gizli katman 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 iyı olduğunu belirlemiştir. Yapılan tahminlerin doğruluğunu ölçmede yağışlar olarak kullanılan yöntemlerden olan MAPE ıstatistiğine göre, tasarlanan MLP modelinin MAPE hata değeri 0,168’dir.

Bu sonuçlara göre yumurta ihracat tahmininde yapay sinir ağı metotlarından MLP’nin geçerli ve güvenli sonuçlar ürettiği görülmuştur. 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’ WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR HEALTH INSURANCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA

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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 (β = 0.867) and education (β = 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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Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration

PhD Flavian Clipa
Romanian Court of Accounts

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 problèmes 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

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?
Xülasə

Açar sözər: sosiallaşma, cəmiyyət, ailə, uşaq, maktdə, valideyn.

Özet
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 QARŞISİNİN ALINMASINDA RUANDA TRİBUNALININ VƏ BEYNƏLXALQ CİNAYƏT MÜHAKİMƏ ORQANLARININ ROLFÜLƏSƏ ALLAHVERDİYEV

h.f.d. dosent
Bakı Dövlət Universitetinin doktorantı

Hülasa

Açar sözər: müharibə cinayətləri, soyqırımı cinayəti, Ruanda Tribunali, Beynəlxalq Cinayət Məhkəməsi

ROL RUAHNDIYSKOGO TRIBUNAL A I MÉDUNÀRÔDNH UGOLOVNYH TRIBUNALOV W PREDOTVRÂCHEH VÔENNYH PRÎSTUPLENIH H Y GÈNOZÌDA

Résumé

Prépostements de guerre et génocide ont toujours été un sujet d’occasionnement du monde entier. Dans cet article, il est examiné l’enquête et poursuit viennent de guerre et génocide dans les tribunaux et les autres organes judiciaires. N’oublions pas que la croissance des méthodes de combat avec ces types de crimes sur le plan des tribunaux, et que les poursuites, où un nombre de crimes de guerre en temps de guerre (attaque sur des civils, meurtre, torture, destruction de biens protégés par la loi et t.) ont été poursuites. Voici les conclusions de Connaissance de lésions de civils, propriété, torture, meurtre, etc. Les tribunaux, qui ont poursuivi 93 personnes à des violations graves des droits humanitaires pendant une période de 1994. Ces facteurs sont considérés comme un succès du droit international moderne.

Ключевые слова: военные преступления, геноцид, Трибунал по Руанде,
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, International 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


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.

Acknowledgments: This work was supported by a grant of the Romanian National Authority for Scientific Research, MCI-UEFISCDI, projects number 51PCCDI/2018.
КИНЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ 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 её 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 стопить 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 METODUYLAA OKUNMASI

READING THE MERSIN CITY IDENTITY WITH MIND MAP METHOD

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ÖZET

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


Bu çalışmada, Akdeniz liman kentlerinden Mersin’in zihin haritası metodu ile kent kimliğini oluşturan bileşenlerinin ortaya çıkartılması, tartışılması ve kent stratejileri için veri oluşturulması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla mimarlık bölümünde yüksek lisans eğitimi alan öğrencilerden Mersin zihin haritalarını hazırlamaları talep edilmiştir. 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 Râsuceanu. 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.
ÇEVRESEL 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 sahiptir.

Çevresel kalite, insanları ve diğer canlıları doğrudan etkilediği için çevrenin genelleştirilmiş bir karakteristikidir. Çevresel kalite, bir veya daha fazla türün gereksinimlerine ve/veya herhangi bir insannın ihtiyaçına veya amaçına göre bir çevrenin durumunun bir ölçüsüdür. Bir başka deyişle çevresel kalite; hava ve su sağlığı ya da kirlilik, gürültü ve bu özelliklerin fiziksel ve zihinsel sağlığı üzerinde neden olabileceğini potansiyel etkiler gibi doğal çevre ve yapıları ile ilgili çeşitli özelliklerle ilişkilidir. Genel olarak çevresel kalitenin ortaya konulması ve daha detaylı bir şekilde değerlendirilmesi için çevrenin farklı bileşenlerini içeren hesaplamaların 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), Arazı Uygunluk İndeksi (AUİ), Gürültü İndeksi (Gİ), Çevre Kalite İndeksi (ÇKİ), Çevre Performans İndeksi (ÇFI), Çevresel Uygunluk İndeksi (ÇUİ), Kapsamlı Çevre Kirliliği İndeksi (KÇKİ)] incelenmiştir ve bu indexlerin çevresel kalitenin farklı alanlarındaki kullanışlılığına ilişkin örnekler verilmiştir. Bu indexlerde ilişkin örnekler genel olarak incelendiğinde; çevresel kaliteyi oluşturan bileşenler ait alt bileşenleri ayrı ayrı değerlendirilmek yerine bu alt bileşenleri tek bir rakamsal değerde birleştirilen 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 kullanmalari, çevresel kalitenin ortaya konulmasında ve planlama çalışmalarında büyük faydalar sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çevre, Çevresel Kalite, Index, 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
EVALUATION OF INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN MOSQUE ARCHITECTURE THROUGH COMPETITION PROJECTS

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ÖZET

İslam dininde camilerle ilgili mimari bir üslup ya da mekânsal bir biçim tanımamasına rağmen toplumsal bakış açısı, idealize edilmiş bir algı neticesinde sınırların dışına çıkmakta zorlanmaktadır. Buna karşın konu ile ilgili yarışma projeleri ise kültüleşmiş bakış açısının değişime yönelik sınırları aşan ve özgün nitelikte yaklaşımlar ortaya koymaktadır.


Cami tasarımında, geçmişin bilgi ve deneyiminden yaralanarak, günümüz teknolojisiyle bütünleşebilen ve modern çağın ihtiyaçlarına cevap veren özgün bir mimari dij capturesi gerçekleşmiştir. Bu kapsamda ele alınan cami yarışmaları, farklı ölçekte 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, Balaçık (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/m³), 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
ÖZET
Sanayi devriminden sonra kültürel, sosyal ve teknolojik gelişmelerin ekseniletiyle yoğun nüfus artış ile birlikte kentler de hızlı bir şekilde büyümeye başlamıştır. Artan nüfus yoğunluğu ve hızlı kentleşme sonucunda ortaya çıkan ulaşım sorunlarına çözüm bulabilme için de kent içindeki raylı ulaşım hizmetlerinin önemi giderek artmıştır. Kent 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 sistemleri ve istasyonları şehir içi ulaşının bir parçası haline gelmiş, yolcuların sisteme giriş çıkış noktalarını oluşturan metro istasyonları tasarımında 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 kullanıcısı ve kentsel bağlamla kurabileceği / kuramayacağı olası etkileşim araştırılacaktır.

Çalışma, gelecek metro istasyonu tasarımı ve mevcut istasyonların yenilenmesi çalışmalarında, mimari tasarımın etkin ve baskı 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 WITH 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 disease (AD), scopolamine, snail extract, neuroprotective effect, rat brain proteins

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the National Research Programme “Innovative Low-Toxic Bioactive Systems for Precision Medicine (BioActiveMed)” approved by DCM № 658/14.09.2018 funded by the Bulgarian Ministry of Education and Science, Bulgaria
**N-ALKYL-5,6-DİMETHYLBENZİMİDAZOLE-RUTHENİUM(II) COMPLEXE CATALYZED N-ALKYLATING REACTION UNDER SOLVENT-FREE MEDIUM**

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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.

![Chemical structure](image)

**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 developing by caring open chain and macrocyclic compounds operating system through transition metal, which display a rich and versatile redox activity. Chemical sensor is an 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.

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

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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$_2$O)]NO$_3$·H$_2$O 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$_2$O$_2$ and DPPH methods.

Keywords: Cu(II), mixed ligand complex, DNA interaction, radical scavenging activity

ÖZET

İlk kez bu çalışmada, grubumuz tarafından daha önce sentezlenmiş ve yayınlanmış olan [Cu(py-phen)(phe)(H$_2$O)]NO$_3$·H$_2$O kompleksinin, buzağı timüsi DNA’sı (CT-DNA) ile etkileşimleri elektronik absorpsiyon ve floresans spektroskopisi teknikleri kullanılarak araştırıldı. Elektronik absorpsiyon ve floresans çalışmalarını, kompleksin CT-DNA baz çiftlerini ile il捋lı interkalasyon bağlanma modu ile etkileşime girebileceğini gösterdi. Yine ilk kez bu çalışmada, kompleksin radikal giderme aktivitesi H$_2$O$_2$ ve DPPH metotları ile araştırıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cu(II), karşılık 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 $\text{An}^2$ (Schiff base formation after aldehyde release (specific acetate esters)), $\text{Sn}^1$ (Nucleophilic attack after carbenium ion formation (specific acetate esters)) and seven metabolites are with $\text{Sn}^2$ (Acylation (specific acetate esters), nucleophilic substitution at $sp^3$ carbon atom (specific acetate esters) and alklyation, 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 $\text{Sn}^2$ mechanism (Ring opening $\text{Sn}^2$ 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
LIGNOSELÜLOZİK BIYOKÜTLE 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


Bu kapsamda bu çalışmada biyokütle, biyoküttelinin temel bileşenleri, temel bileşenlerin kullanım sahası 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. A study was conducted to evaluate the use of agricultural wastes to produce energy, food and new chemicals. The study aimed to isolate the basic components of lignocellulosic biomass resources. For this purpose, pretreatment processes were applied to agricultural wastes. The pretreatment processes were grouped into physical, physicochemical, chemical and biological processes. The main objectives of the pretreatment processes were the reduction of the size of the basic components, the opening of the physical structure, the isolation of lignin and hemicellulose from the biomass, the reduction of the crystallinity of cellulose, and the increase of the branched structure. The main steps of the pretreatment processes were pre-treatment, hydrolysis, extraction of lignin and hemicellulose, and the isolation of the basic components. The study showed that agricultural wastes with lignocellulosic structure are important biopolymer resources.
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, pretreatment 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

Biyokütleye enerji kaynakları, genellikle homojen olmayan bir yapıda, yüksek su ve oksijen içerikli, düşük yoğunluklu ve düşük ısıl değerli bir yapıdadır. Biyokütleye uygulanmış olan dönüşüm süreçleri, fiziksel prosesler (boyut küçülmeye-kırma ve öğütme, kurutma, filtrasyon, ekstraksiyon ve briketleme) ve dönüştüm prosesleri (biyokimyasal, termokinyasal ve esterleşme) ile ortadan kaldırılabilirmektedir. Biyokütleye uygulanan çeşitlilik ve dönüşüm süreçleri, yakıt kalitesi yüksek, mevcut yakıtlara eşdeğer özelliklerde ve daha kullanışlı katı, sıvı ve gaz yakıtlar (kolay taşınabilir, depolanabilir ve kullanılabılır) veya kimya endüstrisi için değerli ürünler elde edilebilir. Bu kapsamda çalışma, biyokütleye, biyokütle türleri, biyokütleye enerjisi ve avantajları, dönüşüm süreçleri ile ilgili bilgiler özetlenmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyokütleye, 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.

Acknowledgments: This research was financially supported by the MEC, Nucleu-Program: PN19 35 02 03.
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 ecological balance. Birds prevent the increase of the population of some insects that damages trees in the forests by eating them. Birds, feeding on seeds and fruits of plants, take these seeds and fruits away and leave them in remote areas by defecating so, they cause reproduction and spread of these plants. Conservation of the ecological 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: Iğdır, birds, food chain

ÖZET
Iğdır İli, yüzölçümü ile ülkemizizin yaklaşık % 0,5’ini kaplayan, Doğu Anadolu bölgesinde görülen şiddetli kara ikliminin aksine ovalık ve etrafını 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 saylarının artmasına engel olur. Tohum ve meyvelerle beslenen kuşlar, yedikleri bitki tohumlarını uzak yerlerde, dışkılarıyla birlikte atarkar bitkilerin çoğalmalarına ve yayılmalarına neden olurlar. Ekolojik dengenin korunması, canlıların beslenme alışkanlığını oluşturan besin zincirine bağlıdır.

Iğdır ilinde shimdiye 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 kullandıguna 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

Çalışma Ege Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü Doku Kültürü Laboratuvarında 2017-2018 arasında yürütülmüştür. Ebeveyn kaynağı olarak Nif patates genotipi kullanılmıştır. Bu genotipo ait yumrular önce meristem kültürune alınmış daha sonra nod kültür 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 kültür alınarak gelişim hizları karşılaştırılmıştır. Kök sayısı, boğum sayısı, yaprak sayısı ve bitkicik boyu gibi özellikler inceleden ve incelenen tüm özellikler bakımından ortamlar arasında istatistikî 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 ortalamada vermiş ve daha yavaş büyüme göstermiştir.

Bu durumda in vitro’da oluşturulunan 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 üretiminin sürdürülebilirliğinde 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 Doku kültürü laboratuvarı, Tohumluk Patates üretim serası ve deneme tarlasında 2016 ve 2017 yılları arasında yürütülmüştür. Tatlı patates depo kökleri serada yetiştirilmiştir ve 1 cm uzunluğu undaki sürgünler MS (Murashige and Skoog, 1962) ortamında kültüre alınmıştır. Burada MS + 2 mg/l NAA (Naftalen acetic acid) + 0.1 mg/l GA₃ (Gibberellic acid) 20 % sukrose. Elde edilen fideler alt kültüre alınarak mikroklonal çoğaltımları yapılmıştır. Bu fideler in vitro fideleri oluşturmuştur. Standart olarak depo köklerden elde edilen köksüz sürgünler kullanılmıştır.

Tarlada 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 istatistik farklılık bulunmaktadır. 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 GA₃ (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 different 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 though there were fewer records of the status of the protected areas in the state. The study will approach forest changes through 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 (50.9º±7.7) than hindhooves (53.2º±6.3). Hooves have a similar inclination of the front face to pastern axis (52.7º -54.9º). Averaged coronet angles felt in the range of 20-30º. Although the heel angle (45.0º -48.2º) 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:

\[
\text{Efficacy} = \left( \frac{\text{Mean epg before treatment} - \text{Mean epg after treatment}}{\text{Mean epg before treatment}} \right) \times 100
\]

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

Farida 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

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 surrealistic approach will be given. The interaction between Traditional Turkish Arts and Surrealism (unconscious 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. Birbirileyle doğrudan ilişkili olan bu kavramlar, ciddi şekilde üzerinde durulması gereken önemli konuların başında gelmektedir.


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, sanatçında bulunduğu ahlaki ilkeleri, ayaklar altın almaktadır. Bu eylemi sanatı kullanarak, terörizmi yaygınlaştırmak isteyenlerin sanat, sanatçılığı ve sanatla alakalarının olmadığı, analizine kısaca yer verilecektir. Bu aynı zamanda insan hakları ihlalidir.

Bu tarz insanlar özgürlük, sanat diyerek, her şey yapılabilir mantığı Sanaçının kalitesini düşürmek bir yana, kültürler arasına düşmanlık tohumları saçarak, sanatın ve bilimin gelişmesine olumsuz etki yapmaktadır.

İslam dini, sanata ve sanatçıyla “Yaratılanı severiz, yaratandan ötürü” ilkesi ile yaklašíarak, insana verdiği değeri eserinden esirgemez. İslam dini, sanata ve sanatçıyla kaz ve düşmanlıktan uzak, engin bir hoşgörü ortamı hazırlar.


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, Islam, Religion, Artist, 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

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 is 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 significant 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
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 Ziyadkhon 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 Ziyadkhon Aliyev.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Ziyadkhon Aliyev, art criticism, fine arts, professor
SANAT VE DENGÉ

ART AND BALANCE

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ÖZET


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 SİRLARINDA DEĞERLENDİRİMESİ

OBTAINING BLACK PIGMENT FROM LATERITIC NICKEL ORE AND EVALUATION IN TILE GLAZES

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ÖZET
Bu çalışmada ülkemizde çıkartılan kromit, manyetit ve laterittık nikel cevherinden üretilen MHP kompozitinin karıştırılmasıyla elde edilen siyah renkli inorganik pigmentin çini sırlarında kullanlabiliğini araştırılmıştır. Üretilen pigmentin çini sırlarının içerisine farklı oranlarda ilavesinin ve kalsinasyonun etkileri incelenmiştir. Ayrıca üretilen pigmentlerin renk üzerindeki etkileri spektrofotometre ile ölçülen 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 kullanlabileceği 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 lateritic 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
Şəki şəhərində ipəkçilik və ipək ticarət"

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 olunurdu. XVIII əsrin sonlarında Azərbaycana soyaq adı ilə göndərilən Avropa və Rusiya tədqiqatçıları həmin dövrə dünya bazarlarında bahə qiymətə satışa çıxarılan ipəyin və ümumiyyətlə, ipəkçiliyin durumunu öyrənən bəxəndən xeyli araşdırmalar aparmışlar. [5]. S.S. Qmelin əsərində Şəkidə yüksək keyfiyyətlə ipəyinin istehsal olduğunu və ipək ticarətində ondan böyük qılır olaraq yerli tacirlərə yanaşə ham də xərçəng zərərən olanların əsas rol oynadığını göstərirdi. [5, s. 24].

Beləliklə Şəki xan İsmayıl xanın dövründə xanın xəzinəsinə təkcə ipəyin alqı-çatqısı üçün istifadə olunan mizandan alınan vergi 27 000 rubla bərabər idi. Bu rəqəm Şəkidə ipək bazarının yüksək səviyyədə inkişaf etdiyini dələlət edirdi. Təkcə yerli ahladın mələşət eləyən 200 batman ipək, onun bir batmanın qiyməti 170 rubl olduğunu nəzərə alsaq, 34 min rubl edir.


Rusiya ipək toxuculuğunun inkişafında olaraq, Şimali Azərbaycanda xam ipək hasilatının və ipək ticarətinin sürətə artması nəzərə çarpan idi. 1833-cü ilin kameral siyahıya görə Nuxa şəhəri da daxil olmaqla 21 624 ailənin sakin olduğu əyalətdə ildə 250-300 pud ipək istehsal olunurdu. [4, s. 71].

Şəkinin ipək ticarətinin mərkəzini çevrilməyə başlanması həm də buraya qəzağın çoxsaylı tacirlərin faaliyyəti hesabına baş verirdi. Bu həmin şəkinin şəxsiyəmə ikidən olduğu illərə nisbətən daha da çoxalıqən ilə ixtiyar olunurdu. Şəki şəhərinin yalnız özündə 1830-cu ilin məlumatına görə 40 tacir ipək ticarət iki məşhəl oluru [6, s. 36].
İpək sənayəsinin yüksək səviyyədə inkişafı, yararlı rabitə yollarının olması şəhərin barama və ipək ticarəti ürəq mühüm bazar kimi faaliyyətini davam etdirməyə imkan verirdi. 1914-cü ildə burada 55 ipək emalı və ipəkəyrimə fabriki, ipək, ipək istehsalı qalıqları və barama ticarəti ilə işlənən 21 müəssisə, 3 tütün fabriki, 24 göndəri emalatxanası, manufaktura malları ilə ticarət edən 63 müəssisə və s. var idi [2, s. 89]. Məlumata görə Şəki 1914-cü ildə 7 milyon rubl, 1915-ci ildi isə 9 753 740 rubl dəyərində ipək məhsulu satılmışdı [8, s. 35].

Övvəllər 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 Şəki ticarət kapitalının təmərküzləşməsi və mərkəzləşməsi prosesinin sürətlənməsi, inhisar və kredit ticarətinin inkişafı, ticarət müəssisələrinin sayıının çoxalması, iri topdan sətir ilə yanaşı, xırda ticarətin də inkişafı, iri şirkət və kompaniyaların satışını geniş ölçüdə təşkil etməsi ilə, həm də möhtəşəmliyin geniş yayılması ilə xarakterizə olunurdu. Bu dövrdə daxili ticarətin təşkilat sistemi təkmilləşir, onun formaları genişlənir və yeni məsənələrinin xüsusiyyətləri yaxşılaşdırılır. Açıq sözlər: İpək istehsalı, qəbilə 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 researches 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 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 mekanda kullanım olanağı bulunmaktadır. 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 mekânlarda 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 kullanıcılannın sirkülasyonu sebebiyle oluşan bakteri ve mantarlar el değişirebilmekte, hastalıkların bulaşmasına ve dağılmasına sebep olabilmektedir.


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 usage, 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

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=-0.052, 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 POTENTALLY 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, metaphtonymic and image schematic structures within the conceptual model of ANGER (cf. Goossens, 1990; Barcelona, 2002; and Ruiz de Mendoza & Maira, 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 EATING DISORDER TENDENCIES: AN APPLICATION OF SOCIAL COMPARISON THEORY

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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 exposure. 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, Facebook 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 ŞAĞİRLƏRDƏ İMTAHAN STRESİNİN HORMONAL FUNKSİONAL FƏALLİĞA VƏ HƏYACAN SƏVİYYƏLƏRİNƏ TƏSİRİ

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Xüləsə
Müasir təhsil sistemində imtahan prosesinin emosional stresi orta məktəb şagirdlərini arasında psixi gərginlik yaradan və vacib səbəblər içərisində birinci yeri tutur. Yaş fiziologyasında emosional stresin şagirdlərin həyatı funksiyalarının fərməlaşməsində təsiri məxanizmin tədqiqi çox aktual bir problem olaraq qalmadır. Belə ki, müasir neyrobölogiyanın aktual problemlərdən olan emosional gərginliyin təsiri zamanı ali sinir fəaliyyətinin müxtəlif temperament tiplərində astı olaraq imtahan prosesində şagirdlərdə hormonal faaliyyət qarnılları arasında qarşılıqlı alaqanın tədqiqinə ehtiyacı duyu. Şagirdlərin müasir təhsil sistemindəki mürəkkəblilikə emosional stresinə dəyən fizioloji alaqanın asasını təşkil edən mekanizmlərini kifayət qədər mürəkkəbləyi və bir çox suallara hələ də cavab tapilmamış bu istiqamətdə tədqiqatların aparılması zəruri edir. Ona görə də bu istiqamətdə tədqiqatların aparılması vacibdir.

İndiki tədqiqat işində asas məqsəd ali sinir fəaliyyəti fleqmatik temperament tipli şagirdlərdə imtahan stresinin hormon fənnisi funksional faaliyyət və həyacan səviyyələrinə təsirini öyrənməkdir.

Bunun üçün eksperimentlər on birinci sinif sağlaml oğlan və qız şagirdlərdə bəş məralıda aparılmışdır. 1-ci məralıda adı dars günərində (ADG), 2-ci məralıda imtahan prosesindən bir müddət övvəl (İPBMO), 3-cü məralıda imtahan prosesindən 30 dəqiqə övvəl (İPO), 4-cü məralıda imtahan prosesindən 1,5 saat sonra (İPS) və 5-cü məralıda imtahan prosesindən bir gün sonra (İPBGS) aparılmışdır. Təcrübəya başlamazdan övvəl gəncələrin sinir sisteminin temperament tiplərinin Q.Ayzenka testi ilə müəyyən edilmüşdür. Şagirdlərin situativ və şaxsi həyacan səviyyələrinin Ç.D. Spilberqer,Ju.İ. Xanin testlərindən istifadə etməkə qiymətli və xeyli məşhurdur. Bütün məralıda həyacan səviyyələri, vegetativ proseslərin və hormonal markerlərin səviyyəsi məşhur və xeyli məşhurdur. Hormonların və mediatorlərin təşirəcəddək qətliyi immunferment üsullərə təşəvürt edilmişdir.

Bizim aparğızmız tədqiqatların nəticəsində müəyyən edilmişdir ki, fleqmatik temperament tipi şagirdlərdə ADG və İPBMO məşhur səviyyəsə emosional gərginliyin təsirini fonunda İPO situativ və şaxsi həyacan səviyyələrinin və vegetativ göstəricilərinin yüksəlməsi vəxver. İmtahan prosesindən 1,5 saat sonra isə bu yüksəlmiş həyacan səviyyələri bir qədər zəiflayır. Lakin 5-cü məralıda imtahan prosesindən bir gün sonra (İPBGS) yənə də 1-cü məralıda adı dars günərləri (ADG) səviyyəsinə çatır. Bütün bunlara paralel olaraq hormonal markerlərinin səviyyəsi yüksəlir. Xüsusi də adrena lini, noradrenalinin və kortizolinin qandaları qətliyi bir neçə dəfə artır. Həyacan səviyyəsinin yüksəkləşməsi və səviyyəsində zəif məşhur ve kəndiyə doğru proseslərin faalləşməsinə və simpatik sinir sistemə üstünlüyüə səbəb olur. Şaxsi həyacanın yangın səviyyəsi imtahan prosesində yavaşla alaqədar adaptiv proseslərin zəif formalşadığı qənadətən gələn.
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 1 VƏ V KURS 17 VƏ 21 YAŞLI MELANXOLİK TEMPERAMENT TIPLİ TƏLƏBƏLƏRİN BAŞ BEYNİN GİÇGAH PAYINDA EEQ–NİN AMPİLİTUDUNA VƏ TEZLİYİNƏ TƏSİRİ

Dosent Rüstamova Təzəkəzan Vaqif qızı
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Xülahə

Bu işinin asas məqsədi
İ-cə və V-cə kurs melodxolik tələbələrə imtahan prosesindən yaranan emocional stresin baş beynin gığah payında beynin elektrik aktivliyində EEQ-nin delta, teta, alfa və beta dalğalarının amplitudundan və tezliyində yaranan dəyişiklikləri yaxınlığa vəziyyətləri aşkar etməkdir.

Tədqiqat təşkilatı
goğulun fakültəsində təşəbbüs olan 17 və 21 (I-cə və V-cə kurs tələbələri) yaşları 17 və 21 melodxolik tipli tələbələrini baş beynin gığah payında AG praktik olaraq az, İƏ və İS bətin EEQ dalğalarının amplitudunun və tezliyinin rיתmdə müəyyən fərq qoymaq olar və ritymin ətrafi 22.10 və 23.10 V-çı kurs tələbələridən (I ədəd 25, V ədəd 32) məlum edilmişdir. Tədqiqatçılar adını, heyəkli (AG) imtahanından 2 və ya vərə və, imtahanından 30 qüvvə avval (İƏ) və imtahanından 30 qüvvə sonra (İS) dövrələrdə aparılmışdır. Neyrofiziolojiya eksperimentlərdən 

Apar計畫 Özəl təşkğətcinin əsas məqsədi, 17 və 21 yaşlı (I-cə və V-cə kurs) melodxolik tipli tələbələrin baş beynin gığah payında AG praktik olaraq az, İƏ və İS bətin EEQ dalğalarının amplitudunun və tezliyinin rיתmdə müəyyən fərqlar baş verir. Beləki, 17 yaşlı tələbələrdə İƏ və İS yüksək emocional stresin bas beynin sol və sağ gığah paylarında EEQ delta və teta dalğalarının amplitudunu hər iki imtahan prosesində yüksək salır. Baş beynin sol və sağ gığah paylarında EEQ alfa və beta dalğalarının amplitudunu müxtəlif istiqamətlə dayişdir. Bu dayişmə müxtəlif istiqamətlə olmaqla iki fəza fəza dayişir. 17 yaşlı melodxolik tipli tələbələrin bas beynin sol və sağ gığah paylarında İƏ EEQ delta və teta dalğalarının tezliyinin rיתmi hər iki payda yüksək salır. Diqqət dalğalarında ciddi bir fərq elə edilmır.

21 yaşlı lar melodxolik tipli tələbələrə İƏ və İS yüksək emocional stresin bas beynin sol gığah payinda EEQ delta dalğalarının amplitudunu dayişdir, İS isə zəifdir. Teta dalğalar hər iki nəhəndə İƏ yüksək salır. İS isə azalır. Alfa dalğalarının amplitudunu İƏ və İS zəif yüksək salır, lakin alfa dalğalar 19,4% yüksək salır. 21 yaşlı lar melodxolik tipli tələbələrə İƏ və İS yüksək emocional stresin bas beynin sol gığah payinda EEQ delta dalğalarının amplitudunu sol payinda olduğu kimi İƏ kəskin yüksəksələ də, İS bu yüksəksələ zəifdir. 21 yaşlı lar İƏ və İS yüksək emocional stresin bas beynin sol gığah payinda EEQ delta dalğalarının tezliyini hər iki haldə eyni səviyyəyə-19% yüksək salır. Teta dalğalarının tezliyi da hər iki haldə bundan bir qəddar zəif səviyyədə yüksək salır. Lakin alfa dalğalarının ritmi İƏ dayişdir, İS isə bir qəddar azalır. Bunun əksində beta dalğalarının tezliyi İƏ yüksəksələ də, İS dayişdir. Həmin yaş grupunda emocional
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

**THE EMOTIONAL TENSION OF EXAMINATION PROCESS EFFECTS OF EEG ON AMPELLI 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.

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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
BIİR AYDINLANMA DÜŞÜNÜRÜ OLARAK SİGMUND FREUD VE DİN

AS AN ENLIGHTENMENT THINKER SİGMUND FREUD AND RELIGION

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ÖZET


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.
THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE CHANGE IN THE SOCIAL POWER OF RELIGION: EXAMPLES OF INQUISITION AND WITCH HUNT

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ÖZET

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 Lumières. 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 development and future development after they leave the placement centers.

The paper used a qualitative methodology, namely participative observation and structured 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


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 proper 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.
REFLECTING ON THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC LEARNING/TEACHING CHALLENGES: PERSPECTIVES AND PROSPECTS FROM ALGERIA AND MALI

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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 UŞAQLARIN SOSİALLAŞMASI

FARKLI AİLE TİPLERİNDEKİ ÇOCUKLARIN SOSYALLEŞMESİ

SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN IN DIFFERENT FAMILY TYPES

Doç. Dr. Mütollim Rahimov

Bakı Avrasiya Universiteti, “Humanitar fənlər və regionşünaslıq” kafedrası

Xülasə


Qəydi edilir ki, təbii yaranmış sosialallaşma səfərsindən başqa hər bir ailə tərbiyə prosesində sənə mühit yaratmaqda böyükənən olunmuşun pozitiv təsirlər göstərərək, onda xəstə keyfiyyətlər formallaşdırmağa çalışır. Bu isə ailənin təbii statusuna uyğun gəlməyən, tamamı fərqli mahiyətlə uşaqın yetişdirməsinə göstərib çıxarır. Lakin belə haller çoxluqların icarəsində istisnalar kimi görsənir.

 Açar sözələr: sosialallaşma, cəmiyyət, ailə, uşaq, məktəb, valideyin.

Özet

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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 clichéd 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.
“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 gerekliğinin öne mi daha açık bir şekilde anlaşılmasıdır.

Gerçekten; Türkiye’de “Bütünleşik Kamu Mali Yönetim Bilişim Sistemi Oluşturulması” hedefinin yerine getirilmesi için tüm kamu kurum ve kuruluşlarda politika belgesi ve eylem planına riayet edilmiş gereken hassasiyetin gösterilmesi istenmiştir. Bu doğrultuda; kamu ihalelerin elektronik ortamda gerçekleştirilmesinin ve kamu ihale sözleşmelerinde akıllı sözleşme uygulamalarıyla sözleşme sürecindeki tüm iş ve işlemlerin takibinin, rasyonel bir mali yapı oluşturulması amacına hizmet edecek şekilde uygulamaları öne alınmıştır.

Buna göre, özellikle; kamu kaynaklarının etkin ve verimli kullanılması ile ihtiyaçların uygun şartlarda ve zamanında karşılanması gerekliliği, kamu mali yönetiminin süreç odaklı bütünleşik bir mali yapı içerisinde yürütüleceğini, performansa dayalı ihale ve sözleşmelerin yapılması, hukuki belirlilik ve mali disiplinin sağlanması, saydam bir ihale ve sözleşme sürecinin tesisinde ve kamu ihalelerinde sağlıklı bir istatistiksel veri tabanı oluşturulması açısından, kamu ihalelerinde elektronik araç ve sözleşme uygulamalarının hayata geçirilmesi, olmasa olmasa bir ihtiyaççılık gözlüğü önüne sermektedir.


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;
The pandemic period we already live in, significantly accelerated 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 performance-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 correlation 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 to 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 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 $\mathcal{H}$ be the collection of analytic functions of the form

$$f(z) = z - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n \quad (a_n \geq 0, \quad z \in \mathbb{D}).$$

For $k \geq 0, 0 \leq \gamma \leq 1, \text{ and } b \in \mathbb{C}\setminus\{0\}$, let us define $\mathcal{TU}(g, \gamma, b, k)$ as

$$\mathcal{TU}(g, \gamma, b, k) := \left\{ f \in \mathcal{H} : \Re \left( 1 + \frac{1}{b} \left( \Phi(z) - 1 \right) \right) > k \left| \frac{1}{b} (\Phi(z) - 1) \right| \right\},$$

where

$$\Phi(z) = \frac{z(f \ast g)'(z) + \gamma z^2 (f \ast g)''(z)}{(1-\gamma)(f \ast g)(z) + \gamma z (f \ast g)'(z)},$$

for some analytic function $g(z)$ and $f \ast g$ 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 INTEGRAL AND MULTI-POINT BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM OF NONLINEAR 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

\[
h(t, u(t)) = cD^\alpha(cD^\beta + \lambda)u(t)
\]

where \( cD^\alpha, cD^\beta \) are the Caputo fractional derivatives of orders \( m - 1 \leq \alpha \leq m, n - 1 \leq \beta \leq n, m, n \in \mathbb{N} \); 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:

\[
\begin{cases}
  h(t) = cD^{\alpha_1}(cD^{\alpha_2}(...(cD^{\alpha_n}(D^2 + \lambda^2))...))u(t), t \in [0,1] \\
  u(0) = 0 \\
  u(1) = bu(\eta) \\
  cD^{\alpha_n}(u''(0)) = 0 \\
  cD^{\alpha_{n-1}}(cD^{\alpha_n}(u''(0))) = 0 \\
  \vdots \\
  cD^{\alpha_3}(...((cD^{\alpha_n}(u''(0)))...))) = 0 \\
  cD^{\alpha_2}(cD^{\alpha_3}(...((cD^{\alpha_n}(u''(0)))...))) = 0
\end{cases}
\]

where \( 0 < \alpha_i \leq 1, i = \overline{1, n}, \lambda, b \in \mathbb{R}, b \neq \frac{\sin \lambda}{\sin \eta}, 0 < \eta < 1 \) 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 Malino 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 test
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.
In this paper we define the Cesaro 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 Classification (2010): 40A10, 40C10, 40E05, 40A05, 40G99, 26E50.

Keywords: Cesaro second order summability method, statistical convergence, Korovkin type theorem, rate of convergence, Voronovskaya type theorem.
EXISTENCE AND UNIQUENESS 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.
MATHEMATICS EDUCATION CREATING FEAR AND MISCONCEPTION

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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

\[
\begin{align*}
\dot{x} &= P(x, y) \\
\dot{y} &= Q(x, y)
\end{align*}
\]

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 \(a,b>0\).


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 differential equations around an isolated essential singularity point. By using conformal mapping we apply some results from the complex plane to a neighborhood 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 $D=\{z\in\mathbb{C} : |z|<1\}$ (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 $\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$ and suppose that $f(z)$ is meromorphic in $\mathbb{C} - \{z_0\}$, where $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$.

$$N_{z_0}(r,f) = - \int_0^r \frac{n(r,f) - n(\infty,f)}{t} dt - n(\infty,f) \log r,$$

where $n(t,f)$ counts the number of poles of $f(z)$ in the region $\{z\in\mathbb{C} : t\leq|z-z_0|\} \cup \{\infty\}$ 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 characteristic 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 $c \neq 0$ 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:

$r_0>0$, $\varepsilon>0$, $\gamma>1$, $\lambda>0$ are real constants.

$E_1^* \subset (0,r_0] \ \text{that has finite logarithmic measure} \int_0^{r_0} \frac{X_{E_1}}{t} \ dt < \infty.$

$E_2^* \subset [0,2\pi) \ \text{that has a linear measure zero} \int_0^{r_0} X_{E_2^*} \ dt = 0.$
Lamma: Let $f$ be a non constant meromorphic function in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z_0\}$ 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 oxidative 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

**Acknowledgements:** This work was supported by the Bulgarian Ministry of Education and Science (Grant D01-217/30.11.2018) under the National Research Program “Innovative Low-Toxic Bioactive Systems for Precision Medicine (BioActiveMed)” approved by DCM # 658/14.09.2018
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 GERMINATION 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.


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 olmadı 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 kullandığıımız 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 bağlandıda daha geniş çalışmalarla 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-arastırma ve endüstrisinin amacıdır. Transdermal ilaç verme yoluyla lokal ve sistemik terapotik etkilere ulaşılabilir. Transdermal ilaç verme sistemleri (TDDS), ilk geçiş hepatik metabolizması, enzimatik sindirim, asidik ortamlarda ilaç hidrolizi, gastrointestinal tahriş, ilaç dalgalanmaları, yan etkiler, terapotik 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 ömürli ilaçların sürekli olarak kontrollü salınım sağlar ve genellikle istenmeyen yan etkileri neden olan etkenleri ortadan kaldırır.


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 vapor. 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

**Acknowledgements:**

*This work was supported by the Bulgarian Ministry of Education and Science under the National Research Program E+: Low Carbon Energy for the Transport and Households, grant agreement D01-214/2018; Center of competence HITMOBIL - Technologies and Systems for Generation, Storage and Consumption of Clean Energy”, No BG05M20P001-1.002-0014*
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 artıran ve yakınmaları azaltan, doğumu kolaylaştırılan bir faktördür. Anne dostu hastane uygulamaları, ülkemizde 2011 yılından beri devam etmekle birlikte, 10 adım doğrultusunda konforu artırmaktadır.

Bu araştırmada; Anne dostu hastanedede kadınların doğum yapma ve ebelerin doğum yaptırma deneyimlerini Konfor Kuramına göre betimlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Bir anne dostu hastanenin doğumhanesinde doğum yaptran 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 çeşitlilik (triangülasyon) için; kadınlarla ve ebelerle görüşme, görüşme kayıtları yanında; doğum yapan kadınların anıları 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.


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 opinion were, 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 comforting interventions (f:841), Intervening 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, it 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 PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING, HPTLC FINGERPRINTING AND CLINICAL EXAMINE OF PANCHAVALKALA (A POLYHERBAL AYURVEDIC FORMULATION) FOR DIABETES 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 doshikarma. 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 (Thespiesa 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 prabhutamoortata 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 Panchavalakala 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 GLUCOCORTICOID 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 PARENTOGE 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 antioxidative-biochemical response of *Lemna minor* L. (*LML*) roots extract to Bleomycin-induced (BLM) toxicity in experimental murine model of pulmonary fibrosis 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 Bleomycin-induced chronic toxicity and after 16 days of BLM-administration the pulmonary fibrosis 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°C), 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 increase 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 chemoinduced oxidative damages.

**Keywords**: *Lemna minor* L., Bleomycin-induced toxicity, experimental pulmonary fibrosis.
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

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 НΕДОСТАΤКЕ 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 (CdCl₂) на фоне модели нехватки функционального состояния щитовидной железы.

Материалы и методы. Исследования проводились у самок белых крыс в 6 группах. 1-ая группа находилась в интактном состоянии (вводили физ. раствор), 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 мг 0,4%-ного 100 г CdCl₂ в течение 21 дня, 5-ой группе передан раствор живого веса 1 мг 0,4%-ного 100 г CdCl₂ в течение 21 дня после создания модели гипотериоза, 6-ая группа после применения раствора CdCl₂ в течение 21 дня была освобождена. Количество маркеров в крови определяли иммуноферментном методом.

Результаты исследования. В результате исследований было установлено, что нарушение механизма взаимодействия между гипоталамическими системами на фоне модели нехватки функционального состояния щитовидной железы стрессорные гормоны аденоцифаз-надпочечной железы, тиреоидный статус аденоцифаз-щитовидной железы и активность гормонов системы аденоцифаз-половой железы, будучи разно направленными, подвержены резким изменениям. Наряду с этим, никаких признаков нормализации в изменениях, происходящих 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-сintéзирующей функции аденоцифаза в ходе модели гипотиреоза выделение гормонов в крови меняются в разных направлениях.

Таким образом, применение CdCl₂ на фоне модели нехватки функционального состояния щитовидной железы приводит к более глубоким патологиям в гормонально-медиаторном статусе организма. Поэтому в направлении коррекции центрального регуляционного механизма патологии целесообразно провести исследования. С другой

Abstract Book 504
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.
CHARACTERISTICS, CLASSIFICATION AND POSSIBLE CAUSES OF FAILURE IN ENDODONTIC TREATMENT OF C-SHAPED ROOT CANALS

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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 NUMUNELEŔİN MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF BENTONITE AND QUARTZ SAND SUBSTITUTED PORTLAND CEMENT BASED SAMPLES

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ABSTRACT

Portland Cement based concrete is common in the construction industry. In Portland Cement production, harmful gases such as SO₂, NO₂, CO₂ 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 CO₂ 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 °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
THE EFFECTS OF RECYCLED POLYPROPYLENE ADDITIVE COPOLYMER ON THE PROCESSABILITY CHARACTERISTICS OF PURE BITUMEN

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ÖZET
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 sıcaklıklarda viskozite değerleri de katkı artışına bağlı olarak yükselmiştir. Ayrıca, bağlayıcıların karıştırma ve sıkıştırma sıcaklıklarında saf bitüme göre artış meydana gelmiştir. Bu sonuçlara göre, kopolimer katkı ile bağlayıcıların kıvamlarında sertleşme meydana geldiği ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer katkıları sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü ve sıcaklık hassasiyetlerinin düşüşü, bu sebeple kopolimer CONTRIBUTORS

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
PERSPEKTİFE 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 sürecinde sayısız kırılma noktası barındırmaktadır. Gelişim süreci içerisinde çok sayıda sanat disipliniyle etkileşim içine girmesine rağmen en köklü ve etkili ilişkisini fotoğraf sanatı ve fotoğraf görüntüleme yöntemleriyle yaşamaktadır.

Fotoğrafın icadi 19. yüzyılın başlarına dayanmasına karşın, fotoğraf bakış açısının resim sahneye olan etkisi camera obscura (karanlık oda) ve pinhole (iğne deliği) görüntülerin sınırlarını belirlemekteydi. Özellikle resim sanatı söz konusu olduğunda resim sahne algılanan evren doğrudan ortaya çıkacak olan eseri etkilesmesine rağmen fotoğraf tekniklerinin sağladığı imkanlar sayesinde farklı bir bakış açısına dek erişmek mümkün olmaktadır.

Bununla birlikte, özellikle resim sanatı söz konusu olduğunda, resim sahnesi insan algısı doğrultusunda belirli bir kural dizini çerçevesinde oluşturulmuştur. Resimde perspektifin kullanılması bu sebeple 15. Yüzyılda ortaya çıkmış ve günümüzde de geçerliliğini sürdürmektedir.


Dört veya daha üzeri kaçaş noktasına sahip perspektif alanı ile çizilen resimler ya da oluşturulan illüstrasyonlar insan algına en yakın algıları oluşturmaktadır. Dört ve üzeri kaçaş noktalarının kullanılmaları ayrıca insan gözünün görmesi konusunda imkansız denilebilecek alanların oluşturulmasını da sağlamaktadır.

Dört ve üzerinde kaçış noktasına sahip perspektif çalışmaları insan gözüne yakın algılar oluştururak ve bu durum balık gözüne benzetilebilir. Çünkü alınan dördüncü noka ile birlikte doğrusal olan perspektif çizgileri eğrileşmekte ve bu da daha fazla alanın görülmesini sağlamakta ve nesnelerin şişikleşmesini sağlamaktadır. Bu açıdan dört noktalı perspektif ile çizilen nesne dört farklı yönüne de görülcüyor ve nesnelerin şişikleşmesini sağlamaktadır. Ancak günümüzde dört ve üzerinde kaçış noktasına sahip perspektif kullanmanın önemi sanat dünyasına aktarılmaya çalışılırken önemi ile birlikte kullanım şekillerinden bahsedilecektir.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Perspektif, Dört Kaçış Noktalı Perspektif, Algı

**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.

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

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 altında yatan mekanizmalarında benzerlikleri olduğu göz önüne alındığında, genomik verilerdeki önemli korelasyona ek olarak, genomik verilerin bu yönlerini dikkate alabilen makine öğrenme yöntemlerine ihtiyaç vardır. Ayrıca, moleküler yollarla 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 çözüm için güçlü bir tekniktir. Yüksek verimli teknoloji sürekli artan biyolojik veriler ürettiğinden, makine öğreniminin biyoinformatik alanında önemli potansiyele sahip olacağına inanılmaktadır. 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 DEĞERLENDİRİMESİ

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
Turkiye’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 sebep olmaktadır. Ortaya çıkan sel olayı sonucunda can ve mal kaybı yaşanabilirken, bu afetin ortaya çıktığı psikolojik etkinin ortadan kaldırılması için uzun yıllar geçmesi gerekmektedir. Bu olumsuz etkilerin ortadan kaldırılması için bu tür afetlerin görülmesinden önce afet tehlike alanlarının ortaya çıkarılması dair çalısmalarla ihtiyac bulunmaktadır. Böylelikle afet tehlikesin etkileyebileceğini alanlar belirlenir afet zarar azaltma çalısmalarının yapılabilir olması kolaylaşabilecektir.


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 Findikli 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 hazardous areas 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 VELOCITIES BEHAVIOR IN 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 be caused 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/C0) and less than or equal to 1.

Keywords: Low-Permeability Soil; Darcian Velocities; Relative Concentration
ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN OCCURRING 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 
ISİL 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 tipli sobalarda
pelet yakıtı kullanımı ısıl performans ve emisyonlar açısından deneysel olarak incelenmiştir.
Piyasada satış mevcut olan kovalı tip sobalarda pelet kullanımının TS 4900 EN 13248
standarında göre deneyleri yapılan isıl performansları incelenmiştir. Pelet, ithal kömür ve
pelet-ithal kömür karışımının yakılması sonucu edele 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 çevrede zararlı
kirləticilər gazının aitmasına 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 çıkma verimin düşmesine neden olmaktadır. Pelet yakıtların uçucu
madde miktarının yüksek olması nedeniyle baca gazı sıcaklığı ve CO emisyon değerleri yüksek
çıkarmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pelet, İsil 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.
ÖZET


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 occurred 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 of 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


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 Performance Index, 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

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hibrit Mobil Kara Robotları, Mekanik Tasarım; Birleşik Tekerlek Bacaklı Robot; Dönör 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.
IN TERMS OF CRITICAL THINKING SKILL TEXTS IN TURKISH COURSE BOOKS

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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 techniques.
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
FIXING MOTHER TONGUE BASED EDUCATION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION: INSIGHTS FROM INDIA

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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 tongue 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 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 araştırmalara 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 açıdan beyin temelli yaklaşma göre öğrenme eyleminin doğası gerektiğine 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 kullanılanırken beyin temelli yaklaşım açısından nelerde dikkat edilmesi gerektiğini ortaya koymaktır.

Bu çalışma iki ana bölümden oluşmaktadır. İlk bölümde son zamanlarda yapılan beyin görüntüleme çalışmaları ışığında dilin ve dil bilgisinin beynindeki konumuna değinilmiş, beyin temelli öğrenme yaklaşımı ilkeleri hakkında bilgi verilmiş ve dil bilgisi öğretiminin neden beyin temelli yaklaşımıyla yapılması gerektiğini ortaya koymaktır. Bu çalışmanın ikinci bölümünde dil bilgisi öğretiminde beyin temelli öğretim stratejileri kullanılırken nelerde dikkat edilmesi gerektiğini 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 geliştirme konusundan 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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ABSTRACT

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 express 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 PRIVATE 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

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

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 AДYALARININ GÖZÜNDEN UYGULAMA ÖĞRETMENLERİ

PRACTICE TEACHERS THROUGH THE EYES OF PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS

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ÖZET

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 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

Anahtar Kelimeler: 21.yy öğrenme becerileri, fen bilgisi öğretmen adayları, öğretmen 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 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 ERB₆ and CE DOPED ERB₆ 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, enthalpy 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.
ÖZET


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


Bu çalışmada; optik iletişimde birden çok farklı ışık dalga boyunu kullanarak aynı ortam üzerinden veri gönderimini sağlayan bir fiber optik iletişim teknoloji olan dalgaboyu bölmele الثقافي (WDM)’nin temel özelliklerini gösterip, RZ ve NRZ modülasyon formatları yönünden iletim kalitesi kıyaslanmıştır. Bu çalışmada 40 Gb/s için 16 kanal ve dalgaboyu bölmele الثقافي (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

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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 COMPRESSION 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, digital 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
TIME, AMPLITUDE SPECTRUM AND PHASE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS OF EPILEPTIC EEG SIGNALS

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ÖZET
Beyin, elektriksel aktiviteleriyle vücudun mesaj gönderen bir organdır. Beyinde elektriksel aktive her daim devam etmektedir. Bu aktivedeki 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'i etkiliyor.

Beyinin normal elektriksel faaliyeti başta epilepsi(sara hastalığı) olmak üzere pek çok durumda bozulur. EEG'yi oluşturan beyin dalgalarının değerlendirilmesi ile bu bozukluğun yerini ve şekli hakkında bilgi edinilir. Bilgisayarlı tomografi (BT) ve manyetik rezonans görüntüleme (MR) gibi EEG'e göre daha sonradan geliştirilmiş olan inceleme yöntemleri, EEG'ye göre daha sonradan geliştirilmiş olan inceleme yöntemleri beyin elektriksel faaliyeti konusunda bilgi vermezler. Özellikle epilepsi hastalığının teşhisinde ve tiplerin belirlenmesinde tedaviye karar verdirecek olan inceleme yöntemi EEG'dir. Elektroencefalograftri (EEG) beyinin 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 tanı almış hastaların sınıflanması, uygun tedavi seçimi ve prognozun belirlenmesinde ve hastalığın seyrinin takipinde kullanılan en değerli inceleme yöntemidir.

Bu çalışmada önce normal bireyden alınan gözü açık ve kapalı EEG sinyalleri daha sonra Epilepsi hastası bireyden alınan epileptik bölge dışı, epileptik bölge ve epilepsi anındaki EEG verileri analize tabi tutulmuştur. Bu beş sinyalin zaman genlik, genlik spektrumu ve faz spektrumları elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen bu sinyallerin birbirlerine göre farklılıklar değerlendirilerek epileptik sinyallerin özelliklerinin bir kısmına ulaşılmıştır.

Epileptik bir beyin EEG'dir. Bu biriyonun büyük periyotlu bir işaret olmak üzere nöbet esnasında genliklerin oldukça yüksek olduğu gözlenmiştir. 

Epileptik EEG genlik spektrumu daha küçük band genişlendiginden, nöbet esnasında band genişliği büyük nöbet esnasında ekst faz derecesindeki büyük düşüşdür.

Anahtat 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\textsubscript{3}/BA\textsubscript{0.7}Y\textsubscript{30}TiO\textsubscript{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\textsubscript{1-x}Sr\textsubscript{x}TiO\textsubscript{3}. The dielectric properties of BaTiO\textsubscript{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\textsubscript{3}/SrTiO\textsubscript{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\textsubscript{3}/Ba\textsubscript{0.7}Y\textsubscript{30}TiO\textsubscript{3} (ST/BYT) ceramic nanocomposites 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°C) 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 (e.g. 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

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
ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışma yüzme müsabakası öncesi yapılan ısınmanın sonrasında beklemesi 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 girdikleri sporcular çalıştırıcılardan hazırlanan kara ısınması ve su içi ısınması carta습니까 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 testi tabi tutulmuştur. Ölçümler Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi Olimpik yüzme havuzunda gerçekleştirilmiştir. Verilerin istatistiksel analizinde Friedman testi ve Wilcoxon işaret sıra sayıları testi sırayla kullanılanmıştır.

Bulgular: Sporcuların ısınma sonrası 10dk, 20dk, 30dk ve 40dk beklemesi sürenin 50m yüzme performansı üzerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düzeyde etkisi olmadığını (p>0,05), ancak 400m yüzme dereceleri incelendiğinde dinlenme sürenin yüzme performansını istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düzeyde etkilediği tespit edilmiştir (p<0,05). Sporcuların ısınma sonrası beklemesi süresine göre, 50m yüzme sonrası Kalp Atım Hızı (KAH) değerleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık olduğu (p>0,05) fakat 400m yüzme sonrası KAH değerlerini etkilediği tespit edilmiştir (p<0,05).

Sonuç: ısınma sonrası beklemesi süresi 50m yüzme performansını etkilememektedir. Ancak ısınma sonrası beklemesi süresi 40dk’ya çıkardığında; 400m yüzme performansı artmaktadır. Bununla bağlı olarak 40dk beklemesi sonrası daha yüksek performans sergilendikleri, 400m yüzme sonrası KAH’ın da daha yüksek çıkmamasına neden olmuştur. Sonuç olarak, ısınma sonrası beklemesi süresi, 50m’ye kadar olan kısa mesafe yüzme performansını etkilemez. Ancak yüzme mesafesini uzadıguna beklemesi süresinin de artması performansı iyileşme sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yüzme, ısınma, 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 Mayis 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
ÖZET


Anahtar Kelimeler: Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Öğretmen, 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 manpower 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 undertaken 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 BAĞLIKLİKLERİNIN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

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 Mayis 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
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 FAKÜLTESİNE 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

Takım ve ferdi spor durumuna göre fiziksel aktivitelere güdüleyen nedenler alt ölçek ve toplam ölçek puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark bulunmamıştır (p>0,05). Cinsiyete göre antropometrik özellikler incelediğinde ise; yaş, boy ve vücut ağırlığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmada alt boyutlardan ilgi boyutunun ortalama kadınlarda 40,09 ve erkeklerde 38,95 iken, yetenek boyutunun ortalama kadınlarda 39,51 ve erkeklerde 40,97, görünüm boyutunun ortalama kadınlarda 31,12 ve erkeklerde 32,36 ve sosyal boyutunun ortalama kadınlarda 23,90 ve erkeklerde 24,76 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Toplam ölçek puan ortalama ise kadınlarda 165,18 ve erkeklerde 166,36 olarak bulunmuştur. Kadın üniversite öğrencilerinin bedensel aktivitelere erkeklerde 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
THE PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES ABOUT THE "INTERACTIVE BOARD" CONCEPT: METAPHORE ANALYSIS STUDY

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ÖZET


Adayların etkileşimli tahta kavramıyla ilgili çeşitli metaforlar geliştikleri 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
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
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Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti, insan və heyvan fiziolojiyası kafedrası, Baki

**Xülasə**


Bu işinə asas məqsədlə eksperimental yaradılmış şərtli açıq modellərinin periferik qan komponentların və qanın leykositot formulanın təsirinini araşdırmaqdır.


Beləlikdə, 3 sutqa qida qabaqbulunun dayandırılması periferik qanda nėtrofillərin, limfositlərin və eozinofillərin mütləq qiymətini dərüst olaraq kəskin azalır. Bütün bununla yanaşı orqanizmin leykositot formuları də kəskin dayışır. Limfokroma heyvanın yaşlandırılması, qidalanmasından və s. faktorlardan asılı olaraq dayışır. Eləcə də 3 sutqa qida qabaqbulunun dayandırılması periferik qanda hemoglobinin və eritositlərin miqdəri də azalır.

**Açar sözər:** qan komponentləri, limfositot formuları, aclıq

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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.

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.
ОБЩИЕ ГАПЛОТИПЫ МТДНК У СВИНЕЙ РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ПОРД

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 D-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 Нар-10; 22 - Нар-7; 12 – Нар-1 и 11 – другим гаплотипам (Нар-2 – 3; Нар -3 – 0; Нар-4 – 1; Нар-5 – 3; Нар-6 – 0; Нар-8 – 4; Нар-9 - 0). В нашей выборке Нар-10 имел наибольшую частоту у свиней КБ. Согласно базе NCBI Нар-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). Нар-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 Нар-1. По данным NCBI идентичные гаплотипы были определены у свиней породы ландрас, дюрок, и также свиней коммерческих пород, разводимых в Австралии и Японии. Помимо этого, гаплотип Нар-1 был задокументирован у иберийских свиней в Испании и европейского дикого кабана во Франции. В наших исследованиях только две свиньи породы ландрас имели гаплотип Нар-7, однако результаты поиска в базе NCBI показали 22 свиньи с идентичными гаплотипами. Большинство из них относились к породам ландрас и дюрок.

Исследования проведены в рамках выполнения задания Министерства науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации ГЗ №AAAA-A18-118021590138-1.

Ключевые слова: свиньи, мтДНК, гаплотипы.
THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT HOUSING SYSTEMS ON SOME BONE MECHANICAL AND MATERIAL PROPERTIES IN LAYING HENS

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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 NIŞ MODELLİMLE 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


Anahtar Kelimeler: Lacerta pamphylica, Niş modellene, 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

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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 km²). 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°C 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 identification 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 olduklarını alanlarda önemli bir tamamlayıcı, destekleyici veya alternatif aktör haline gelmişlerdir. Tüzel kişiliğe sahip olan STK’lar, gönlüllük, kâr amacı gütmeme, bağılilik ve altruizm gibi farklı ilkeler ile faaliyet gösterirler. Farklı alan ve bölgede alternatif veya tamamlayıcı toplumsal ürün ve hizmet sunan STK’ların ne derece başarılı oldukları birçok araştırmanın ilgi konusu olmuştur. Çünkü, STK’ların kurumsal performanslarındaki farklılıklar, kaynaklarının, sürdürülebilirliği, verimliliği ve erişilebilirliği konusunda üstesinden gelmeleri, kurumsal performansın artırılabilmesi için STK’ların kurumsal kapasitelerinin geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu da genelde, finansal kaynaklar, fiziki ve teknolojik altyapı gibi kurumsal kapasitelerin önemli bileşenlerinden olan insan kaynaklarının kurumsal performansı üzerindeki özgün etkisi araştırılmaktadır. Bu amaçla Türkiye’nin 81 ilinden gençlik, spor ve eğitim alanlarında faaliyet gösteren gençilik STK’ları arasından rastgele seçilen 975 gençlik STK’ları temsilcilerine (başkan, yönetici, gençlik sorumlusu, gönüllü lider vb.) uygulanan yarı yapılandırılmış ayrıntılı bir anket araştırması yapılarak birincil düzeyde veriler toplanmıştır. Tarama araştırmasından elde edilen verilere dayanılarak, insan kaynaklarının kurumsal performansı etkisi belirlenerek, OLS regresyonu yöntemlerini kullanarak test edilmiş ve açıklanmıştır. Araştırma bulgularını doğrultusuzda; STK yöneticilerine, araştırmacılarına, kamu politikaları belirleyenlere ve uygulamalara, 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 SIYASET BİLİMİ VE KAMU YÖNETİMİ MAKALELERİNİN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ARTICLES IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

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 ORGANIZATION CİTİZENSHIP BEHAVİOUR İN INSTİTUTİONS OF HİGHER LEARNİNG İN İNDİA

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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
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARTICIPATION-30 ISLAMIC STOCK MARKET AND FINANCIAL SERVICES CONFIDENCE INDEX: AN ANALYSIS ON TURKEY

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ÖZET


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-CENTRING CREATİVE FESTİVAL PLAY PERFORMANCE AS A SURE MEANS OF SOCIAL COHESİON, SUSTAINABİLİTY 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 from the Indian and Chinese cultural revolutionary experience.

Key words; Re-centring cultural performance, creative power, and sustainability
MEDİATİNG EFFECT OF SOCİAL MEDIA ON THE RELATİONSHİP BETWEEN ADVERTİSİNG, ONLİNE PAYMENT, RELİABİLİTY, PERCEİVED USEFULNESS ON ONLİNE SHOPİNG 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 MEASUREMENTS 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
ENHANCING AN INFLUENCING EXPERIENCE FOR STUDENTS OF AGRICULTURE IN NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES; 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 PROMOTING RHIZOBACTERIA(PGPR): AN AGRICULTURE EVOLUTION

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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, phytostimulators, 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 ürünlere kullanan tüketicilerin organik ürün tercihleri etkileyen faktörlerin neler olduğu bir literatür taraması ile ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır. Çalışmanın bilimsel yönünün oluşturulmasında, yazılı basında ausgegeben makale, bildiri ve tez çalışmalardan yararlanılmıştır. Bu çalışma sonucunda organik ürünlerin tüketimi tercihleri 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
ÖZET

Artan dünya nüfusu, yoğun çevre kirliliği, doğal kaynakların hızla tükenmesi ve gelecek için duylan endişe organik tarıma olan ilgiyi artırmıştır. Gelişen teknoloji ve bilgiye kolay ulaşabilme imkanı 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 kuresel boyutta organik tarıma artan bir ivme kazandırmıştır.


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, Population
GENETİC VARIABİLİTY, ASSOCIATİON AND DİVERSİTY STUDY AMONG THE
SUNFLOWER GENOTYPES AT SEEDLİNG STAGE BASED ON DIFFERENT
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 BAHRARININ BAŞLANMASINDA DİNİ HƏRƏKATLARIN ROLU

THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN THE BEGINNING OF THE ARAB SPRING

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XÜLASƏ

Baharı dövründə bütün müxalifət qruplarını hakim diktaturalara qarşı bir araya gətirən "plüralizm", "demokratiya" və "azadlıq" amillərinin bölgədəki problemləri mütəqəhər həll ədəyəyi aydın olmada, sonraq dövrə "pan-ərəbəzizm", "islam" və "demokratiya" anlayışlarının vəzgeçilməz olacağımı açıqladı.

Açar səzər: Ərəb baharı, Yaxın şərq, İslam, Müşəlman 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


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-m CƏNUBY ASİYADA NÜVƏ SIYASƏTİ- C.BUŞ, B.OBAMANIN 
VƏ D.TRAMP ADMINISTRASIYALARININ FƏRQLİ YANAŞMALARI

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XÜLASƏ


Açar sözler: Amerika Birleşmiş Ştatları, Corc Buş, Barak Obama, Donalt Tramp, nüvə siyasəti, Cənubi Asiya.

XXI YÜZYILDA GÜNEY ASYA'DA ABD NÜKLEER POLITİKASI - BUSH, OBAMA 
VE D. TRAMP İDARELERİNİN FARKLI YAKLAŞIMLARI

ÖZET


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 yayılmasını önlenmesi konusu ABD'yi ilgilendirmeye devam ediyor.


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 contains 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.


Çatışmanın sona erdirilmesi için teorik çerçevede çözüm aranırken, NeoLiberal teorinin oluşturduğu araçlar nedeniyle, çözümü daha yakın olduğunu söylenebilir. Bu çözüm, nihai olarak sorunların çözümü değil, bölgesel fiziki çatışmaya ara verildiği anlamladır.

Bu koşullarda, bölgede taraflar açısından etkin bir varlık olan Rusya Federasyonu ile bölge-diş 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 amaçına ulaşılması için, teorik ve pratik çalışmalarla 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 CUMHURIYYƏTINİN PARLAMENTAR SİSTEMDƏKİ PROBLEMLƏRİ**

**Nazım BAYRAMLI**
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**Xülasə**


**Açar sözlər:** Türkiye cümhuriyyəti, konstitusiya, hükumat sistemləri, parlament sistemi, prezidentlik sistemi.

**PROBLEMS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM OF TURKISH REPUBLIC**

Problems of the parliamentary systems in Turkey, as an actual question, is observed in political circles. The systems of governance are interested in organization and internal structure of state power. The problems of governmental systems are not in a direct relationship with democracy. However, the democracy implies what political power is based on the human and property rights, the governmental systems are associated with organizational form and internal structural governmental power. Important moment in the governmental systems is the
distribution of power between state organs and the position of these organs is another. For 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.

PROBLEMS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC 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 (İDPs) 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


Anahtar Kelimeler: Yenilenebilir Enerji Kaynakları, Fosil Yakıtlar, Diş 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 sources. It is impossible to imagine economic growth 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 sources. It is impossible to imagine economic growth 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 sources.
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-SƏNAYE KOMPLEKS MÜƏSSİSƏLƏRİNİN İQTİSADI İNKİŞAFINDA İNNOVASIYA POTENSİALI AMİLİ

INNOVATIVE POTENTIAL FACTOR IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX ENTERPRISES

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XÜLASƏ

Dünya iqtisadiyyatının indiki sürətli inkişafi milli iqtisadiyyatların inkişafi üçün də yeni şərtlər müəyyənədərdir. Bu, ilk növbədə, iqtisadiyyatın şaxələnməsi prosesini müasir təşkil etmək və innovasiyalı, biliyə əsaslanan iqtisadiyyatın formaləşməsi tələb edir. İnnovasiyalı iqtisadiyyatda ölkənin milli təhlükəsizlik konsepsiyasının əsərinə təşkil edən ərzaq təhlükəsizliyinin təmin edilməsi, insanların sosial rifahının daha da yaxşılaşdırılması prioritet məsələlərdəndir. Bu məqalədə dayanıqlı və etibarlı ərzaq təminatın təşkil edilməsinin müəyyən olunması və innovasiya potensialının rol oynadığı, aqrar-sənaye kompleksinin(ASK) inkişafında yaxşılar və etibarlı ərzaq təminatının olunmasına təşəbbüsənən, aqrar-sənaye kompleksi,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
ÖZET

Anahtar Kelimeler: Koronavirüs Kaygısı, Çalışanlar, İş Hayatı, Covid-19

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

Türkiye’de Para Arzı ile Enflasyon Arasındaki İlişki

Özet

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 неиндоевропейских 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 палеоисследования 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 территорию 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-mа (пословителей некоего мудреца Таға).

В 1980 году нами была разработана фонозвоционационная 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 xiş cis ～ азербайдж. gānc 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 этрускоологическом коллоквиуме в ГМИИ им. А.С. Пушкина в Москве в 1990 году.


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 неиндоевропейских 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)
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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 xiş 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 INCONSISTENCIES OF DIGITAL SERVICE TAX WITH DIGITALIZATION

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ÖZET


Abstract

Anahtar Sözcüklri: 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 increased 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 information. Nevertheless, individuals earning minimum wage are deprived of such opportunity 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 FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: THE CASE STUDY OF LIBYA

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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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Hüləsa

Təcrübə göstərir ki, qohum olmayan, müxtəlif sistemi dillərin frazeoloji vahidləri bir sıra fərqli xüsusiyyətlərə malikdir. İngilis dilinin frazeoloji fondunun əsas görtürərək, həmin fondun Azərbaycan və rus dillərinə çevrilməsi yollarını və üsullarını təhlil etmişik. Belə ki, ingilis dilində ëlə frazeoloji vahidlər var ki, onlar özərinin ekstralingvistik təqdimi baxımından, yəni tarixi reallıqları və anlayışları nəzərə alınmadan tərcümə olunur. Belə hallarda Azərbaycan və rus dillərinə təsviri tərcümə yolu ilə təsvir edilir. Frazeologizmlərin kalka edilməsi tərcümə olunan dilən dəqiq qarşılığı olan frazeologizmlərin verilməsi üsullarından biridir.


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 expressiveness).

**Keywords:** phraseological unit, equivalent translation, adequate translation, calque translation, context
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 ÖĞRETMİNLİDE 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

Yabancı dil öğretiminde kültürel öğeleri dil kullanıcına doğrudan ve olduğu gibi aktarmaya olanak sunan en uygun araçlar, dilin iletişimsel yönünü geliştirmek amacı taşıyan otantik dokümanlardır. Yabancı dil öğretiminde otantik doküman kullanımını öğrencilerin dilbilgisi ve sözcük kullanımını aracılığıyla geliştirdikleri dil düzeylerinin yanı sıra, gerçek hayataki 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 kültürelarasi iletişim açısından katkısını belirlemek amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yabancı Dil Öğretimi, Kültürelarasi 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 disparaîtront dans un futur imminent. Cette disparition sera entraînée par la troncation (on élimine 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 propositional truncation. These empirical facts are frequently observed in oral communication that utterers seem to forget the truncated proposition. Then, they willingly pronounce 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 propositions 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 independent 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


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.
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 göçebilir, siyasi ve coğrafi nedenlerin etkisiyle başta Asya, Avrupa ve Afrika kütümlerinde kadar yayılmışlar ve bu geniş sahalarda çeşitli dönem ve isimlerde hem hükümralıklar kurmuşlar hem de Hindistan, Mısır ve Suriye gibi yerlerde Türk hükümralıklarının 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 olmuştur.


Anahtar Kelimeler: Kıpçaklar, Kıpçak Türkçesi, Karadeniz Ağzıları, Samsun Ağzı

ABSTRACT
Kıpchaks, 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 Kıpchaks, 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 Kıpchaks. The Kıpchaks, which spread over such a wide area, also had a special importance in terms of the Turkish language. Kıpchak, 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
XÜLASƏ


Zamanın leksik-semantik və morfoloji strukturası ifadə vasitələrinin öyrənilməsi cümlənin sintaktik strukturunun söz qatında zaman ifadə edən vahidlərin konseptual ətəkləşən formalasdırılır. Lakin cümlənin ümumi zaman münəsibətləri bir çox hallarda təmənilə yeni məzmunu meydana çıxır. Çünki ümumi grammatik sistemə dildə sonsuz sayda cümlə qurmaq mümkündür. Eyni cümlə də çoxməna xüsusiyyət malik ola bilir.


Anahtardlı 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 ŞAIRLERİNDEN CELÂLZÂDE SÂLIH ÇELEBİ’NİN MÜNŞEÂTİ

THE MUNSHEAT OF CELÂLZÂDE SALİH ÇELEBİ ONE OF THE 16th CENTURY POETS

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ÖZET

Anahtar Kelimeler: 16. Century, Celalzâde Salih, 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 MÉTAPHYSIQUE DE LA SUBJECTIVITÉ. UNE LECTURE DE « MÉDIATIONS CARTÉSIENNES » 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
Calcereous 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 calcereous 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 calcereous rangeland on soil microbes, enzymes, fertility and quality; on botanical composition, herbage yield, nutritive value with different forage plants.

Keywords: Calcereous rangelands, habitat, management, amelioration, applications
TEF (Eragrostis tef [Zucc.] Trotter) BİTKİSİNDE FARKLI SİRA 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 belirleme amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışma, Bingöl Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Araştırma ve Uygulama arazisinde 2019 yılında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Deneme tesadüf bloklar deneme desenine göre farklı sıra aralığı (10, 20, 30, 40 ve 50 cm) mesafeler olmak üzere 4 tekrarlı olarak kurulmuştur. Araştırmaya 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 mesafesinin uygun olduğunu söylenebilir. Kontrollü koşullarda, bir ön çalışma niteliğinde yürütülen bu çalışmada elde ettğimiz 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]
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ÖZET


Yaptığımız çalışmada Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü Arşivi’nde bulunan 1420, 1505 ve 1994 envanter numaralı el yazması vakfiyeler tanıtılarak; kitap sanatları (hat, tezhip, cilt) bakımından incelenmiş, ayrıca motif, desen ve üslup özellikleri bakımından ele alınmıştır.


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 role 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