



6th INTERNATIONAL
ANATOLIAN
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
CONGRESS



ABSTRACT BOOK

EDITORS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Göktuğ KAYA
Prof. Dr. Savaş ÇEVİK

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NOVEMBER 08-10, 2024
Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye

6. International Anatolian Scientific Research Congress

November 08-10, 2024 / Konya, Türkiye

Abstract Book

" Bu kongre Selçuk Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinatörlüğü tarafından 24702008 numaralı proje ile desteklenmiştir."

EDITORS:

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa
Göktug KAYA**

Prof. Dr. Savas ÇEVİK

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CONGRESS ID

CONGRESS TITLE

6. INTERNATIONAL ANATOLIAN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

DATE and PLACE

NOVEMBER 08-10, 2024 / KONYA, TÜRKİYE

PARTICIPATION

Keynote & Invited

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Number Of Rejected Papers- 45

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Total number of (accepted) Papers from Türkiye- 170

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6th INTERNATIONAL
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NOVEMBER 08-10, 2024
Selçuk University, Konya, Türkiye

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Örnek: Salon-1, Emsal ŞAHİN**

Participant countries: Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Algeria, India, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan, Iran, Bulgaria, Indonesia, Uzbekistan, Romania, Nigeria, Tunisia, Canada, Hungary, Republic of South Africa, Macedonia, Serbia, Philippine, Ukraine, Oman

Opening Ceremony

Date: 08.11.2024

Time: 10⁰⁰-10⁴⁵

Moderator:

Selçuk University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Göktuğ KAYA

Chief Tax Inspector of the Ministry of Treasury and Finance / IKSAD High Commission Member
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President of the IKSAD Institute
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Prof. Dr. Hüseyin YILMAZ

Rector of the Selçuk University
HONORARY BOARD

Panel Session

Date: 08.11.2024

Time: 11⁰⁰-12⁰⁰

Moderator: Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK

Selçuk University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences

Prof. Dr. Catur SUGIYANTO

Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Gadjah Mada UGM

Prof. Nadia Ben Amer

Direct Consultant of Scientific Research Authority in Libya

Dr. Arika Artiningsih

Managing Editor Journal of Indonesian Economy and Business, Faculty of Economics and Business, Gadjah Mada University

Lunch Break

Time: 12⁰⁰-13²⁰

FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATIONS / 08.11.2024



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 13³⁰ : 15³⁰



HALL-3, SESSION-1



Selçuk University, Faculty of Economics and
Administrative Sciences

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Zeynep KARAÇOR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Serdar ARSLAN	KTO Karatay University(Türkiye)	THE POOR AND THE POOR IN ISLAMIC ECONOMICS
Serdar ARSLAN	KTO Karatay University(Türkiye)	TAKAFUL: THE ADVANTAGE OF ISLAMIC INSURANCE OVER TRADITIONAL INSURANCE
Eldiyar NURLANBEK UULU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suna AKTEN ÇÜRÜK	Necmettin Erbakan University(Türkiye)	THE ROLE OF SHARIAH SUPERVISORY BOARD IN ISLAMIC FINANCE
Ayah Hamed Mohamed Obadi Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suna AKTEN ÇÜRÜK	Necmettin Erbakan University(Türkiye)	FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY (FINTECH) AND ITS IMPACT ON ISLAMIC FINANCE SECTOR
Prof. Dr. Zeynep KARAÇOR Prof. Dr. Burcu GÜVENEK Saim Mert KALIN	Selçuk University(Türkiye)	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEEKEEPING IN TURKEY'S ECONOMY: KONYA EXAMPLE
Prof. Dr. Zeynep KARAÇOR Prof. Dr. Burcu GÜVENEK Saim Mert KALIN	Selçuk University(Türkiye)	OIL IMPORT AND DEPENDENCY IN TURKIYE'S ENERGY SECTOR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kasım TATLILIOĞLU	Bingol University(Türkiye)	PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT: A CONCEPTUAL PERSPECTIVE

FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATIONS / 08.11.2024



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 13³⁰ : 15³⁰



HALL-4, SESSION-1



Selçuk University, Faculty of Economics and
Administrative Sciences

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Şaban Can ŞENAY

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Gül GÜZEL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali BATTAL	Ministry of National Education(Türkiye) Selçuk University(Türkiye)	AN EXAMINATION OF THE FLIPPED CLASSROOM MODEL IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION
Beyhan BOZKURT YOĞURT	KTO Karatay University(Türkiye)	SOCIAL MEDIA AND PRESENTATION OF THE SELF EVERYDAY LIFE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Şaban Can ŞENAY	Selcuk University(Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS MATHEMATICS ACCORDING TO VARIOUS VARIABLES
Eser AÇIKBAŞ Devlet ALAKOÇ	Isparta Lokman Hekim Vocational and Technical Anatolian High School(Türkiye) Selcuk University(Türkiye)	EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADOLESCENTS' PEER RELATIONSHIPS AND THEIR COPING STRATEGIES FOR BULLYING
Şevval AKCA	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University(Türkiye)	EXAMINING THE NECESSITY OF SCHOOL SOCIAL SERVICE FROM THE TEACHER'S PERSPECTIVE
Assist. Prof. Bayram Sönmez ÜNÜVAR Nazlı Nur GÜNTER Nazan BAYRAKÇI Gülpınar BİLECEN Aydm YÜKSEK	KTO Karatay University(Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF EXERCISE VIDEOS FOR CHILDREN ON YOUTUBE: METHODOLOGICAL STUDY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esra KIZILOĞLU Berfin KESER	Health Sciences University(Türkiye) Selçuk University(Türkiye)	THE IMPACT OF EMPLOYEES' PERCEPTION OF THRIVING AT WORK ON TASK PERFORMANCE, CONTEXTUAL PERFORMANCE, AND COUNTERPRODUCTIVE WORK BEHAVIORS

FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATIONS / 08.11.2024



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 13³⁰ : 15³⁰



HALL-5, SESSION-1



Selçuk University, Faculty of Economics and
Administrative Sciences

HEAD OF SESSION: Halis ALGAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Fatih ATEŞ Ph.D. Ömer Faruk TOPALOĞLU Prof. Dr. Mehmet Sedat DURMAZ Prof. Dr. Mustafa KOPLAY	Health Sciences University(Türkiye) Serdivan State Hospital,Sakarya(Türkiye) Selçuk University(Türkiye)	RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING CHARACTERISTICS OF TERATOMAS DETECTED DURING THE PRENATAL PERIOD
Dr. Fatih ATEŞ Ph.D. Ömer Faruk TOPALOĞLU Prof. Dr. Mehmet Sedat DURMAZ Prof. Dr. Mustafa KOPLAY	Health Sciences University(Türkiye) Serdivan State Hospital, (Türkiye) Selçuk University(Türkiye)	A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF CASES AND RADIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF PATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS BASED ON 13 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN FETAL MRI AT A TERTIARY CARE CENTER
Assist. Prof. Bayram Sönmez ÜNÜVAR Halis ALGAN Gözde DAŞ Hülya AKDOĞAN	KTO Karatay University(Türkiye)	QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE CONTENT ANALYSIS OF GRADUATE THESES ON TINNITUS: A METHODOLOGICAL STUDY
Prof. Dr. Emine GEÇKİL Ali Sait ÇÖRTÜK Gizem DURAN Seyhan YANIKLI	Necmettin Erbakan University(Türkiye)	EXAMINATION OF ACTIVITY BALANCE, STRESS LEVEL AND SLEEP QUALITY IN ADOLESCENTS IN EARTHQUAKE ZONE
Nihal GURLEK CELİK	Amasya University(Türkiye)	RATIO OF 2D:4D FINGER LENGTHS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ACCORDING TO SEX
Assist. Prof. Dr. Emel ECE Ayşe ÇÖMÜ	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University(Türkiye) Konya Meram Sınav Anadolu High School(Türkiye)	EPR ANALYSIS OF GAMMA RADYO- STERILIZATION OF DESYREL DRUG
Lect. Dr. Erhan DAĞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa NAL	Kütahya Health Sciences University(Türkiye)	OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH ON RATIONAL DRUG USE: BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATIONS / 08.11.2024



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 13³⁰ : 15³⁰



HALL-6, SESSION-1



Selçuk University, Faculty of Economics and
Administrative Sciences

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Zeki BAYRAMOĞLU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Benginur POÇAN	KTO Karatay University(Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF ADORNO'S CONCEPT OF CULTURE INDUSTRY IN THE CONTEXT OF PIERRE BOURDIEU'S CONCEPT OF CAPITAL
Dr. Merve BOZDEMİR AKÇİL Prof. Dr. Zeki BAYRAMOĞLU	Selçuk University(Türkiye)	RESEARCH ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF NON- ENTERPRISE LABOR EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE
Dr. Merve BOZDEMİR AKÇİL Prof. Dr. Zeki BAYRAMOĞLU	Selçuk University(Türkiye)	THE EFFECTS OF FOREIGN MIGRATION TO TURKEY ON THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AND RESTRUCTURING IN AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
Esmâ Ebru BOZ	Konya Food and Agriculture University(Türkiye)	21ST. CENTURY DEVELOPMENT MODEL BASED ON SOLIDARITY, SHARING, GENDER EQUALITY AND SUSTAINABLE LIVING EVALUATION ON 'PURPLE ECONOMY'
Dr. Muhammet Emin COŞKUN	Manisa Celal Bayar University(Türkiye)	"BLACK MONEY" IN THE CONTEXT OF FINANCIAL CRIME

FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATIONS / 08.11.2024



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 15³⁰ : 17³⁰



HALL-3, SESSION-2



Selçuk University, Faculty of Economics and
Administrative Sciences

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet TÜRKYILMAZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ayşenur ÖZLER	Konya Technical University(Türkiye)	ADSORPTION CONCEPT AND ACTIVATED CARBON
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet TÜRKYILMAZ	Konya Technical University(Türkiye)	TREATMENT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSE WASTEWATER BY FENTON PROCESS: TAGUCHI EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND VARIANCE ANALYSIS
Halime AK Handan KAMIŞ	Konya Technical University(Türkiye)	EFFECTS OF COMPOSITES MADE WITH CONDUCTIVE POLYMERS ON PHOTOCATALYSIS STUDIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yusuf KAYA	Gumushane University(Türkiye)	STRUCTURAL DAMAGES IN STRUCTURES UNDER CONSTRUCTION AFTER KAHRAMANMARAS PAZARCIK AND ELBISTAN EARTHQUAKES – EXAMPLE OF SANLIURFA PROVINCE

FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATIONS / 08.11.2024



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 15³⁰ : 17³⁰



HALL-4, SESSION-2



Selçuk University, Faculty of Economics and
Administrative Sciences

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali TURKMENOGLU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmed Ünal BOZYER	Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University(Türkiye)	AN ANALYSIS OF THE MUĞLA-DEŞTİN RESISTANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali TURKMENOGLU	Harran University(Türkiye)	WHO ARE THE Şuhûdü'l-Hâl? WHAT IS THEIR PLACE IN THE OTTOMAN JUDICIARY? (AN UNDERSTANDING ESSAY)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali TURKMENOGLU	Harran University(Türkiye)	AN EXAMPLE OF EFFORTS TO PROVIDE PUBLIC ORDER IN THE 17TH CENTURY: AN OTTOMAN BANDIT - BEBE SULEYMAN- AND HIS FATE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin SARAÇOĞLU	Giresun University(Türkiye)	RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS USED IN COUNTRY FLAGS AND SOME CONTRASTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin SARAÇOĞLU	Giresun University(Türkiye)	COUNTRIES ESTABLISHED AFTER 2000 IN WORLD GEOGRAPHY AND THE PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THEM
Lect. Turaç YANTURALI	Istanbul Beykent University(Türkiye)	EXAMINING THE PRODUCTION FORM OF PUBLIC SPACE DURING THE HISTORICAL PROCESS: THE CASE OF BALIKESİR CUMHURİYET SQUARE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Önder DİLEK	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University(Türkiye)	THE IMPACT OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF ON INVESTMENT DECISIONS

FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATIONS / 08.11.2024



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 15³⁰ : 17³⁰



HALL-5, SESSION-2



Selçuk University, Faculty of Economics and
Administrative Sciences

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülperi DEMİR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Elmas KILIÇARSLAN	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University(Türkiye)	SOCIAL REPRODUCTION IN THE CONTEXT OF GREEN SOCIAL WORK: THE CASE OF KONYA
Lect. Dr. Erhan DAĞ Dr. Pınar KARAKUŞ Dr. Yaşar DEMİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa NAL	Kütahya Health Sciences University(Türkiye) Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University(Türkiye) Samsun Training and Research Hospital(Türkiye)	FACTORS AFFECTING DESTINATION AND DESTINATION SELECTION IN MEDICAL TOURISM
Sultan BOZKURT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülperi DEMİR	Selçuk University(Türkiye)	EFFECTS OF NUTRITION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
Gözde Düriye ÇATALTAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülsüm AYDIN	Selçuk University(Türkiye)	PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERISATION OF SUMAC EXTRACT INCORPORATED ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT STARCH BASED FILMS

FACE-TO-FACE PRESENTATIONS / 08.11.2024



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 15³⁰ : 17³⁰



HALL-6, SESSION-2



Selçuk University, Faculty of Economics and
Administrative Sciences

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Seyit Taha KETENCİ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Hasan AKGÜN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suna AKTEN ÇÜRÜK	Necmettin Erbakan University(Türkiye)	ETHICAL DIMENSION OF PARTICIPATION BANKING
Lect. Dr. Naci Atalay DAVUTOĞLU Lect. Dr. Sermed DOĞAN	Kayseri University(Türkiye)	THE DETERMINISTIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EVOLUTION OF MANAGEMENT AND MODERNITY
Lect. Dr. Naci Atalay DAVUTOĞLU	Kayseri University(Türkiye)	THE FORMATION OF EFFECTIVE OPPOSITION IN THE ADMINISTRATION
Dr. Seyit Taha KETENCİ Dr. Yeşim KUBAR	Selçuk University(Türkiye) Fırat University(Türkiye)	THE CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRESS FREEDOM AND ECONOMIC VARIABLES: THE SAMPLE OF EMERGING AND DEVELOPING EUROPE COUNTRIES
Tarkan PERAN Bilal AKYOL	Kırklareli University(Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF KIRKLARELI MUNICIPALITY BUDGET IN TERMS OF SOCIAL BUDGET AND SOCIAL SERVICE UNDERSTANDING

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 08.11.2024



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031



HALL-2, SESSION-1

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Betül ÖZAYDIN ÖZKARA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dilara SAYI Mustafa KOÇ	Süleyman Demirel University(Türkiye)	SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF THESESES ON FLIPPED LEARNING
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Betül ÖZAYDIN ÖZKARA	Isparta University of Applied Sciences(Türkiye)	ONLINE SELF-REGULATION IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Betül ÖZAYDIN ÖZKARA	Isparta University of Applied Sciences(Türkiye)	STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF ONLINE SELF-EFFICACY
PhD. Şafak BAYIR Kemal ERSAY	Karabük University(Türkiye) Karabuk Science and Art Center(Türkiye)	USE OF HALOCODE IN EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS
PhD. Şafak BAYIR Kemal ERSAY	Karabük University(Türkiye) Karabuk Science and Art Center(Türkiye)	USE OF CODEBUG IN EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS
Kutluhan ÇİTTİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. İdris AKTAŞ	Amasya University(Türkiye)	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRIMARY TEACHERS' CRITICAL THINKING, COLLABORATION SKILLS, AND ICT INTEGRATION
Kutluhan ÇİTTİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. İdris AKTAŞ	Amasya University(Türkiye)	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRIMARY TEACHERS' CREATIVE THINKING, COMMUNICATION SKILLS, AND ICT INTEGRATION
Asst. Prof. Dr. Osman KURTER Dr. Fatimah Abdulridha Haji Al- Farisee	Karabük University(Türkiye)	REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLYING STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF FACULTY MEMBERS AT THE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AT KRABUK UNIVERSITY

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 08.11.2024



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



HALL-3, SESSION-1



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Barbaros YAMAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Dr. Burak ASLIŞEN Süleyman KOÇAK	Manisa Celal Bayar University(Türkiye)	HYDRAZINE OXIDATION AT METAL- METAL OXIDE AND CARBON NANOTUBE MODIFIED GLASSY CARBON ELECTRODE
Lect. Dr. Burak ASLIŞEN Süleyman KOÇAK	Manisa Celal Bayar University(Türkiye)	ELECTROCATALYTIC HYDRAZINE OXIDATION AT MIXED METAL OXIDE AND FULLERENE (C70) MODIFIED GLASSY CARBON ELECTRODE
PhD Nigar Ahmedova PhD Gulnar Atakishiyeva PhD Sevinç Muhtarova Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shukufa Eyvazova Assoc. Prof. Dr. Naila Veysova Prof. Dr. Namiq Shikhaliyev Prof. Dr. Mehmet AKKURT	Baku State University(Azerbaijan) Azerbaijan Technical University(Azerbaijan) Baku Engineering University(Azerbaijan) Erciyes University(Türkiye)	HIRSHFIELD SURFACE ANALYSIS OF (4- AZIDO-2-(4-METHOXYPHENYL)-5-(2- NITROPHENYL)-2H-1,2,3-TRIAZOLE
PhD Nigar Ahmedova PhD Gulnar Atakishiyeva PhD Sevinç Muhtarova Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sima Musayeva Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlham Hamdullayeva Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gulnara Babayeva	Baku State University(Azerbaijan) Azerbaijan Technical University(Azerbaijan) Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University(Azerbaijan)	TWO DIMENSIONAL FINGERPRINT GRAPHICS OF (4-AZIDO-2-(4- METHOXYPHENYL)-5-(2-NITROPHENYL)- 2H-1,2,3-TRIAZOLE
Prof. Dr. Barbaros YAMAN Prof. Dr. Ali Akın AKYOL Assoc. Dr. Hikmet YAZICI	Bartın University(Türkiye) Hacı Bayram Veli University(Türkiye) Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University(Türkiye)	ANATOMY OF THE WOODS OF THE HISTORIC DARAN BRIDGE
Dr. Gülpınar SARKI Elif GÜNEY Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yunus ÖNAL	Bentaş Bentonite Mad. San.Tic.A.Ş(Türkiye) İnönü University(Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE MOISTURE RETENTION CAPACITY OF DIFFERENT BENTONITES PRODUCED/USED BY BENTAŞ BENTONITE AND DETERMINATION OF THEIR DESICCANT PROPERTIES
Dr. Gülpınar SARKI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yunus ÖNAL	Bentaş Bentonite Mad. San.Tic.A.Ş(Türkiye) İnönü University(Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF METHYLENE BLUE ADSORPTION CAPACITY IN NATURAL CLAYS TO DETERMINE DIFFERENT USAGE AREAS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 08.11.2024ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰

HALL-4, SESSION-1



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Samane Ghazali

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Sarah Ahmed Lhadj Wefa Boughrara Aicha Bengueddach Ikram Benyahia Fatma Belhoucine Amel Alioua Berrebbah	University of Sciences and Technology Oran-Mohamed Boudiaf USTO-MB, El Mnaouar(Algeria)	UNDERSTANDING AND MANAGING CHEMOTHERAPY-INDUCED NEUROTOXICITY IN COLORECTAL CANCER PATIENTS
K.R.Padma K.R.Don	Women's University(India) Bharath University(India)	INVESTIGATING POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS OF NANOTECHNOLOGY FOR MEDICATION DELIVERY AND DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASES IN THE FIELD OF MEDICINE
Tasnim Al Dabbas Ayat Bozeyya Ali Al Dabbas	Jordan University of Science and Technology(Jordan) Jordan Atomic Energy Commission JAEC (Jordan)	THE USE OF COMSOL TO MODEL THE IMPLANTATION OF A HYDROGEL SCAFFOLD FOR THE REGENERATION OF SPINAL CORD INJURIES
Chaimae SQALLI ADOUI Maroua KHOUKH Assia HOUAIAT Adnane REMMAL	University Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah(Morocco)	IMPACT OF DRIED, SMOKED, AND PROCESSED MEATS ON HEALTH: A REVIEW OF RECENT RESEARCH LINKING DIETARY PATTERNS TO CANCER RISK
Bismillah Iftikhar Sumbal Imran Asifa Javaid Saim Naseer Dr. Rizwana Raheel Dr. Lubna Shakir	Hajvery University(Pakistan)	META-ANALYSIS OF EPILEPSY- ASSOCIATED CARDIAC ABNORMALITIES
Samane Ghazali	National Salinity Research Center (NSRC), Agricultural Research Education and Extension Organization (AREEO), Iran	PASTORALISTS' ADAPTATION STRATEGIES TO DEAL WITH LIVELIHOOD VULNERABILITY IN IRAN
Midhat Baig	Hunza Hussainabad(Pakistan)	WEARABLE BIOMEDICAL DEVICES AND BIOSENSORS: ADDRESSING HEALTHCARE CHALLENGES IN GILGIT-BALTISTAN
Ayyoub KIHIL Aicha ASSOUAB Dounia DARIF Imane NAIT IRAHAL Myriam RIYAD Khadija AKARID	Hassan II University (Morocco)	MODULATION OF NLRP3 INFLAMMASOME ACTIVATION BY LEISHMANIA TROPICA AND LEISHMANIA MAJOR IN BONE MARROW-DERIVED MACROPHAGES
Aoumrani Amal Zarhouti Ahlam El khalfi Bouchra Soukri Abdelaziz	Hassan II University (Morocco)	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INFLAMMATORY PROFILE, BIOMARKERS AND MALE INFERTILITY: AN OVERVIEW

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 08.11.2024ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰

HALL-5, SESSION-1



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Mohammed Waheeb

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Amal Dagni Soukayna Jarjini Souraya Sakoui Abdelaziz Soukri Bouchra El khalfi	Hassan II University of Casablanca(Morocco)	PLANTS USED BY MOROCCAN HERBALISTS TO TREAT FEBRILE ILLNESSES
Hassane ABD-DADA Said BOUDA Atman ADIBA Sadik DANI Abdelmajid HADDIOUI	Sultan Moulay Slimane University(Morocco)	GENETIC DIVERSITY ANALYSIS OF EUPHORBIA RESINIFERA IN MOROCCO: A POTENTIAL PLANT TO REMEDY CLIMATE CHANGE, PROTECTING AND RESTORING ECOLOGICAL HABITATS OF PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES
Andrey Popatanasov Yulia Karaivanova Polina Petkova-Kirova Diamara Uzunova Lyubka Tancheva Reni Kalfin	Bulgarian Academy of Sciences(Bulgaria)	USING ZEOLITE NANOPARTICLES TO COMBAT LEAD TOXICITY AND SOME OF ITS EFFECTS IN RATS
Ramireddy Sushmitha	G. Pulla Reddy Engineering College(India)	EFFECT OF MOISTURE CONTENT ON LIME STABILIZED SOIL USING LIGHT WEIGHT DEFLECTOMETER
Fedwa BEGHDADI El-Hadj DRICHE	Hassiba Benbouali University of Chlef(Algeria)	ISOLATION OF THE CAUSATIVE AGENT OF FUSARIUM WILT DISEASE IN TOMATOES
Prof Dr Mohammed Waheeb Nivin Abu Shawish Yanal Frehat	The Hashemite University(Jordan)	WATER ENGINEERING SYSTEM IN SITE OF JESUS BAPTISM - JORDAN VALLEY (AGRICULTURE & RELIGIOUS PURPOSES)
Prof Dr Mohammed Waheeb Nivin Abu Shawish Yanal Frehat	The Hashemite University(Jordan)	EARLY WATER HARVESTING ENGINEERING SYSTEM IN SEMI-ARID AREAS IN JORDAN UMM AL-JIMAL CASE STUDY
Amal RAOUFI Fouzia HMIMID Mostafa KABINE	Hassan II University of Casablanca(Morocco) Chouaib Doukkali University(Morocco)	PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS AGAINST ON H ₂ O ₂ INDUCED OXIDATIVE DAMAGE IN SACCHAROMYCES CERVISIAE
Kadiata Ba Bouchra EL Khalfi Abdelaziz Soukri	Hassan II University (Morocco)	STUDY OF THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF NATURAL EXTRACTS FROM SOME EXOTIC PLANTS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 08.11.2024ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰

Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031



HALL-6, SESSION-1

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Irina-Ana DROBOT

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Abigael Santi Loho Agatha Chryssandra Pigesia Anthonia Velona Latumapina	(Indonesia)	ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN SCHOOL
Agatha Cryssandra Pigesia Abigael Santi Junita Loho Anthonia Velona Latumapina	Christian University of Indonesia (Indonesia)	CREATING A HARMONIOUS SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION MANAGEMENT
Younes Yassine Miloud Chakit Mohamed Belkhaoud El Mahjoub Aouane	University Ibn Tofail(Morocco)	VALIDITY OF THE MASLACH BURNOUT INVENTORY-STUDENT SURVEY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN MOROCCO
Darmin Usman ZEGA Johanes ALBERTUS	Universitas Kristen (Indonesia)	EFFEKTIVE EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IN SCHOOL
Darmin Usman ZEGA Johanes ALBERTUS	Universitas Kristen (Indonesia)	THE ROLE OF BIOTEKNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT IN THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT COMBAINED WITH AN UNDESTANDING OF CHISTIANITY
Mohd Kaif Qurratul Ain Ali	Muslim University(India)	TRAPPED IN FEAR: THE STRUGGLES OF ROHINGYA REFUGEE CHILDREN IN INDIA'S OVERCROWDED SETTLEMENTS
Tetty Suriani Doni Abadi Nababan Daniel Polii	Universitas Kristen (Indonesia)	IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHOOL-BASED MANAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION
Himmataliyev Do'stnazar Omonovich Mamatkulova Gulnigorbonu	Chirchik State Pedagogical University(Uzbekistan)	IMPROVING TEACHERS PRESTIGE IN EDUCATIONAL CLUSTER
Irina-Ana DROBOT	Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest(Romania)	IN THE MIDDLE OF QIN, AUTUMN FEELINGS, AND MASTER YUAN BY MENG HAORAN: AN ANALYSIS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 08.11.2024



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 12³⁰ : 14³⁰



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031



HALL-2, SESSION-2

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Gül den KARABİBER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Yagmur OLMEZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gonca Ozmen KOCA Prof. Dr. Zuhtu Hakan AKPOLAT	Nigde Omer Halisdemir University(Türkiye) Fırat University(Türkiye) Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakif University(Türkiye)	IMPROVED SNAKE OPTIMIZER WITH ELEMENTARY FUNCTIONS
Dr. Yagmur OLMEZ Prof. Dr. Zuhtu Hakan AKPOLAT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gonca Ozmen KOCA	Nigde Omer Halisdemir University(Türkiye) Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakif University(Türkiye) Fırat University(Türkiye)	OPTIMIZED PID SPEED CONTROL BASED ON METAHEURISTIC METHODS FOR A TWO-MASS DRIVE SYSTEM
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gül den KARABİBER Res. Assist. Dt. Eren KAYA	Marmara University(Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF MODIFIED-TWINBLOCK APPLIANCE ON INCISOR MANDIBULAR PLANE ANGLE
Gökçe İZGÖR KADIOĞLU Veysel KOBYA Yahya KAYA Neslihan ÇAPAROĞLU Ali MARDANİ	Bursa Uludag University(Türkiye)	EFFECT OF POLYCARBOXYLATE ETHER-BASED GRINDING AIDS ON CLINKER GRINDING PERFORMANCE
Murteda ÜNVERDİ Yahya KAYA Ali MARDANİ	Bursa Uludag University(Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF MIX PROPORTION FOR RCC MIXTURES PRODUCED BY MAXIMUM DENSITY METHOD

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 12³⁰ : 14³⁰



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031



HALL-3, SESSION-2

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Armağan YILMAZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Armağan YILMAZ	Dokuz Eylül University(Türkiye)	MEDITERRANEAN CULTURE AND THREE GREAT CUISINES: FRANCE, ITALY AND SPAIN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF KITCHENS
Armağan YILMAZ	Dokuz Eylül University(Türkiye)	THE DELIGHTFUL WORLD OF BYZANTINE CUISINE: FLAVOURS AND INFLUENCES FROM HISTORY TO THE PRESENT
Lect. Cihan YAVUZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Şehnaz DEMİRKOL	İstanbul Aydın University(Türkiye)	ASSESSMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY IN RESTAURANT ESTABLISHMENTS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF DISABILITY TOURISM
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ishwar Mittal Assist. Prof. Dr. Aarti Assist. Prof. Dr. Rosy Dhall Mikul	Maharshi Dayanand University(India) Gandhinagar University(India)	HOW PRODUCT AND SERVICE QUALITY SHAPE BANK REPUTATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Şule DARICAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa METE	Istanbul Aydın University(Türkiye)	THE IMPACT OF CORPORATE REPUTATION AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON BRAND LOYALTY
Fatih YÖRÜKOĞLU	Karabük University(Türkiye)	AN EXAMINATION OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOR TOWARDS THE INSTAGRAM POSTS OF TURKEY'S TOP 10 COMPANIES FOLLOWING THE FEBRUARY EARTHQUAKE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nurullah EREM	Samsun University(Türkiye)	OUTSOURCING IN INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdulmuttalip PİLATİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Saadet Ela PELENK	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University(Türkiye)	THE IMPACT OF HUMAN CAPITAL ON COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE IN BANKS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdulmuttalip PİLATİN	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University(Türkiye)	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOURIST NUMBERS AND HOUSING PRICES

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HALL-4, SESSION-2



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Zuhairu Ado

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Iram Liaqat	Government College University(Pakistan)	EXPLORING POTENTIAL OF MICROBIAL BIOFILMS FOR PESTICIDES AND DYE BIOREMEDIATION
Adwait P. Tole Firoj A. Tamboli Parvej S. Attar	Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Pharmacy (India)	METALLIC PHYTO-NANOTECHNOLOGY: THE NEXT FRONTIER
Parvej S. Attar Firoj A. Tamboli Adwait P. Tole	Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Pharmacy (India)	NANOTECHNOLOGY: EXPLORING NANOSCALE INNOVATIONS AND GREEN SYNTHESIS METHODS
Webnjoh Emile Kongvum Ibrahim Muhammad Abdul Musa Kamilu	Bayero University(Nigeria)	ROLE OF NANOTECHNOLOGY IN REDUCING POSTHARVEST LOSSES IN AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES - A REVIEW
Lucy N. Ugwuoke Edith Ugwu	Enugu State University of Science and Technology(Nigeria)	EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR MALARIA DETECTION AND DIAGNOSTICS IN AFRICA
Deepika. D	R.M.K. Engineering College (India)	NANOTECHNOLOGY: REVOLUTIONIZING MEDICINE, ENERGY, BEYOND
Dr. Zuhairu Ado Aminu Haruna Ibrahim	Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies(Nigeria)	INTEGRATING NANOTECHNOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY: ENHANCING COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT AND LEARNING OUTCOMES THROUGH NEURO ENHANCEMENT AND SMART LEARNING TOOLS
Rina Poibe PANJAITAN Marlen BAILAO	Universitas Kristen (Indonesia)	TEMPE: INDONESIA'S CONVENTIONAL BIOTECHNOLOGY
Joice PATTY Syah Raih Nima Iman GEA Bonar Dominggos SIMANJUNTAK	Universitas Kristen (Indonesia)	THE ROLE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF CHRISTIAN ETHICS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN MANAGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

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Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031



HALL-5, SESSION-2

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Aisyah Nurul 'Aini

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Nanda Kartika Putri	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan(Indonesia)	ISLAM AND ENVIRONMENTAL BIOTECHNOLOGY: AN ANALYSIS OF QUR'ANIC VERSES ON THE CARE OF NATURE
Fika DEALOVA Oktavia Janate AULIANA Radit Alfa RIQZA Novi MARISKA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan(Indonesia)	THE INTERACTION OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION: A CONSTRUCTIVE DIALECTICAL APPROACH
Muhammad Ilham FAHMI Siti Rizkia Seprina WULANDARI	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan(Indonesia)	BUILDING HARMONY: RECONCILING ISLAMIC KNOWLEDGE THROUGH THE PRINCIPLES OF INTEGRATION AND INTERCONNECTION
Dwi Tika Wulan SARI Dimas Mahdi FAUZAN Fina RIYANI	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan(Indonesia)	RECONCILIATION OF ISLAM AND SCIENCE IN NIDHAL GUESSOUM'S PERSPECTIVE
Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha Utiyal Khukmafi Halisyibah	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan(Indonesia)	PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN CHILDREN'S AS A FOUNDATION FOR QUALITY FAMILY LIFE
Aisyah Nurul 'Aini Abdul Aziz	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan(Indonesia)	NANOTECHNOLOGY AND THE I' JAZ OF THE QUR'AN: EXPLORING THE WONDERS OF THE UNIVERSE IN SCIENCE VERSES
Maulinda ANGGRAENI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan(Indonesia)	THE INFLUENCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS ON INVESTMENT DECISIONS IN THE CAPITAL MARKET: A LITERATURE STUDY
Nehayatul Najwa Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan(Indonesia)	ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (GCG) IN PUBLIC COMPANIES IN INDONESIA
Maulia Mahfudloh Syamsul Bakhri	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan(Indonesia)	THE FEAR OF MARRIAGE: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS BEHIND 'MARRIED IS SCARY

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HALL-6, SESSION-2



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Soufiane EL MEGDAR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Soufiane EL MEGDAR Assya AHARRAR Oussama Aboukassim Fouad MSANDA Mohammed HASSI Fatima HAMADI	Ibn Zohr University(Morocco)	ALTERNATIVE ANTIMICROBIAL STRATEGY AGAINST DRUG- RESISTANT ESCHERICHIA COLI
Khourcha Soukaina Hilal Ines Mesmoudi Nihal Es-saadi Meriem Abdellah Moustaghfir El Bejjaj Iatimad Karkouri Mehdi Oukkache Naoual	Laboratory of Venoms and Toxins(Morocco) Mohammed V University(Morocco) University Hospital Center Ibn Rochd(Morocco)	TOXICOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE MOROCCAN COBRA NAJA HAJE AND THE VIPER CERASTES CERASTES, AND COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE NEUTRALIZING EFFICACY OF A COMMERCIAL ANTIVENOM AND A MONOSPECIFIC ANTIVENOM
P. Manoj Kumar Japthi Sravani V. Madhu	Pulla Reddy Engineering College(India)	STUDY OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF METAKAOLIN AND M SAND BASED CONCRETE
Balasubramani G L Rinky Rajput Abhinav Grover	Jawaharlal Nehru University(India)	DRUG REPURPOSING APPROACH TO IDENTIFY NOVEL INHIBITORS TO TARGET NUCLEOID-ASSOCIATED PROTEIN, HU FROM MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS
Manal Ghatesse Hicham Charoute Fouzia Hmimid Mostafa Kabine Noureddine Bourhim Yassine Zouheir	Hassan II University (Morocco)	LEVERAGING COMPUTATIONAL METHODS TO TACKLE THE GROWING THREAT OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE
Yunana Nengak Abalaka Moses. E. Daniyan Safiya. Y.	Federal University of Technology(Algeria)	EVALUATION OF THE ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF <i>Bulchholzia coriacea</i> (WONDERFUL KOLA) EXTRACTS AGAINST ORAL PATHOGENS ISOLATED FROM PATIENTS ATTENDING GENERAL HOSPITAL, MINNA
ELBIRGUI Kaouthar ASSIOUI Houssam BOUDAIA Omaima RAFIK Oussama ELALAMI Houda ENNAJI Hanane IOUNES Nadia IBENMOUSSA Samir	Laboratory of Chemistry and Biochemistry(Morocco)	IN VITRO AND IN VIVO ASSESSMENT OF ADENOCARPUS DECORTICANS TOXICITY: BRINE SHRIMP LETHALITY AND ORAL TOXICITY IN BALB/C MICE
R. Kouider Benhamed A. Boubaa	University of Science and Technology of (Algeria)	OPTIMIZATION OF THE OPERATION OF A CIRCULAR PLANAR COIL
Balasubramani G L Rinky Rajput Manish Gupta Pradeep Dahiya Jitendra K Thakur Rakesh Bhatnagar Abhinav Grover	Jawaharlal Nehru University(India) National Institute of Plant Genome Research(India) Banaras Hindu University(India)	STRUCTURE-BASED DRUG REPURPOSING TO INHIBIT THE DNA GYRASE OF MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 15⁰⁰ : 17⁰⁰



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031



HALL-2, SESSION-3

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Hasan GÖKBAŞ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Hasan GÖKBAŞ	Bitlis Eren University(Türkiye)	SOME PROPERTIES OF HORADAM-LEONARDO NUMBERS OF THE FIBONACCI TYPE
Vahap Can ÖZHAN	SKT Spare Parts, Bursa(Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF SHAFT SEAL ASSEMBLY FORCES FOR AUTOMATED PRODUCTION LINES
Türkey MURATOĞLU M.Sc. Rabia EDİS PhD. Ömer Emre UÇAKKUŞ M.Sc. Reyhan CEYLAN	Kocaeli University(Türkiye)	BRAKE SYSTEM COMPONENT SAFETY TEST APPLICATION
Türkey MURATOĞLU M.Sc. Rabia EDİS PhD. Ömer Emre UÇAKKUŞ M.Sc. Reyhan CEYLAN	Kocaeli University(Türkiye)	FAILURE ANALYSIS OF AIR BRAKE SYSTEM COMPONENT USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED VISUAL INSPECTION SYSTEM
M.Sc. Yasin DOĞAN M.Sc. Reyhan CEYLAN PhD. Ömer Emre UÇAKKUŞ Yavuz GÖKKUŞ	Kocaeli University(Türkiye)	EFFECT OF MATERIAL SELECTION ON PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT AND WEIGHT REDUCTION IN THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY
M.Sc. Yasin DOĞAN M.Sc. Reyhan CEYLAN PhD. Ömer Emre UÇAKKUŞ	Kocaeli University(Türkiye)	THE IMPORTANCE OF MATERIAL SELECTION TO REDUCE WEIGHT AND ENSURE HIGH PERFORMANCE IN THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY
Akbarova Nurida Yashar Mammadova Khuraman Adalat	Nakhchivan State University(Türkiye)	ANGULAR ASYMMETRY IN THE PROCESSES OF NEUTRINO AND ANTINEUTRINO ANNIHILATION INTO CHARGED LEPTONS AND ANTILEPTONS IN AN EXTERNAL MAGNETIC FIELD WITH LONGITUDINAL POLARIZATION OF THE SPINS OF CHARGED LEPTONS AND ANTILEPTONS.
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih ÜNAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Merve ŞENTÜRK ACAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bünyamin DEMİR	Mersin University(Türkiye) Bilecik Seyh Edebali University(Türkiye)	TILT ANGLES IN PHOTOVOLTAIC PANEL PERFORMANCE: AN ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih ÜNAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Merve ŞENTÜRK ACAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bünyamin DEMİR	Mersin University(Türkiye) Bilecik Seyh Edebali University(Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION AND CELL TEMPERATURE IN PHOTOVOLTAIC PANELS USING DIFFERENT PERFORMANCE MODELS

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Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031



HALL-3, SESSION-3

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hilal ALPDOĞAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Umut KILIÇ İlker KILIÇ	Bursa Uludağ University(Türkiye)	DETERMINATION AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF RAINWATER HARVESTING POTENTIAL IN A PUBLIC BUILDING
Umut KILIÇ İlker KILIÇ	Bursa Uludağ University(Türkiye)	PREDICTION OF WINTER AMMONIA EMISSIONS IN A COMMERCIAL LAYING HEN HOUSE USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS
Assist. Prof. İsmail Cem ÖZKURT	Kafkas University(Türkiye)	CAN BITCOIN BE AN ALTERNATIVE TO TRADITIONAL INVESTMENT INSTRUMENTS?
Kübra ASLAN UMUR Assist. Prof. Dr. Fuat EROL	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University(Türkiye)	THE ROLE OF CUSTOMER-BRAND ENGAGEMENT IN INDIVIDUALS INTERACTIONS WITH BRANDS
Meryem ERCAN	Fırat University(Türkiye)	REFLECTION OF EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE IN THE AUDIT REPORT
Dilruba DAĞLI Yasemin GÜLLÜ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suna AKTEN ÇÜRÜK	Necmettin Erbakan University(Türkiye)	CROWDFUNDING FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Damla KÜÇÜK	Sakarya University(Türkiye)	SHOULD THE INSURABLE INTEREST REQUIREMENT BE APPLIED WITHOUT EXCEPTION IN LIFE INSURANCE? "SELLING A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY"
Asist. Prof. Dr. Berna TURAK KAPLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet KAPLAN	Isparta University (Türkiye)	MIXED METHODS RESEARCH IN BUSINESS SCIENCE: A STUDY ON MASTERS THESIS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Abdullah GÖÇER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat AYDIN	Erciyes University(Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF PROPERTIES OF DOUBLE WALLED HYBRID COMPOSITE MATERIALS UNDER IMPACT LOADS

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 15⁰⁰ : 17⁰⁰



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031



HALL-4, SESSION-3

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Mohamed Dhia Massoudi

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ephesus O. Fatunmbi Stephen O. Are	Federal Polytechnic, (Nigeria)	EXPLORATION OF THERMOPHORETIC AND THERMAL BROWNIAN DIFFUSION FOR REACTIVE WILLIAMSON HYBRID NANOFLUID WITH CONVECTIVE COOLING CYLINDER
Swapan Kumar Karmakar Sandeepan Saha	Greater Kolkata College of Engineering and Management(India)	APPLICATION OF NANOTECHNOLOGY IN RECYCLING PROCESS OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW)
Muhammad Abid Muhammad Mehran Farooq Tehreem Ferdos Muhammad Rehan Latif Ujalla Tanveer	Muhammad Nawaz Sharif Agriculture University (Pakistan)	NANOTECHNOLOGY: A REVOLUTIONARY APPROACH IN THE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF VIRAL DISEASES
Sofia Kerouad Issam Forsal	Sultan Moulay Slimane University(Morocco)	DETECTION OF HEAVY METALS USING A CARBONE PASTE ELECTRODE MODIFIED WITH BIO-NANOPARTICLES
Job O.S. Bala J.D. Abubakar A.N. Mustapha A. Musa O.I. Friday N.N. Abiodun N.A.	Federal University of Technology(Nigeria)	NANOTECHNOLOGY IN WATER PURIFICATION: ADVANCEMENTS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS
Sudipta Naskar Sandeepan Saha	Greater Kolkata College of Engineering and Management(India)	USE OF NANOTECHNOLOGY IN SUBGRADE SOIL STABILIZATION
Shreya Kayal Sandeepan Saha	Greater Kolkata College of Engineering and Management(India)	USE OF NANOTECHNOLOGY IN RECYCLING PROCESS OF DOMESTIC WASTE
Mohamed Dhia Massoudi Mohamed Bechir Ben Hamida	University of Monastir (Tunisia)	ENHANCEMENT OF HEAT SINK EFFICIENCY USING CYLINDRICAL FINS SUPPORTED WITH HELICAL TRAPEZOIDAL WINGS AND MHD RADIATIVE NANOFLUID

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HALL-5, SESSION-3



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Tahir Qureshi

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Kushpu M D.K.Sheena christy	SRM Institute of Science and Technology(India)	CELLULAR AUTOMATA IN GENE REGULATORY NETWORKS
Sani A.M. M.S Saadu	Kebbi State University of Science and Technology Aliero(Nigeria)	ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN OF BACTERIA ASSOCIATED WITH HAWKED SUYA-MEAT IN ALIERO METROPOLIS
Fatima Mourabiti FatimaZahra Jouga Souraya Sakoui Abdelaziz Soukri Yassine Zouheir Bouchra El Khalfi	Hassan II University of Casablanca(Morocco)	IN VITRO AND IN-SILICO ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF ESSENTIAL OIL FROM SALVIA AGAINST KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE BACTERIA
Talha Mashhood Dr. Muhammad Ibrahim Dr. Akbar Ali Shehar Bano	Government College University Faisalabad(Pakistan)	SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION OF HYDRAZONE USING CHOLIC ACID AND THEIR BIOLOGICAL SCREENING
Dr. Tahir Qureshi Dr. Anita Sable Dr. Dhananjay Kumar Mishra	Deemed University(India)	TRANSBOUNDARY WATER DISPUTES: CHALLENGES, LEGAL FRAMEWORKS, AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION
Fatimazahra Jouga Souraya Sakoui Reda Dardak Abdelaziz Soukri Bouchra El khalfi	Hassan II University of Casablanca(Morocco)	HARNESSING PROBIOTICS FOR A SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE FUTURE
Meriem Bendjelloul Fatima Zahra Benhachem Hanane Mahroug Abdelkrim Seghier Ahmed Boucherdoud El hadj Elandaloussi	University of Relizane(Algeria) Tlemcen University(Algeria)	APPLICATION OF BIOMATERIAL IN THE RETENTION OF CATIONIC DYE IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION
Kaouthar ELBIRGUI ASSIOUI Houssam BOUDAIA Omaima IOUNES Nadia IBENMOUSSA Samir	Hassan II University (Morocco)	IN VITRO AND IN VIVO ASSESSMENT OF ADENOCARPUS DECORTICANS TOXICITY: BRINE SHRIMP LETHALITY AND ORAL TOXICITY IN BALB/C MICE
Mohanapriya. P Chamundeeswari. M	St. Joseph's College of Engineering(India)	GCMS SPECTRA ANALYSIS OF BIOLOGICAL COMPOUNDS FROM PLASTIC FILM TREATMENT BY AGRICULTURE SOIL MICROBIOME WITH NANOPARTICLES AS DEGRADATION ENHANCERS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 08.11.2024



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 15⁰⁰ : 17⁰⁰



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031



HALL-6, SESSION-3

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Melik Sami

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
FILALI, Saloua NASSER, Abdelkader AZOUGAY, Abdellah	Mohammed Premier University(Morocco)	IMPROVING THE MECHANICAL PERFORMANCE OF ECO-FRIENDLY CONCRETE WITH PARTIAL SUBSTITUTION OF SAND BY BRICK POWDER
Japthi Sravani P. Manoj Kumar V. Madhu	G Pulla Reddy Engineering College(India)	EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON BRICKS BY USING WOOD ASH AND SUGARCANE BAGASSE ASH
Melik Sami Khelil Sara Tallal Abdel Karim Bouzir	Mohamed Khider Biskra University(Algeria) Blida University(Algeria)	THE ARCHITECTURAL BLUEPRINT OF TOURIST-FRIENDLY CITIES: STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING VISITOR EXPERIENCE
Melik Sami Khelil Sara Tallal Abdel Karim Bouzir	Mohamed Khider Biskra University(Algeria) Blida University(Algeria)	HARNESSING NATURAL ELEMENTS: PASSIVE DESIGN STRATEGIES FOR CLIMATE- RESILIENT ARCHITECTURE
Melik Sami Khelil Sara Tallal Abdel Karim Bouzir	Mohamed Khider Biskra University(Algeria) Blida University(Algeria)	THERMAL MASS AND SHADING: KEY PASSIVE COOLING TECHNIQUES IN SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE FOR HOT CLIMATES
Melik Sami Khelil Sara Tallal Abdel Karim Bouzir	Mohamed Khider Biskra University(Algeria) Blida University(Algeria)	INTEGRATING ARTS AND CRAFTS: HOW THE MOVEMENT SHAPED FUNCTIONAL AESTHETICS IN ARCHITECTURE
Melik Sami Khelil Sara Tallal Abdel Karim Bouzir	Mohamed Khider Biskra University(Algeria) Blida University(Algeria)	BIOPHILIC ARCHITECTURE: DESIGNING HEALTHIER CITIES THROUGH NATURE- INSPIRED SPACES
Melik Sami Khelil Sara Tallal Abdel Karim Bouzir	Mohamed Khider Biskra University(Algeria) Blida University(Algeria)	TELLING STORIES THROUGH SPACE: THE ROLE OF ARCHITECTURE IN SHAPING HUMAN EXPERIENCE

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031



HALL-2, SESSION-1

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Nihal ARACI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. İbrahim Emre GÜNAY	Yıldız Technical University(Türkiye)	CRITICISM OF OTTOMAN WESTERNIZATION IN KEMAL TAHİR'S SOCIOLOGY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nihal ARACI	Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf University(Türkiye)	PATTERN AND TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF THE APOSTIL ORNAMENTS IN MOLLA CÂMÎ'S WORK NAMED TUHFETÜ'L-AHRÂR (DCBL-Per. 247)
Assist. Prof. Dr. Erdoğan CEYLAN	Bilecik Seyh Edebali University(Türkiye)	CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE ACCOUNTING DISCOURSE IN FRIDAY SERMONS
Ananda Majumdar	Alberta University(Canada)	MEDIEVAL TEXTS FOR CONCENTRATION IN STUDYING: VIRTUAL REALITY AS A METHODS AND STRATEGIES
Karim MAHAMANE KARIMOU	Abdou Moumouni University(Niger)	WHAT'S LITERATURE FOR? — PART-III: AFRICAN ORAL LITERATURE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma İNCE SANCAKLI	İnönü University(Türkiye)	CRUSADER-VENEDIQUE STATE RELATIONS DURING THE IV. CRUSADE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma İNCE SANCAKLI	İnönü University(Türkiye)	RELATIONS BETWEEN THE BYZANTINE STATE AND GERMANY DURING THE CRUSADE II.

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Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031



HALL-3, SESSION-1

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih KAR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tülay MORTAŞ	Kırıkkale University(Türkiye)	COMPARISON OF CENTRAL CORNEAL THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS USING THE OCULUS PACHYCAM DEVICE AND IMAGEJ SOFTWARE
Selin GÜNEŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Sibel PEKSOY KAYA Assist. Prof. Dr. HALİME ABAY Prof. Dr. SEVİL ŞAHİN	Yıldırım Beyazıt University(Türkiye)	CESAREAN-HYSTERECTOMY SURGERY AFTER PLACENTA ACCRETA SPECTRUM: NANDA DIAGNOSES, NIC INTERVENTIONS, AND NOC OUTCOMES
Doğan BARUT Pınar KAHYAOĞLU	Adıyaman Education and Research Hospital(Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF CELIAC CRISIS IN CELIAC DISEASE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ezgi KAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih KAR	Kütahya Sağlık Bilimleri University(Türkiye)	EFFECTS OF BORIC ACID ON THE SEMA3A SIGNALING PATHWAY AND APOPTOSIS IN HUMAN COLORECTAL ADENOCARCINOMA CELLS
Erol TURAN Faruk DİRİSAĞLIK	Eskisehir Osmangazi University(Turkiye)	EPILEPSY SEIZURE WARNING SYSTEM
Res. Assist. Gamze ÇAKMAK UYSAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sinem AKGÜL	Gazi University(Türkiye)	AESTHETIC REHABILITATION OF UPPER ANTERIOR TEETH AFTER OFFICE BLEACHING

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031



HALL-4, SESSION-1

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Bouaksa Fethia

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Haddou El Ghazi	Hassan II University (Morocco)	ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK AGAINST NUMERICAL METHOD FOR QUANTUM WELL-BASED OPTICAL ABSORPTION UNDER SEGREGATION EFFECTS
Soukaina Dardaz Ibrahim Maouhoubi Izeddine Zorkani	University Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah(Morocco)	OSCILLATOR STRENGTH, LINEAR OPTICAL ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT, AND REFRACTIVE INDEX OF CORE/SHELL THIN FILM
Anas Elharami Forsal Issam Kerouad Sofia	Sultan Moulay Slimane University(Morocco)	EVALUATION OF ORIGANUM MAJORANA EXTRACT AS AN ECO-FRIENDLY CORROSION INHIBITOR FOR CARBON STEEL IN 1M HCL SOLUTION
Yousra Taoudi Hicham Oudghiri Hassani Souad Rakass	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University(Morocco)	SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND APPLICATION OF CADMIUM MOLYBDATE OXIDE NANOMATERIALS
Bouaksa Fethia	University of Science and Technology(Algeria)	EFFECT OF WELDING PARAMETERS ON WELD BEAD QUALITY OF AUSTENITIC STAINLESS STEEL
Fatima Zohra KETTAF Fethia BOUAKSA	University of Sciences and Technology Mohamed Boudiaf Oran(Algeria)	METALLIC LAYERS IN MULTILAYER COMPOSITE PLATES: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF THEIR ROLE
Errouane Lahouaria Boussoufi Aicha Hadjazi Khamis Sereir Zouaoui	Composite Structure and Innovative Materials Laboratory(Algeria)	EFFECT OF GEOMETRIC IMPERFECTIONS ON THE BUCKLING BEHAVIOR OF CRACKED STIFFENED PANELS
Aboubakr AMRANE Mohammed El Larbi BENNEGADI Lahouaria ERROUANE Zouaoui SEREIR Christophe POILANE Alexandre VIVET	University of Sciences and Technology Mohamed Boudiaf Oran(Algeria) Normandie University(Algeria)	INVESTIGATION INTO THE RELIABILITY AND SENSITIVITY TO DAMAGE OF A COMPOSITE THAT IS BIOSOURCED AND HAS SHORT NATURAL FIBERS RANDOMLY DISTRIBUTED

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HALL-5, SESSION-1



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Soukaina eljaouahiry

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Soukaina eljaouahiry Bouchra Karraouan	Hassan II University (Morocco)	HPLC–DAD ANALYSIS, ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES OF PISTACIA ATLANTICA AERIAL PARTS EXTRACTS
Ujalla Tanveer	Univesity of Agriculture Faisalabad(Pakistan)	ISOLATION AND DETECTION OF PLASMID- MEDIATED TIGECYCLINE RESISTANCE AMONG CLINICAL ESCHERICHIA COLI ISOLATES IN FAISALABAD, PAKISTAN
Laila Ouardi Abdelmajid Haddioui JAbdelghani Bouchyoua Hassane Boudad Hasna Zinelabidine Amal Charafi	Sultan Moulay Slimane University(Morocco)	ASSESSMENT OF PHYSIOLOGICAL BEHAVIOR AND VINE PERFORMANCE IN TWENTY GRAPEVINE VARIETIES (VITIS VINIFERA L.)
Dr. Chokri BAYOUDH Mrs Afifa MAJDOUB Pr. Taoufik BETTAIEB	University of Carthage(Tunisia)	PRELIMINARY IN VITRO PROPAGATION TRIALS OF CACTUS OPUNTIA ROBUSTA
J. Vardhana Y. Karishma Singh E. Srinandhini K.A. Sai Sabarivasan N.K. Udaya Prakash	School of Life Sciences(India)	SOIL FUNGAL FLORA OF LEATHER TANNERIES AND THEIR DYE REMOVAL ABILITY
Esther Osei Akuo-ko Serwaa Adjei-Kyereme Lordford Tettey-Larbi Thomas Onumah Anita Csordás Tibor Kovács	University of Pannonia(Hungary)	INVESTIGATIONS OF RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS IN SOILS FROM VARIOUS GOLD MINING COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN REGION, GHANA
Jamila Bappah Yaya Ahmed Ishiyaku Rukayya H. Magaji Hadiza Saleh Zaliha Muhammad	Federal College of Education (Nigeria)	EFFECT OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZER ON THE YIELD OF TWO COWPEA (Vigna unguiculata) VARIETIES IN SUDAN SAVANNAH ECOLOGICAL ZONE
Anyasi, R.O. Latifat A. Adekunle	University of South Africa(Africa) Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University(Africa)	TOBACCO GROWTH ENABLEMENT BY INDOLE ACETIC ACID (IAA) FOR THE CONTROL OF SOIL ORGANIC POLLUTION

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HALL-6, SESSION-1



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Ananda Majumdar

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Qotrotul Mustamtiroh	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan(Indonesia)	THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA USE ON THE PREVALENCE OF CYBER BULLYING AMONG ADOLESCENTS
Muhammad Romiz ASSIDDIQI	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan(Indonesia)	THE IMPACT OF ONLINE GAMBLING ON THE INDONESIAN ECONOMY
Fika DEALOVA Oktavia Janate AULIANA Radit Alfa RIQZA Novi MARISKA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan(Indonesia)	THE INTERACTION OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION: A CONSTRUCTIVE DIALECTICAL APPROACH
Jovan Gardasevic Ivan Vasiljevic Ivan Jovancevic	University of Montenegro (Montenegro)	WATER POLO PLAYERS OF THE NATIONAL TEAMS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN TOKYO 2021 AND SOME OF THEIR MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS
Ayesha Kiran Ghulam Murtiza	Government College University Faisalabad(Pakistan)	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN PAKISTAN: AN ANALYSIS OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND SOCIETAL ATTITUDES
Mr. Satish Kumar Singh Ms. Pallavi Lakhera	Central University of Punjab(India) University of Allahabad(India)	THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ON CLIMATE LEGISLATION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POLICIES AFFECTING VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES
Pr. Saadia MAROUANE Pr. Abdellah Rhihil Mohamed SALHI	Hassan II University (Morocco)	HOW QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN A PORT TERMINAL CAN CONTRIBUTE TO REGIONAL ATTRACTIVENESS
Ananda Majumdar	University of Alberta(Canada)	SUPERNATURAL ENCOUNTERS IN THE MEDIEVAL ERA: AN ORIGINAL VISION OF IMAGES
Aware Balasaheb Parasram Dr. Ashok Nivrutti Bhavale	Modern College of Arts, Science and Commerce(India)	COUNTING OF RC-LATTICES CONTAINING UP TO FOUR REDUCIBLE ELEMENTS AND HAVING NULLITY UP TO THREE

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HALL-2, SESSION-2



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma ÖZKAN TUNCAY

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Sinem OZTURKLER Birgul ERDOGAN Sinem YALNIZOGLU CAKA SUMEYRA TOPAL	Kocaeli University(Türkiye)	NURSING CARE OF A PATIENT WITH ARGININOSUCCINATE LYASE DEFICIENCY: A CASE REPORT
Birgul ERDOGAN Sinem OZTURKLER Sinem YALNIZOGLU CAKA SUMEYRA TOPAL	Kocaeli University(Türkiye)	NURSING CARE OF A CHILD WITH RETINOBLASTOMA DIAGNOSIS AND CRANIAL METASTASIS: CASE REPORT
Azize AYDEMİR	Giresun University(Türkiye)	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT of EMERGENCY NURSING and COMPASSION FATIGUE RESEARCH
Res. Asst. Burcin BEKTAS PARDES Prof. Dr. Gülten GÜVENÇ	Health Sciences University(Türkiye)	SLEEP QUALITY DURING PREGNANCY AND AFFECTING FACTORS
Beyza Nur ÇELİK ZENGİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meral SERTEL	Kırıkkale University(Türkiye)	COMPARISON OF FALL AND WALKING SPEEDS OF ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS WITH ALZHEIMER'S DEMENTIA AND PHYSICAL FRAILTY WITH COGNITIVE FRAILTY
Lect. Sevda AKTOKLU Lect. Fatma Rabia ÇİFTÇİ Lect. Mustafa KIZILTAŞ	Avrasya University(Türkiye)	SOCIAL APPROACH TOWARDS GERIATRIC INDIVIDUALS WITH HEARING LOSS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
Harun KÜÇÜKBALLI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma ÖZKAN TUNCAY	Ankara Bilkent City Hospital Sivas Cumhuriyet University(Türkiye)	EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES IN THE PREVENTION OF FATIGUE IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS
Merve KAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma ÖZKAN TUNCAY	Sivas Cumhuriyet University(Türkiye)	A SPECIAL FIELD IN PALLIATIVE CARE: GERIATRIC PALLIATIVE CARE
Esra Nur ERDOĞAN Prof. Dr. Gülten GÜVENÇ	Health Sciences University(Türkiye)	USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN GYNAECOLOGICAL CANCERS

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Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031



HALL-3, SESSION-2

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Kenan ÖZEL

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Hakan ÇELİK Ercenk ATA	Yıldız Technical University(Türkiye)	DEFORMATION MEASUREMENTS IN EARTH-FILLED DAMS (EXAMPLE: ÖMERLİ DAM)
Mehmet ZİLE	Tusaş Kazan Vocational School(Türkiye)	DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS BASED ON MULTIPLE ENERGY SOURCES
Mehmet ZİLE	Tusaş Kazan Vocational School(Türkiye)	OPTIMIZATION OF PRODUCTION TIMES OF POWER TRANSFORMERS USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Büşra DURMAZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Alper Buğra ARSLAN Prof.Dr. Hüseyin YAPICI	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University(Türkiye) Batman University(Türkiye) Başkent University(Türkiye)	EFFECT OF THORIUM RATIO ON CRITICAL RADIUS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem ÖZDEN ÜZMEZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Burcu ŞİMŞEK UYGUN Gülten Emine AKDENİZ	Eskişehir Technical University(Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF RAINWATER QUALITY PARAMETERS IN URBAN ATMOSPHERES WITH DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS
Abdullah NAWAFLEH Assist. Prof. Dr. Atiye BİLİM	Konya Technical University(Türkiye)	THE IMPORTANCE OF INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS IN TRAFFIC SAFETY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kenan ÖZEL Prof. Dr. Abdullah YILDIZ	Ankara University(Türkiye) Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University(Türkiye)	Sn-BASED HETEROJUNCTION PEROVSKITE SOLAR CELLS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kenan ÖZEL Prof. Dr. Abdullah YILDIZ	Ankara University(Türkiye) Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University(Türkiye)	ENGINEERING OF THE ELECTRON TRANSPORT LAYER IN FaSnI3 BASED PEROVSKITE SOLAR CELLS

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HALL-4, SESSION-2



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Marijan Denkovski

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Kheir Fatima Zahra Aicha Baalala Abdelhak Abkari Dalal Ben Sabbahia Meriem Atrassi Mariama Lasky Hasna Boura	University Chouaib Doukkali(Morocco) Hospital Mother and Child Abderrahim Harouchi(Morocco)	PATTERNS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY HELICOBACTER PYLORI RESISTANCE TO METRONIDAZOLE IN PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS FROM MOROCCO
Attah F Oladipe T.T Aminu R. Foluke Yahaya M. Kabir Ameh S. Monday David Aliu F	Confluence of University of Science and Technology Osara(Nigeria)	GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY-MASS SPECTROMETRY (GC-MS) ANALYSIS AND DERMATOLOGICAL STUDY OF METHANOL EXTRACT FROM THE SHELL OF THE AFRICAN GIANT LAND SNAIL (ACHATINA FULICA): A POTENTIAL THERAPY FOR WOUND HEALING
Midhat Baig	Hunza Hussainabad(Pakistan)	WEARABLE BIOMEDICAL DEVICES AND BIOSENSORS: ADDRESSING HEALTHCARE CHALLENGES IN GILGIT-BALTISTAN
Rupali S. Waghmare Firoj A. Tamboli Divya G. Gavhane Vaishnavi Y. Bhosale	Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Pharmacy(India)	NUTRIGENOMICS: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN DIET AND GENETIC HEALTH
Maria-Magdalena Simion	Bucharest University of Economic Studies(Romania)	CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN ORGANIZATIONS: UNRESOLVED CONFLICTS AND HEALTH ISSUES
RETEM Chahira DJOUINI Amina BAIRI Abdel Madjid	Badji Mokhtar University(Algeria)	STUDY ON THE MANAGEMENT, DIAGNOSIS AND EVOLUTION OF ISCHEMIC STROKE IN THE MEDICAL EMERGENCY SERVICE
Dr. Marijan Denkovski Prof. Dr. Aneta Mijoska	Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje (Macedonia)	STOMATITIS AS COMPLICATION IN NIGHT DENTURE WEARERS

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Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031



HALL-5, SESSION-2

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr.R.Srinivasan

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
M.Monica D.Anushya Khushi Singh Dr. R.Saravanan Dr.R.Srinivasan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (India)	AN OVERVIEW OF THE IMMUNOMODULATORY EFFECTS OF AYURVEDIC BOTANICALS
A.Ashwini Sherlin Sheeba.S Sneha.K Dr.R.Srinivasan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (India)	A SHORT REVIEW ON: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OF INDUSTRY
V.Ranjani K.M.Keerthivasan Dr.W. Helen	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (India)	DRUG DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT: ROLE OF BASIC BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Khushi Singh M.Monica D.Anushya Dr. R.Saravanan Dr.R.Srinivasan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (India)	PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS ON KALUNJI PLANT
D.Anushya Khushi Singh M.Monica Dr. R.Saravanan Dr.R.Srinivasan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (India)	AN OVERVIEW ON MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA L.
R.Vidhyalakshmi K.Rajaganapathy	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (India)	EXPLORING THE ROLE OF PHARMACOGNOSY IN NATURAL DRUG DISCOVERY: INSIGHTS AND INNOVATIONS
K.R.Padma K.R.Don	Women's University (India) Bharath University(India)	TRIDAX PROCUMBENS (L.) EXTRACTS RICH IN BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS USED FOR ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY
Selvakumar V Vijayalakshmi M Sheron Kevin S Venkateshwaran Ashwini A Hamsini Eisha E	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (India)	PHARMACOLOGY ASPECT OF THE CLITORIS TERNATEA
V.Ranjani K.M.Keerthivasan Dr.W. Helen	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (India)	A REVIEW ON PHYTOCHEMICALS AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF GOLDEN CHAMOMILE (MATRICARIA AUREA)
K.R.Padma K.R.Don	Women's University(India) Bharath University(India)	THE EFFECT OF GUT MICROBIOTA ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 12³⁰ : 14³⁰



HALL-6, SESSION-2



Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Subhashish Dey

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Zineb Benbouzid Mohammed Ridha Benzidane Faten Belarbi	Abdelhamid Ibn Badis University(Algeria)	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CD-FREE ETL LAYERS FOR CIGS SOLAR CELLS: A NUMERICAL STUDY WITH SCAPS-1D SOFTWARE
Branko Kolarić Darko Vasiljević Bojana Bokić Marija Radmilović- Radjenović Branislav Radjenović	University of Belgrade(Serbia)	ON THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN GEOMETRY AND THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES IN NANOSTRUCTURED MATERIALS
Ismail Abazine Mustapha Elyaqouti EL Hanafi Arjdal Driss Saadaoui Dris Ben Hmamou Abdelfattah Elhammoudy Souad Lidaighbi Imade Choulli	Ibn Zohr University(Morocco)	IMPROVING PARAMETER EXTRACTION IN PHOTOVOLTAIC MODELS: THE IMPACT OF INITIALIZATION METHODS IN PS OPTIMIZATION
Subhashish Dey	Seshadri Rao Gudlavalleru Engineering College (India)	SERVICE DELAY ANALYSIS AT AN UN- CONTROLLED INTERSECTION UNDER MIXED TRAFFIC CONDITIONS
M. Radha M. Seshadri M.J.V. Bell V. Anjos	Institute of Aeronautical Engineering(India)	THICKNESS DEPENDENT THERMAL PROPERTIES OF VITREOUS FIBER SYSTEM MEASURED BY THERMAL RELAXATION METHOD AND PHOTO THERMAL SPECTROSCOPY
Roguai Sabrina	Abbes Laghrour University(Algeria)	CUO NANOPARTICLES: A POWERFUL CATALYST FOR ENHANCED PHOTODEGRADATION OF METHYLENE BLUE

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Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031



HALL-2, SESSION-3

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Mustafa KOCAOĞLU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Firat YOLCU	Sivas Cumhuriyet University(Türkiye)	YOUTUBE JOURNALISM: CONCEPTUAL AND COMPARATIVE EVALUATION ON THE FIRST EXAMPLES IN TURKEY
Asst. Prof. Özge YAVUZ	Karabuk University(Türkiye)	DISCUSSING THE US-ISRAEL 'SPECIAL' RELATIONSHIP THROUGH THE 2024 US PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION PROCESS: STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP OR ISRAEL LOBBY POWER?
Onur KELEŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hikmet Salahaddin GEZİCİ Prof. Dr. Mustafa KOCAOĞLU	Selçuk University(Türkiye) Necmettin Erbakan University(Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF YOUTH ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF GOVERNANCE: KONYA EXAMPLE
Prof. Dr. Mustafa KOCAOĞLU Lect. Ceren YAMAN	Necmettin Erbakan University(Türkiye) Cappadocia University(Türkiye)	ERP SYSTEMS AS A SOLUTION SUGGESTION AGAINST PROBLEMS DUE TO DIGITALIZATION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR
Lect. Merve KARADAĞ DURSUN Prof. Dr. Sevil ŞAHİN	Atılım University(Türkiye) Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University(Türkiye)	MIGRATION IN TURKEY AND ITS IMPACT ON WOMEN'S HEALTH
Dr. Gülşen ULUKAYA	Ankara(Türkiye)	OTTOMAN-FRANCE RELATIONS IN EGYPT UNDER THE WIND OF NAPOLEON
Dr. Firdevs GÜNEŞ ÇALIŞ	Kayseri(Türkiye)	OTTOMAN-BRITISH RELATIONS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SUDAN ISSUE
Orhan Kemal KAPLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Perihan Hazel KAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Göktuğ KAYA	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University(Türkiye) Selçuk University(Türkiye) KTO Karatay University(Türkiye)	POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF INFLATION ADJUSTMENT IMPLEMENTATION ON TAX REVENUES

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HALL-3, SESSION-3

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION:

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Zainab Muath Khalil ALMALLAH Prof. Dr. Hüseyin BOZKURT	Gaziantep University(Türkiye)	INNOVATIVE INCORPORATION OF SCHIZOCHYTRIUM SP. IN FUNCTIONAL FOOD AND FEED
Yusra Mohammed Fadhl ALI Prof. Dr. Hüseyin BOZKURT	Gaziantep University(Türkiye)	INCORPORATION OF DUNALIELLA SALINA TO PRODUCE FUNCTIONAL FOOD
Derya ASLAN	Ege University(Türkiye)	EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON MICRONUTRIENTS AND CHILD WELFARE IN THE CONTEXT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
Betul ULUKAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meryem COLAK	Karabuk University(Türkiye)	STORAGE OF HUMAN MILK: EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE AND DURATION ON MICROBIAL COMPOSITION
Merve Aleyna ILTEROĞLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meryem COLAK	Karabuk University(Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF INTESTINAL PARASITES USING DIFFERENT METHODS IN CHILD PATIENTS WITH GASTROINTESTINAL SYMPTOMS
Esmâ Nur BULUT Mine ASLAN Fatma Burcu KARAKOÇ Nilgün ERTAŞ	Bingol University(Türkiye) Selçuk University(Türkiye) Necmettin Erbakan University(Türkiye)	INNOVATIVE APPROACH IN BISCUIT FORMULATION: ENRICHMENT WITH CHERRY LAUREL FRUIT (LAUROCERASUS OFFICINALIS)
Nermin MALLI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahsen RAYMAN ERGÜN Prof. Dr. Taner BAYSAL	Ege University(Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE USAGE AREAS OF EDIBLE FLOWERS IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY: FOCUS ON HIBISCUS AND LAVENDER
İrem TOK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cansu AKBULUT	Sakarya University(Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF THE ACUTE TOXICITY OF NOVALURON ON <i>Daphnia magna</i>
Melis USTA Assist. Prof. Dr. Gülşen FİLAZOĞLU ÇOKLUK	İstanbul Gelişim University(Türkiye) Mersin Toros University(Türkiye)	AN ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND EATING DISORDERS IN INDIVIDUALS WORKING IN THE CATERING SECTOR

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HALL-4, SESSION-3

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Sándor FÖLDVÁRI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mr. Satish Kumar Singh Ms. Pallavi Lakhera	Central University of Punjab(India) University of Allahabad(India)	INCORPORATING ECOCIDE INTO NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
Sándor FÖLDVÁRI	Debrecen University(Hungary)	RUSSIANS IN THE BALTIC REGION THROUGH CENTURIES: LIVONIAN WAR, OLD BELIEVERS, RESORTS, AND SOVIETIZATION
Emmanuel Joseph B. Sumatra	Ateneo de Davao University(Philippines)	UNPACKING GENERATION Z'S POLITICAL PREFERENCES: KEY ATTRIBUTES INFLUENCING CANDIDATE APPEAL
Emmanuel Joseph B. Sumatra	Ateneo de Davao University(Philippines)	DECISION-MAKING FACTORS FOR GENERATION Z IN COASTAL TOURISM: A CONJOINT ANALYSIS OF BEACH RESORTS
Dr. Ishwar Mittal Dr. Rosy Dhall Mikul	Maharshi Dayanand University(India) Gandhinagar University(India)	LEVERAGING BRAND EQUITY TO DRIVE PURCHASE INTENTIONS: INSIGHTS FROM THE INDIAN HOTEL SECTOR
Zohra Yousaf Ayesha Kiran Amna Yousaf	Government College University Faisalabad(Pakistan) University of Agriculture Faisalabad(Pakistan)	STRATEGIC COMPETENCE IN CONVERSATIONS: ANALYZING COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES OF ASIAN ESL LEARNERS
Amna Yousaf Muhammad Amjed Iqbal Azhar Abbas Ayesha kiran	University of Agriculture Faisalabad(Pakistan)	MEDIA'S ROLE IN SHAPING CLIMATE POLICY AWARENESS AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT IN PAKISTAN
Lisanework Amare Tegegn Dr. Gurcharan Singh	Punjabi University(India)	THE MEDIATING ROLE OF FINANCIAL LITERACY IN THE SUSTAINABILITY OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN ETHIOPIA

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HALL-5, SESSION-3

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Voznyuk A.V.

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
H. Ginosyan V. Tuzlukova	Sultan Qaboos University (Oman)	LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE OF THE ACADEMIC SPACES AS A RESOURCE FOR EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES' DEVELOPMENT
Nikola Bošković Srdjan Nikolić Branislav Radjenović Marija Radmilović- Radjenović	University of Belgrade(Serbia)	ON THE EFFICIENCY OF TRIPLE ANTENNA MICROWAVE ABLATION
Dr. Mohammed Saci Ferdia Dr. Adel Gherbi	El-Oued University (Algeria)	GOOD GOVERNANCE IN ALGERIA: CONCEPT, PILLARS, AND FUTURE (2018- 2022)
Voznyuk A.V.	Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University(Ukraine)	TRANSGRESSIVE ASPECT OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY AND EDUCATION
Fettouch Houari	University of Mostaganem(Algeria)	GROWTH AND FIXED POINTS OF SOLUTIONS AND THEIR ARBITRARY- ORDER IN UNIT DISC
Valentina MARINESCU Ramona MARINACHE	University of Bucharest(Romania)	LONELINES OF ROMANIAN SENIORS
Ramona MARINACHE Valentina MARINESCU	University of Bucharest(Romania)	SLEEP – A SOCIAL REALITY?
Malik Muhammad Akram Mujahid Ali Asif Iqbal Muhammad Mohsan Tahir Mehmood Shafiq ur Rehman	Directorate General Agriculture(Pakistan) Water Management Research Farm(Pakistan)	WATER ACCOUNTING & BUDGETING AND IRRIGATION SCHEDULING FOR POTATO CROP UNDER AUTOMATED DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEM
Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University(Pakistan)	CORE ELEMENTS OF DIGITAL ACADEMIC LEADERSHIP IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

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HALL-6, SESSION-3

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Matej Babič

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Matej Babič	Complex Systems and Data Science Laboratory(Slovenia)	USING NEURAL NETWORK FOR MODELLING TOPOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES OF 3D PRINTING METAL MATERIAL
Elena Sierikova Volodymyr Holota	National University of Civil Defence of Ukraine(Ukraine)	PROBLEMS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TRANSPORTATION IN TANKS
Kamaludeen H Siddharth Parthibagovindaraj Sabarishkumar G Ragul G Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi	R.M.K. Engineering College(India)	NANOTECHNOLOGY IN VLSI
Melvin Brittio M Sarukesan K Vishwa S Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi	R.M.K. Engineering College(India)	IOT AUTOMATION IN TRANSPORTATION
Lakshmanan R Kavish D Nandhakumaran M Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi	R.M.K. Engineering College(India)	EVOLUTION OF SPACE TELESCOPES
Syed Anas Hussain. Z Ajay Kumar. M Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi	R.M.K. Engineering College(India)	MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN TODAY'S WORLD
Thirusarabesh S S Visagan G Karthik G Kaushik S D	R.M.K. Engineering College(India)	CARBON TRADING
P.Alekhyareddy R.venkat lakshmi V.Sreehitha Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi	R.M.K. Engineering College(India)	SMART MATERIALS
Krishnaveni T Rayyan Sadharah Z Lakshana R Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi	R.M.K. Engineering College(India)	BIODEGRADABLE ELECTRONICS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

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Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031



HALL-2, SESSION-1

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Mustafa Cevat ATALAY

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emine ERDOĞAN	Kafkas University(Türkiye)	REFLECTIONS OF HANDICRAFT DECORATIVE PRODUCT DESIGNS ON TODAY'S ART; CROSS-STITCH
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emine ERDOĞAN	Kafkas University(Türkiye)	REFLECTIONS OF CULTURAL HERITAGES ON SUSTAINABLE DECORATIVE PRODUCT DESIGNS: KARS
Erdem İS	Selçuk University(Türkiye)	ANALYSIS OF THE MOVIE "WE WILL SEE BEAUTIFUL DAYS" IN THE EFFECT OF NETWORK NARRATIVE IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL CINEMA
Prof. Dr. Mustafa Cevat ATALAY	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University(Türkiye)	AESTHETIC ANALYSIS OF CURVED AND CONTINUOUS FLOWING ABSTRACT LINES WITH VISUAL ARTS: THE EXAMPLE OF PIET MONDRIAN AND JACKSON POLLOCK
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuğçe BAYDAR	Ankara University of Music and Fine Arts(Türkiye)	ROBERT SCHUMANN AND THE FAIRY-TALE NARRATIVE OF MAERCHENBILDER
Prof. Dr. Mustafa Cevat ATALAY	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University(Türkiye)	AN EXAMINATION OF PAINTER KAZUO SHIRAGA'S BODY MOVEMENT, TRADITION, AND THE AESTHETIC LIMITS OF ABSTRACT EXPRESSION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pervane Memmedli	Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences(Azerbaijan)	THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE POET WHO CHALLENGED ARUZ
Asst. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Emsal AKSİN ÇEVİK	Selçuk University(Türkiye)	METAPHORICAL USES OF ANIMAL NAMES IN TURKISH FOLK SONGS: THE EXAMPLE OF KONYA FOLK SONGS

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HEAD OF SESSION: Lect. Muhammed Musab ASLAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Res. Assist. Ebru KARAKUŞ Res. Assist. Dr. Kaan KARAKUŞ	Ordu University(Türkiye)	EXAMINATION OF THE LEVEL OF ARROGANCE SYNDROME IN SPORTS HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABLES: THE EXAMPLE OF ORDU PROVINCE
Res. Assist. Dr. Kaan KARAKUŞ Res. Assist. Ebru KARAKUŞ	Ordu University(Türkiye)	EXAMINATION OF CRITICAL ATTITUDES OF ATHLETES TOWARDS COACHES ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABLES: THE CASE OF ORDU PROVINCE
Res. Assist. Gamze CEYLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayla KANBUR	Atatürk University(Türkiye)	THE EFFECT OF MOTHER'S FEAR OF BIRTH ON BIRTH STYLE
Res. Assist. Gamze CEYLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayla KANBUR	Atatürk University(Türkiye)	HANDICAP IN PROFESSIONAL BELONGING AND SENSITIVITY: COMPASSION FATIGUE IN MIDWIFERY
Melek Sermin EFEOĞLU Assoc. prof. Dr. Burcu DOĞANALP	Selcuk University(Türkiye)	AN EVALUATION ON WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT AND THE FEELING OF CAREER SATISFACTION EXPERIENCED BY FEMALE ACADEMICS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS
Harun BALIN Emrah YALCIN	Kirsehir Ahi Evran University(Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON DAILY RAINFALL EXTREMES FOR THE KAYSERI-PINARBASI DISTRICT USING CMIP6 GLOBAL CIRCULATION MODELS
Lect. Alev ORHAN Zehra YILMAZER	Sivas Cumhuriyet University(Türkiye)	THE PRESENT STATUS OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS WITH REGARD TO THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THEIR PERSONNEL
Lect. Muhammed Musab ASLAN Prof. Dr. Hatice Zekavet KABASAKAL	İzmir Katip Çelebi University(Türkiye) Dokuz Eylül University(Türkiye)	FAMILY INFLUENCE ON CAREER CHOICE AND CAREER CONSTRUCTION IN EMERGING ADULTS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF CAREER STRESS

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HALL-4, SESSION-1

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Dr. Funda H. SEZGİN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Asst. Prof. Dr. Funda H. SEZGİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gamze SART	Istanbul University- Cerrahpasa(Türkiye)	THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE LITERACY ON JOB FINDING ANXIETY IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Prof. Dr. Soner Mehmet ÖZDEMİR Seval GÜRGE	Mersin University(Türkiye)	PARENTS' VIEWS ON THE REASONS FOR STUDENTS' ACADEMIC FAILURE
Prof. Dr. Soner Mehmet ÖZDEMİR Seval GÜRGE	Mersin University(Türkiye)	EXAMINING THE OPINIONS OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS ON ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED ON CERTAIN DAYS AND WEEKS IN SCHOOLS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Funda H. SEZGİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gamze SART	Istanbul University- Cerrahpasa(Türkiye)	STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF INDIVIDUAL LEVEL RELATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL RESILIENCE CAPACITY IN ACADEMICS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hilal ALPDOĞAN Furkan MEYDANI Heba TAETAE	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences(Türkiye)	QUESTIONING THE COMMON CONSUMPTION HABITS OF GENERATION Z WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE SHARING ECONOMY
Mammadova İsmat	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University(Azerbaijan)	MODERN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AS A FACTOR THAT INCREASES THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF TEACHERS
Aleyna KOCAGÖZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Adem ARSLAN	Gümüşhane University (Türkiye)	PRIVACY AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN
Fatmanur NAS Assist. Prof. Dr. Adem ARSLAN	Gümüşhane University (Türkiye)	A STUDY ON VALUES IN EARLY CHILDHOOD
Merve KAÇAN	Gaziantep University(Türkiye)	THE EXAMINATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPATIAL REASONING AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTION SKILLS THROUGH COGNITIVE AND INTELLIGENCE GAMES

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HALL-5, SESSION-1

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Res. Assist. Aydın YEŞİLYURT

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Başak ERKOÇ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mihriban Betül YILMAZ	Yildiz Technical University(Türkiye)	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TECHNOSTRESS, COGNITIVE SKILLS, AND TECHNOLOGICAL-PEDAGOGICAL- CONTENT KNOWLEDGE AMONG ADULT EDUCATORS
Arif SOYLER Prof. Dr. Süleyman DÜNDAR	Izmir Bakırcaçay University(Türkiye)	EXAMINATION OF LEADERSHIP CHARACTERISTICS OF PROVINCIAL HEALTH DIRECTORS
Arif SOYLER Prof. Dr. Süleyman DÜNDAR	Izmir Bakırcaçay University(Türkiye)	PERSONAL HEALTH DATA AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT E-NABİZ APPLICATION: LITERATURE REVIEW AND EVALUATION
Res. Assist. Aydın YEŞİLYURT	Akdeniz University (Türkiye)	EXAMINATION OF THESES RELATED TO “SOFT POWER” WRITTEN IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE FACULTY OF COMMUNICATION
Lect. Muhammed KUYUMCU Res. Assist. Aydın YEŞİLYURT	Artvin Çoruh University (Türkiye) Akdeniz University (Türkiye)	READING THE NARİN GÜRAN INCIDENT FROM THE PRINTED MEDIA IN TURKEY: THE EXAMPLE OF YENİ ŞAFAK AND SÖZCÜ NEWSPAPERS

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Zoom ID: 829 5595 6031



HALL-6, SESSION-1

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hafize DİLEK TEPE

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Azize İNCE Kadir KUTLU Elif BERKTAŞ Mustafa ÖZGEÇ	Pakten Health Products(Türkiye)	INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF SUPER ABSORBENT POLYMER AND PULP QUANTITY ON ISO 11948-1 TEST IN ADULT DIAPERS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kerim Kaan GÖKÜSTÜN	Malatya Turgut Ozal University(Türkiye)	HEALTH FROM FATTY ACIDS: EVALUATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OMEGA-3 AND DIABETES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hafize DİLEK TEPE	Manisa Celal Bayar University(Türkiye)	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS, ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY, AND PROTEIN CONTENT IN ETHANOL EXTRACTS OF TERMINALIA CHEBULA AND TERMINALIA CITRINA; CHARACTERIZATION ASSISTED BY FT-IR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hafize DİLEK TEPE	Manisa Celal Bayar University(Türkiye)	PHYTOCHEMICAL CONTENT ANALYSIS, ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY, AND PROTEIN CONTENT IN AQUEOUS AND ETHANOL EXTRACTS OF ACORUS CALAMUS L. ROOT
Asara Yousuf Salim Alsaadi Jestoni Maniago	University of Nizwa(Oman)	IMPACT OF BODY MASS INDEX ON OSTEOARTHRITIS AMONG ADULT OMANI PATIENTS
Sebahat KOCAOĞLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Gülay ÇOKSARI Zehra BÜYÜKTUNCER DEMİREL Mustafa GÜNGÖRMÜŞ Derya ALTAY	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University(Türkiye) Hacetepe University(Türkiye)	ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACTS OF Pinus nigra AND THEIR in vitro EFFECTS ON COLON CANCER CELL LINES
Dr. Selman ÇELİK Didar AYDIN Ezgi MORGİL Ebrar VAROL	Yeditepe University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EATING AWARENESS, EMOTIONAL STATE, AND ABDOMINAL OBESITY AMONG NURSING STUDENTS AT A FOUNDATION UNIVERSITY
Dr. Selman ÇELİK Gülnehal GÜNEŞ Saliha Sena DEVRAN Damla ACAR	Yeditepe University (Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF KNOWLEDGE LEVELS OF HEALTH SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS AT A FOUNDATION UNIVERSITY REGARDING SKIN CANCER, SUNBATHING, AND SUN PROTECTION BEHAVIORS

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HALL-2, SESSION-2

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Major Gheorghe GIURGIU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Tasawar IQBAL Sidra ALTAF	University of Agriculture(Pakistan)	THERAPEUTIC IMPACT OF PHYTOCHEMICALS: EMERGING APPLICATIONS IN DISEASE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION
Major Gheorghe GIURGIU Prof. dr. med. Manole COJOCARU	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center(Romania) Titu Maiorescu University(Romania)	THE DOUBLE ROLE OF NUTRIENTS IN IMMUNITY
Noémi Mózes Andrea Lehoczki Mónika Fekete János Tamás Varga	Semmelweis University(Hungary)	THE RISKS OF DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS: A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF SAFETY, EFFICACY, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
Hassan Abdulmumini	Agricultural Technology Federal Polytechnic Bali, Taraba State(Nigeria)	EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF MANURE ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF RED SORREL (HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA L.) IN FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC BALI
Dr. Maria Taj	Jinnah University(Pakistan)	CLEAN AND GREEN ENVIRONMENT BY USING AGRICULTURAL WASTE WITH BETTER CLEANING PROPERTIES THAN SYNTHETIC ONES
Muhammad Khalil ur Rehman Dr. Fakhar ud Din	Quaid i Azam University Islamabad(Pakistan)	CO-DELIVERY OF REGORAFENIB AND CAPECITABINE LOADED HYALURONIC ACID CAPPED CUBOSOMES FOR THE TREATMENT OF COLORECTAL CANCER
Vignesh K Arsha G Sunil Suriya M Sathiya Aravindan V	Palar Agricultural College(India) Annamalai University(India)	ISOLATION AND MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. lycopersici CAUSES FUSARIUM WILT IN TOMATO (Solanum lycopersicum L.)
Vignesh K Sunil Suriya M Sathiya Aravindan V Arsha G	Palar Agricultural College(India) Annamalai University(India)	EFFECT OF Bacillus subtilis AGAINST DAMPING OFF OF CHILLI (Capsicum annum L.) CAUSED BY Pythium aphanidermatum

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HALL-3, SESSION-2

Zoom Passcode: 080910

HEAD OF SESSION: Andrey Popatanasov

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO Moses Adeolu AGOI Benjamin Johnson OLASIJU Olasunkanmi Julius OLATUNDE	Lagos State University of Education(Nigeria)	THE IMPORTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN- COMPUTER INTERACTION IN EDUCATION: A SURVEY ON EVOLVING INNOVATIONS IN CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT
Andrey Popatanasov Elitsa Petrova Mona Kaushik	Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Bulgaria) Sofia University (Bulgaria)	THE “FLOWER BOMB” FROM PAKISTAN “PASOORI” AND THE CHOREOGRAPHERS” AND DANCERS’ RESPONSE – CONTENT AND SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF THE DANCE COVERS. SOME TRENDS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL NOTES
Dr. Asma Seemi Malik Dr. Anam Afzal Dr. Amjad Mahmood	Lahore College for Women University(Pakistan) Punjab College of Information Technology(Pakistan)	PATIENT SATISFACTION WITH HEALTHCARE SERVICES: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY OF HOSPITALS IN PAKISTAN
Wasiu Abiodun Makinde	Federal Polytechnic(Nigeria)	COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATION AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN YEWA SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT, OGUN STATE
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Bandana Chowdhury Jayashree Chowdhury	Gauhati University(India) Handique Girls’ College(India)	THE ROLE OF NEP 2020 IN FOSTERING EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
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Jayashankar.J	DC School of Management and Technology Trivandrum (India)	DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND: INDIA AND THE WORLD

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS / 10.11.2024



ANKARA LOCAL TIME - 12³⁰ : 14³⁰



HALL-4, SESSION-2



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Dr. Daniel Marcel Farida Balarabe Peter Augustine	Abubakar Tafawa belewa University(Nigeria) Federal Polytechnic Mubi(Nigeria)	EMPLOYEE EMPOWERMENT AND SERVICE QUALITY: MODERATING EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT: A CONCEPTUAL MODEL
Dr Amit Joshi Wilson Dhana Marthen Shorya Jaiswal	University Counselor & Economics Teacher GMIS(Indonesia)	THE STRATEGIC MERGER OF AIR INDIA AND VISTARA: OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE INDIAN AVIATION SECTOR

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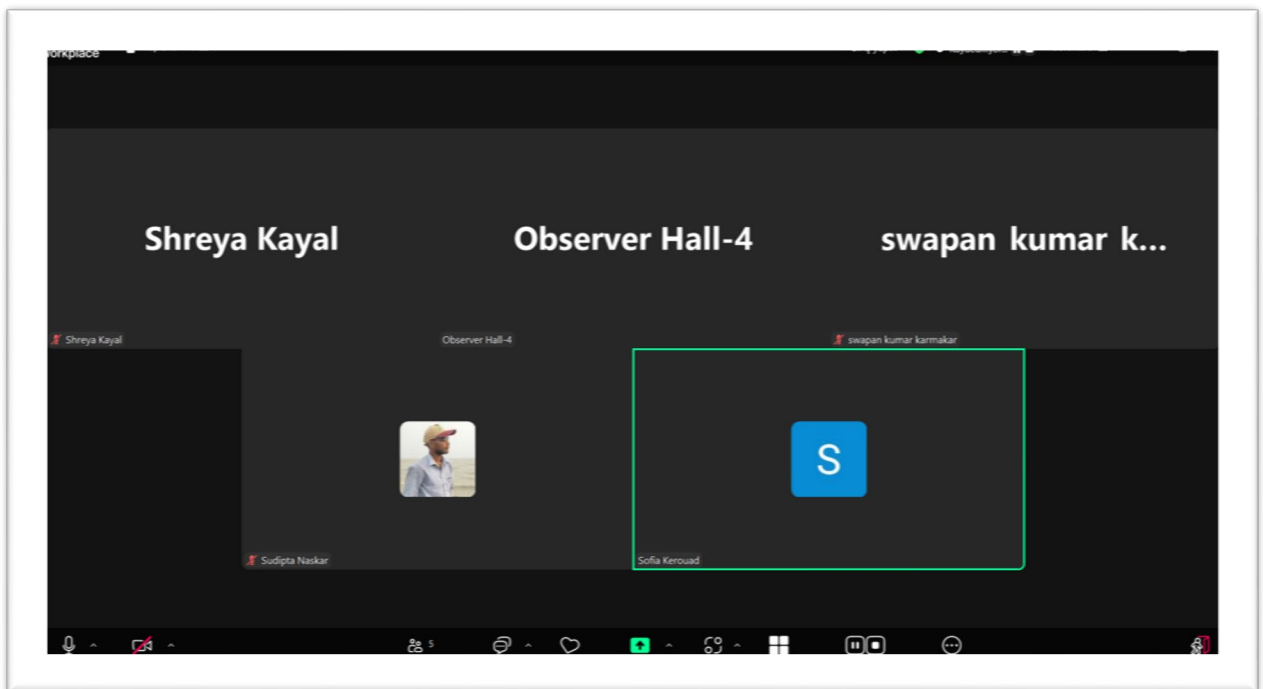


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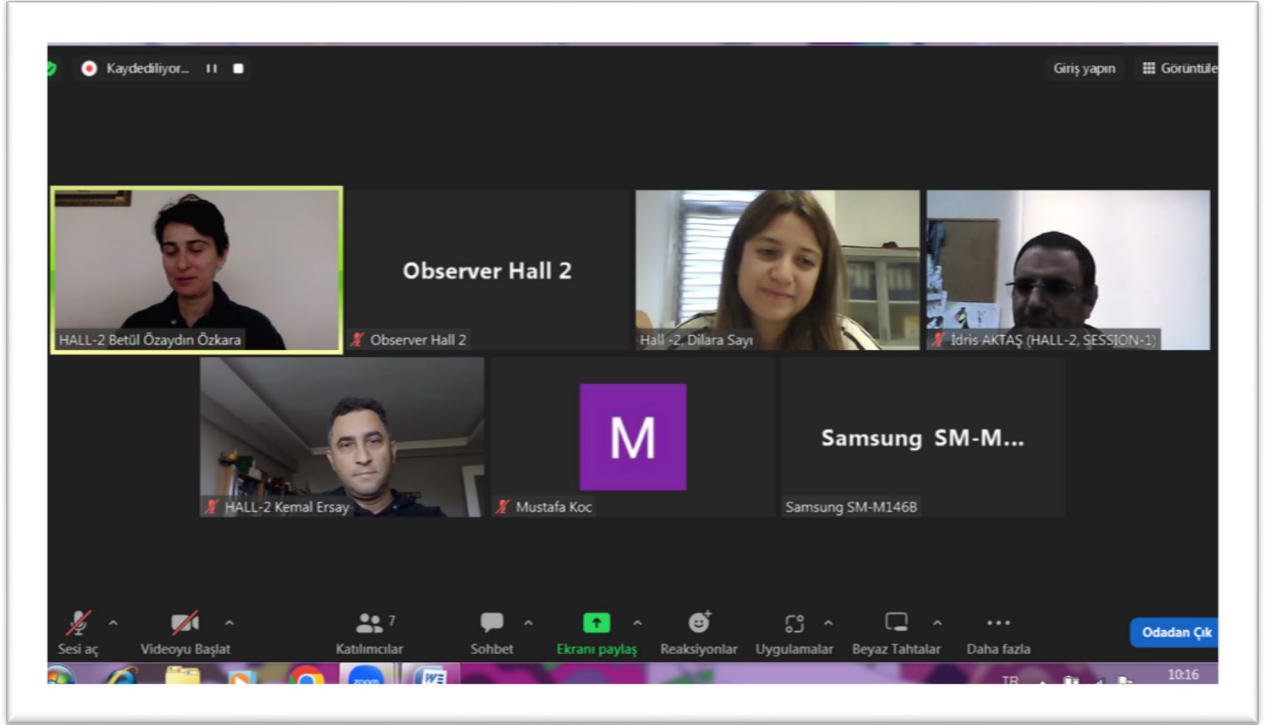


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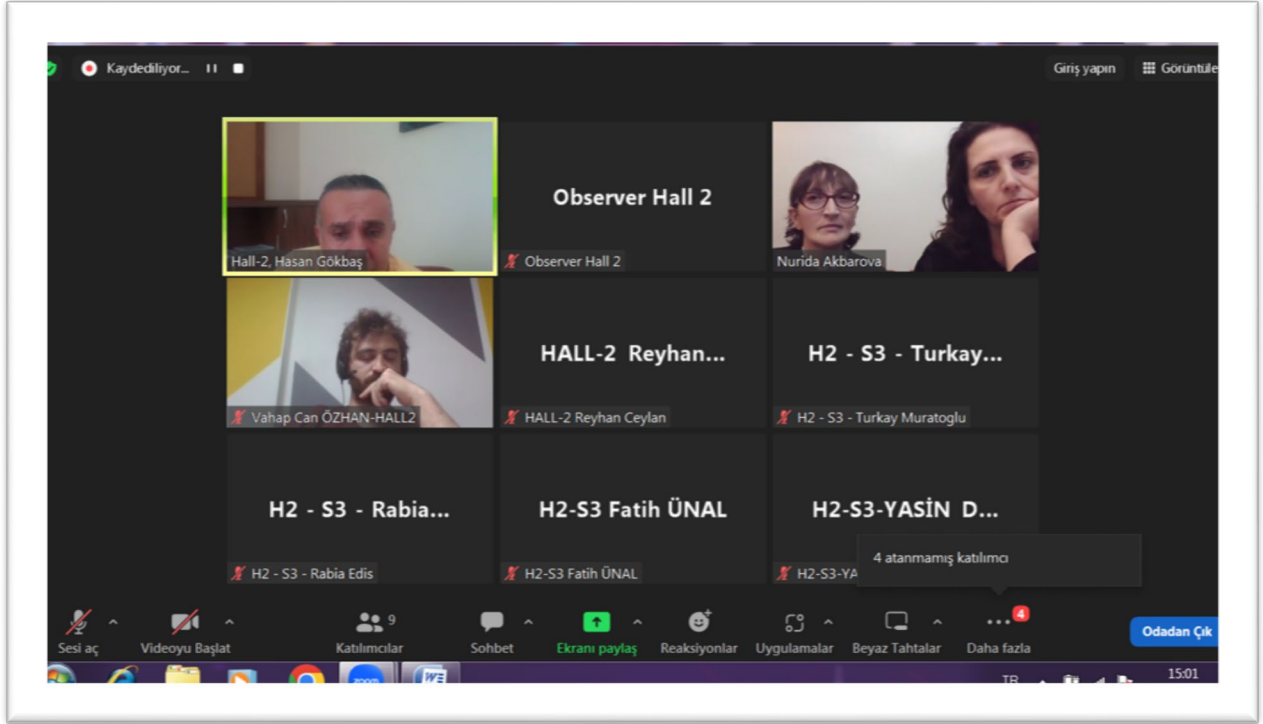


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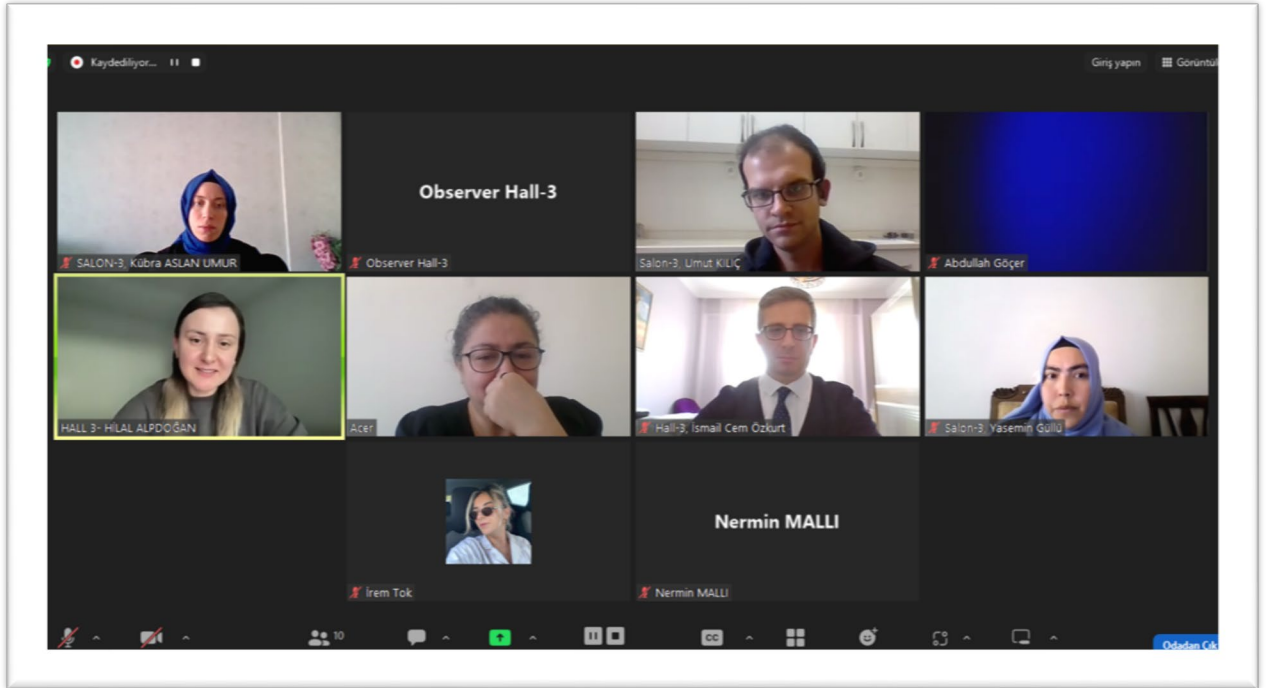
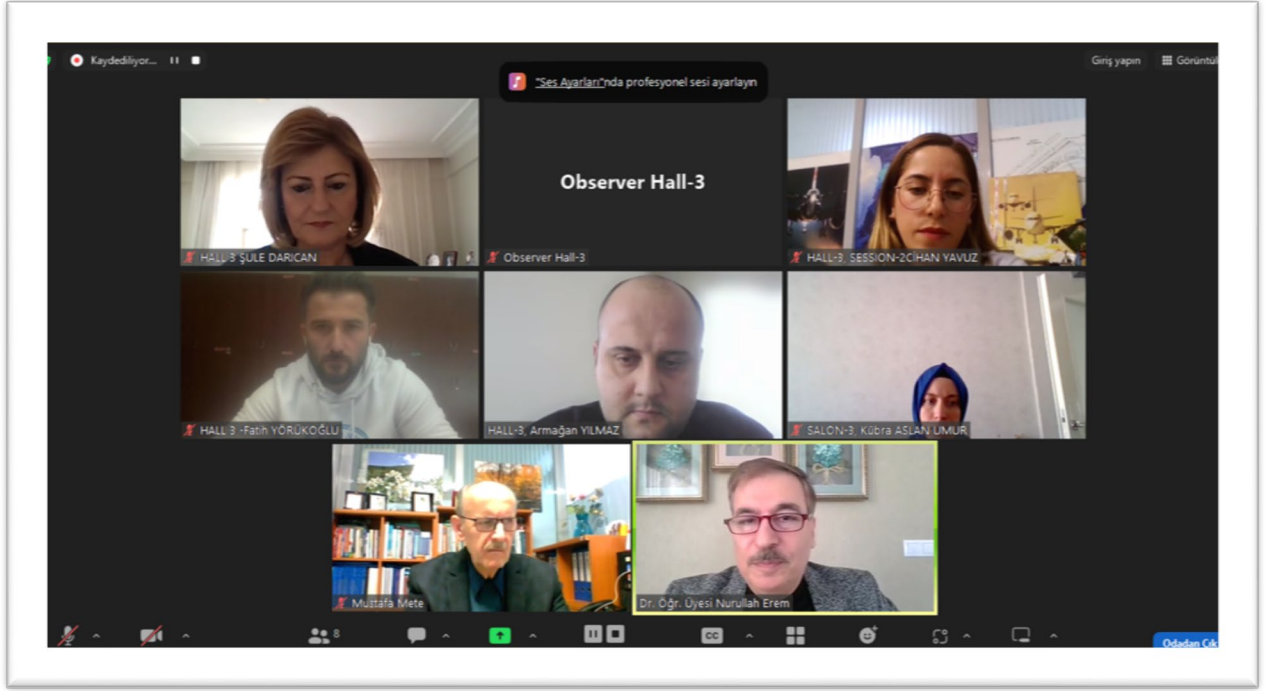


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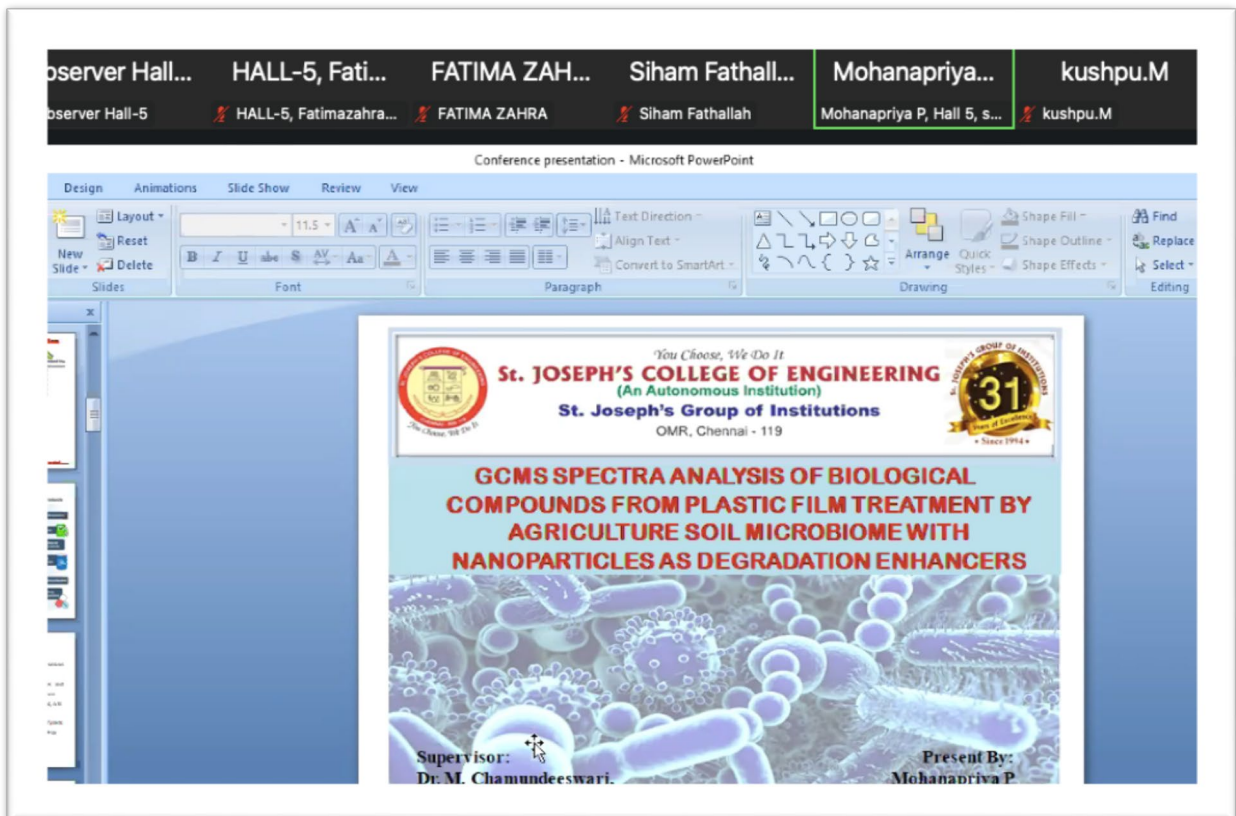
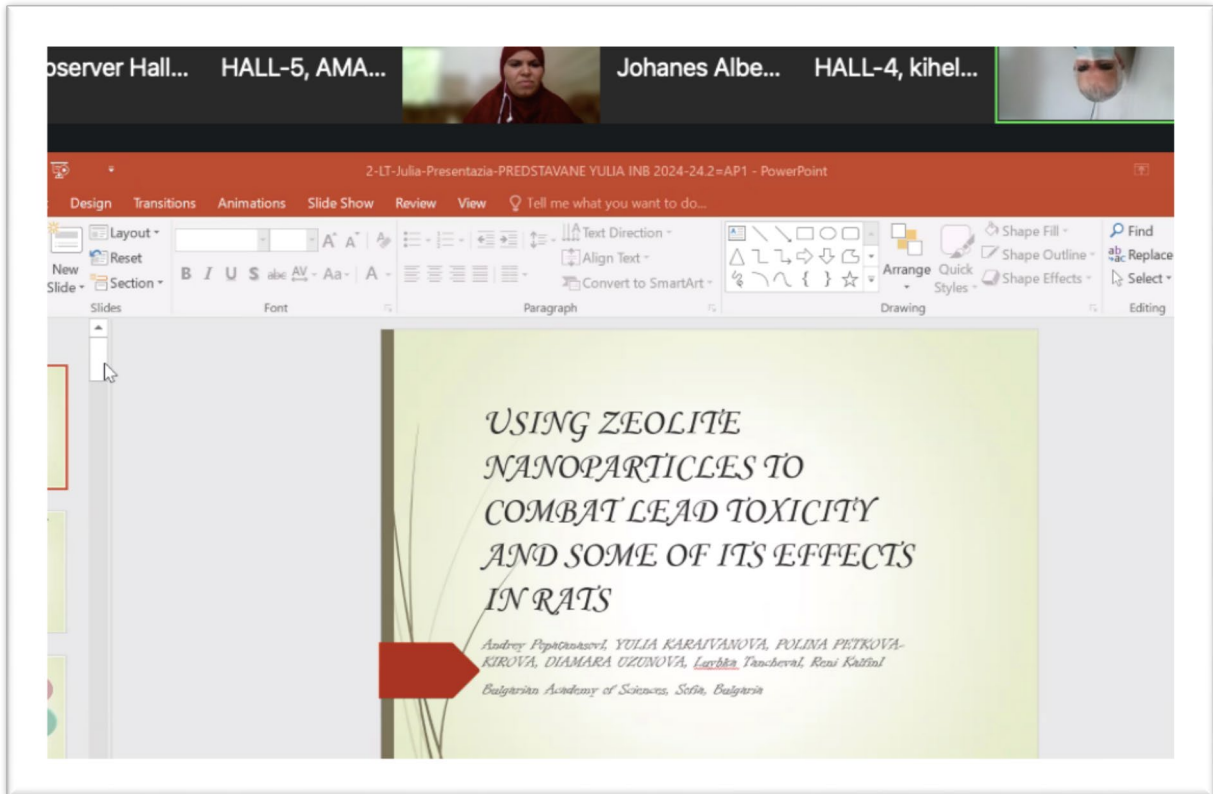


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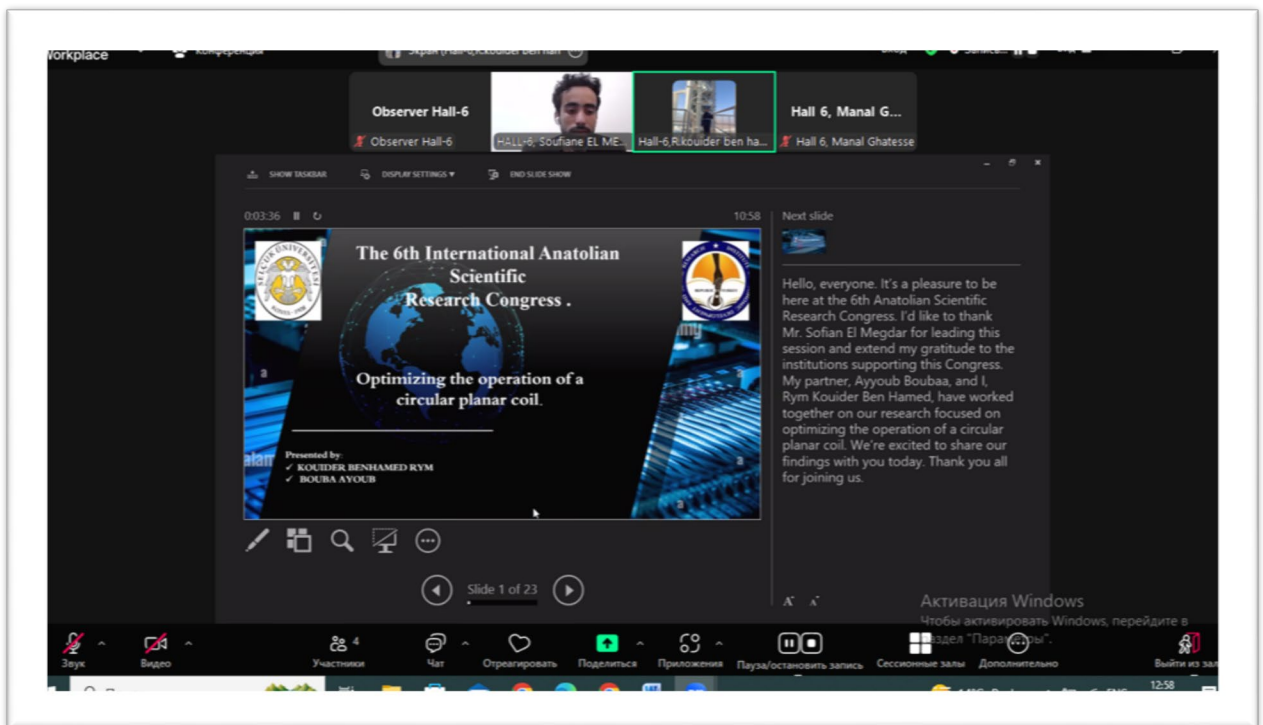
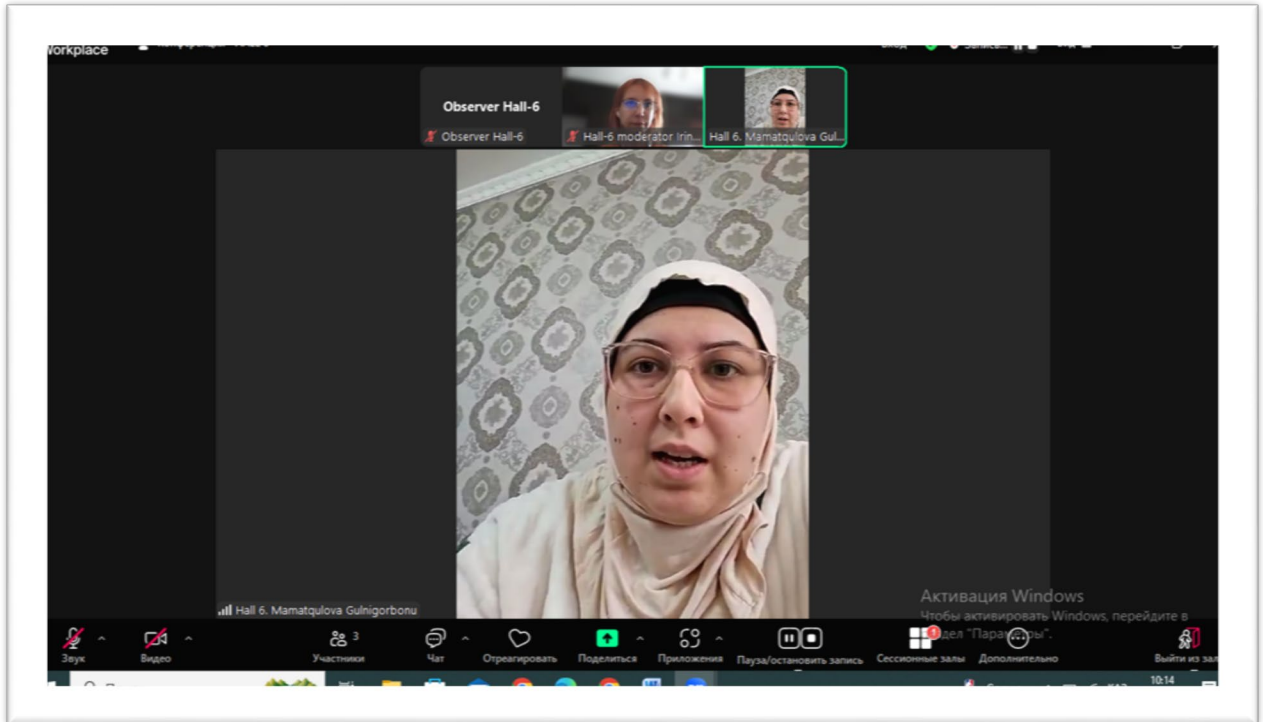
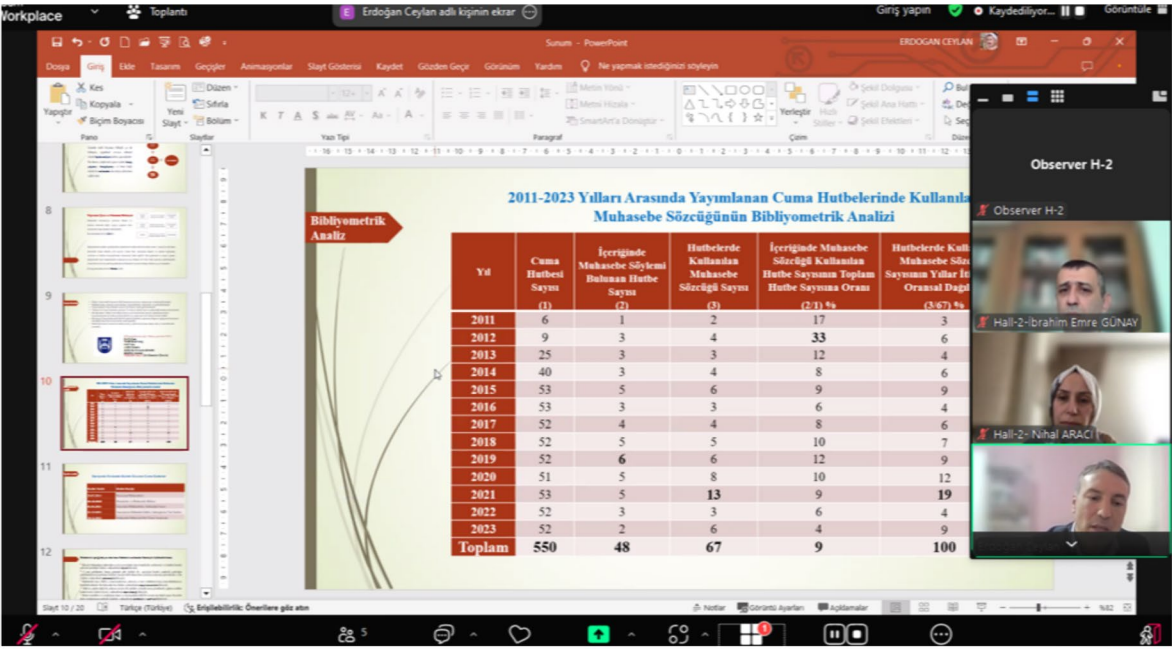



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2011-2023 Yılları Arasında Yayımlanan Cuma Hutbelerinde Kullanılan Muhasebe Sözcüğünün Bibliyometrik Analizi

Yıl	Cuma Hutbe Sayısı (1)	İçerisinde Muhasebe Sözcüğü Bulunan Hutbe Sayısı (2)	Hutbelerde Kullanılan Muhasebe Sözcüğü Sayısı (3)	İçerisinde Muhasebe Sözcüğü Bulunan Hutbe Sayısına Oran (%) (2/1) %	Hutbelerde Kullanılan Muhasebe Sözcüğü Sayısına Oran (%) (3/2) %
2011	6	1	2	17	3
2012	9	3	4	33	6
2013	25	3	3	12	4
2014	40	3	4	8	6
2015	53	5	6	9	9
2016	53	3	3	6	4
2017	52	4	4	8	6
2018	52	5	5	10	7
2019	52	6	6	12	9
2020	51	5	8	10	12
2021	53	5	13	9	19
2022	52	3	3	6	4
2023	52	2	6	4	9
Toplam	550	48	67	9	100



Observer H-2

Hall-2, Merve KAYA

Observer H-2

Dr.Öğr.UyesiAzize AYDEMİR

HALL-2, FATMA ÖZKAN TUNÇAY

Salon 2 - Burçin Bektas Pardes

Salon 2 - Beyza Nur Çelik Zengin

HALL-2, Harun KÜÇÜKBALLI

Hall-2 Sinem ÖZ...

Salon-2, Esra Nu...

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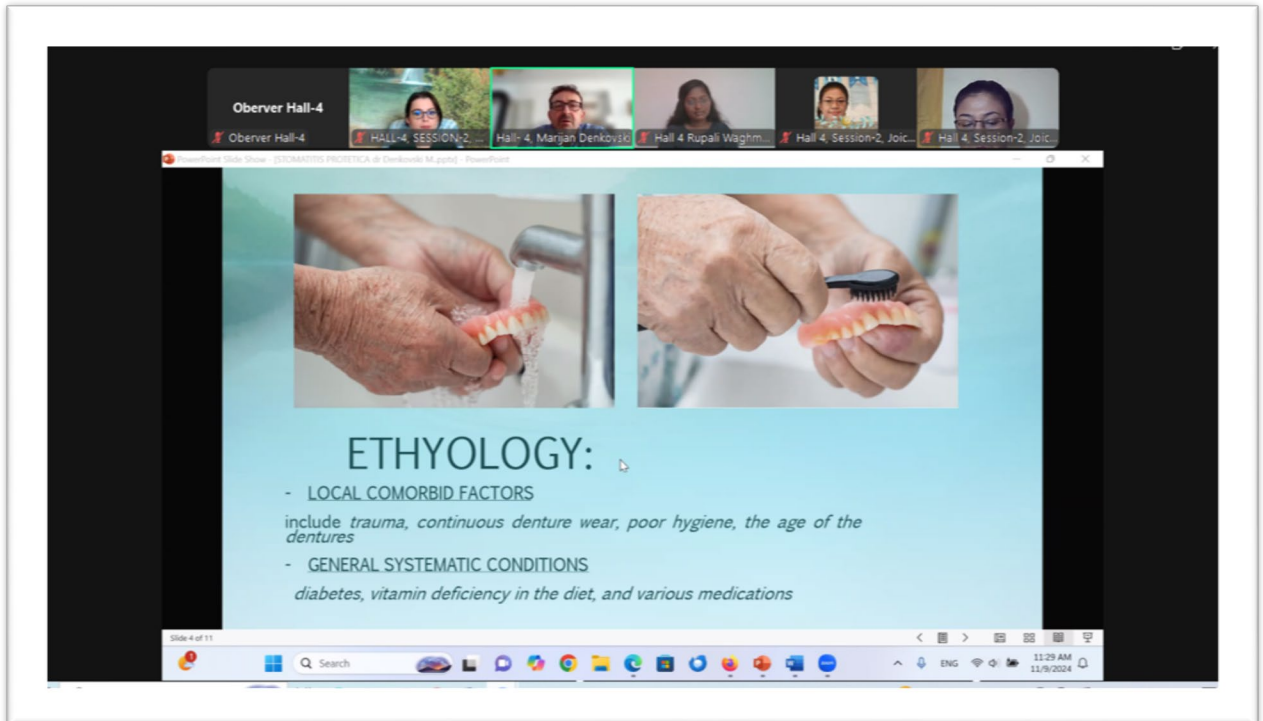
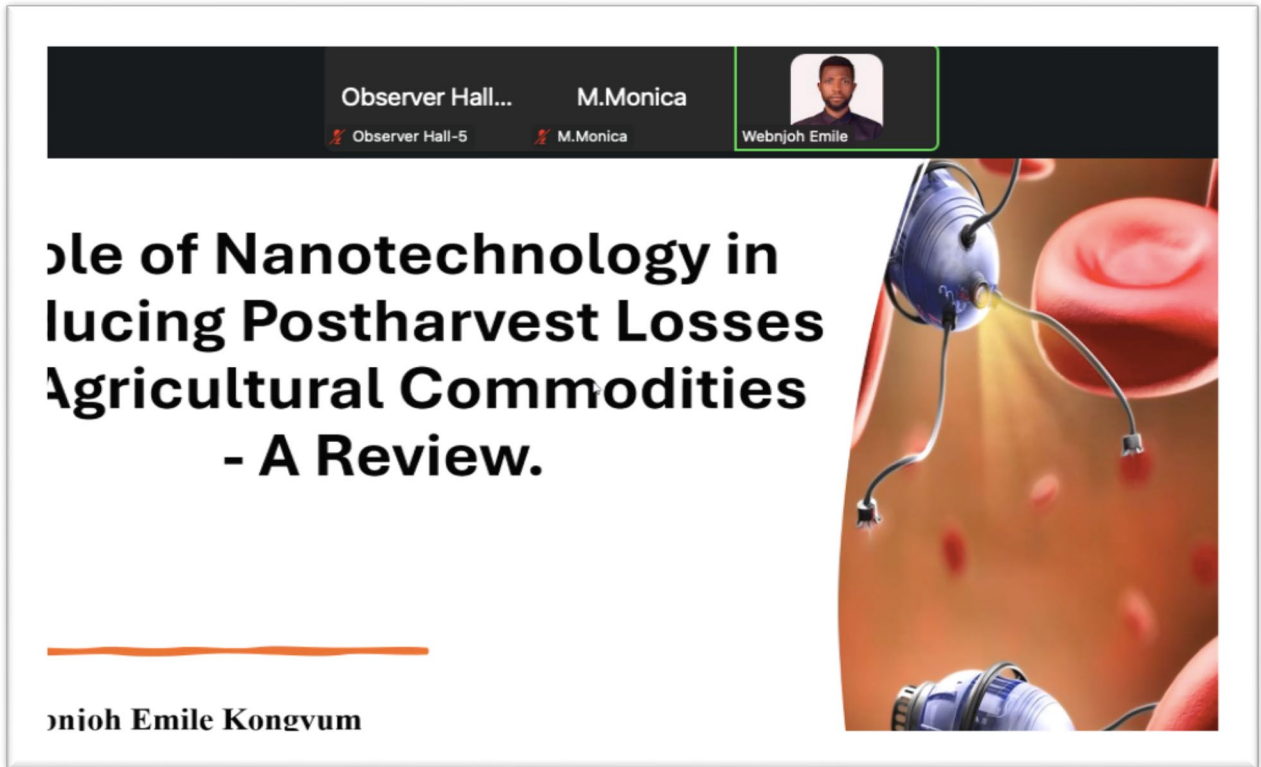


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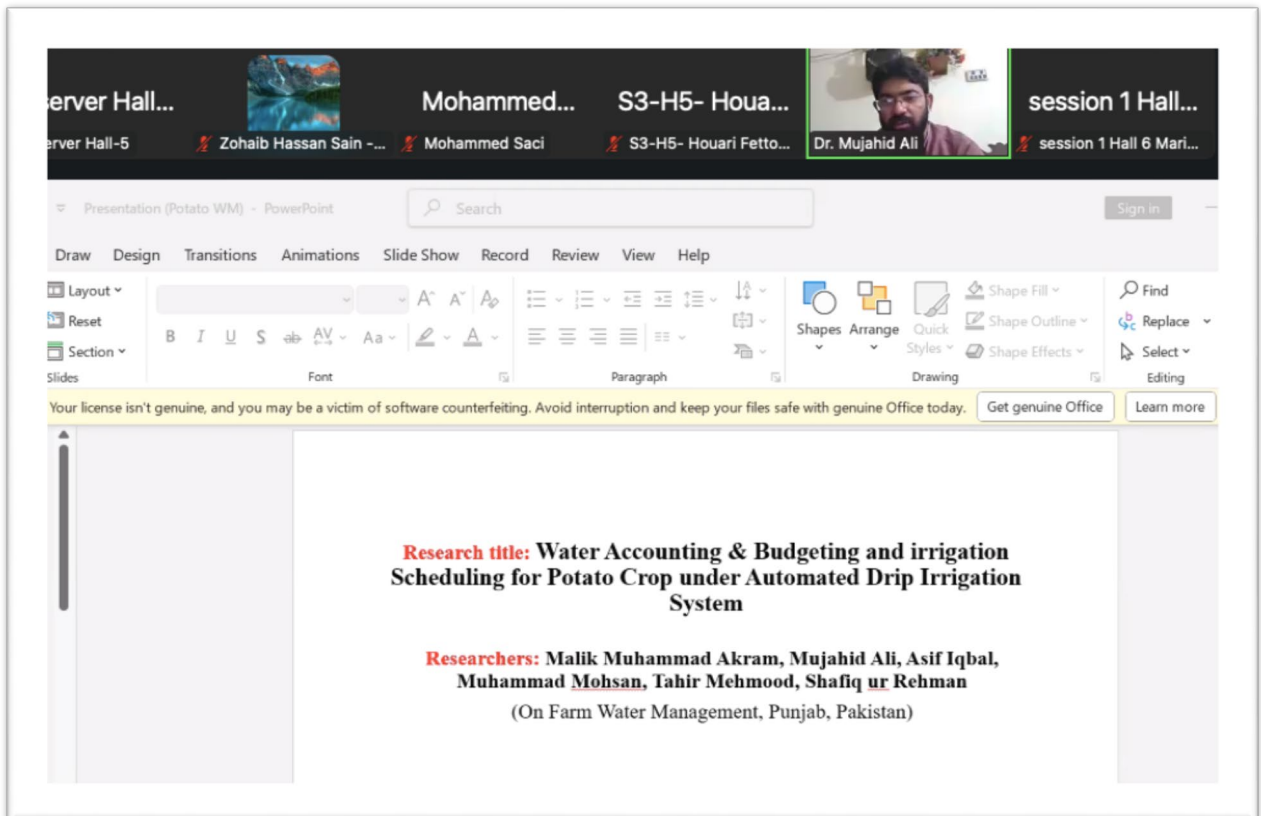
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Observer Hall... M.Monica
Observer Hall-5 M.Monica Webnjoh Emile

Role of Nanotechnology in Reducing Postharvest Losses of Agricultural Commodities - A Review.

Webnjoh Emile Kongvum



Observer Hall... Mohammed... S3-H5- Houa... session 1 Hall...
Observer Hall-5 Zohaib Hassan Sain ... Mohammed Saci S3-H5- Houari Fetto... Dr. Mujahid Ali session 1 Hall 6 Mari...

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Research title: Water Accounting & Budgeting and irrigation Scheduling for Potato Crop under Automated Drip Irrigation System

Researchers: Malik Muhammad Akram, Mujahid Ali, Asif Iqbal, Muhammad Mohsan, Tahir Mehmood, Shafiq ur Rehman
(On Farm Water Management, Punjab, Pakistan)

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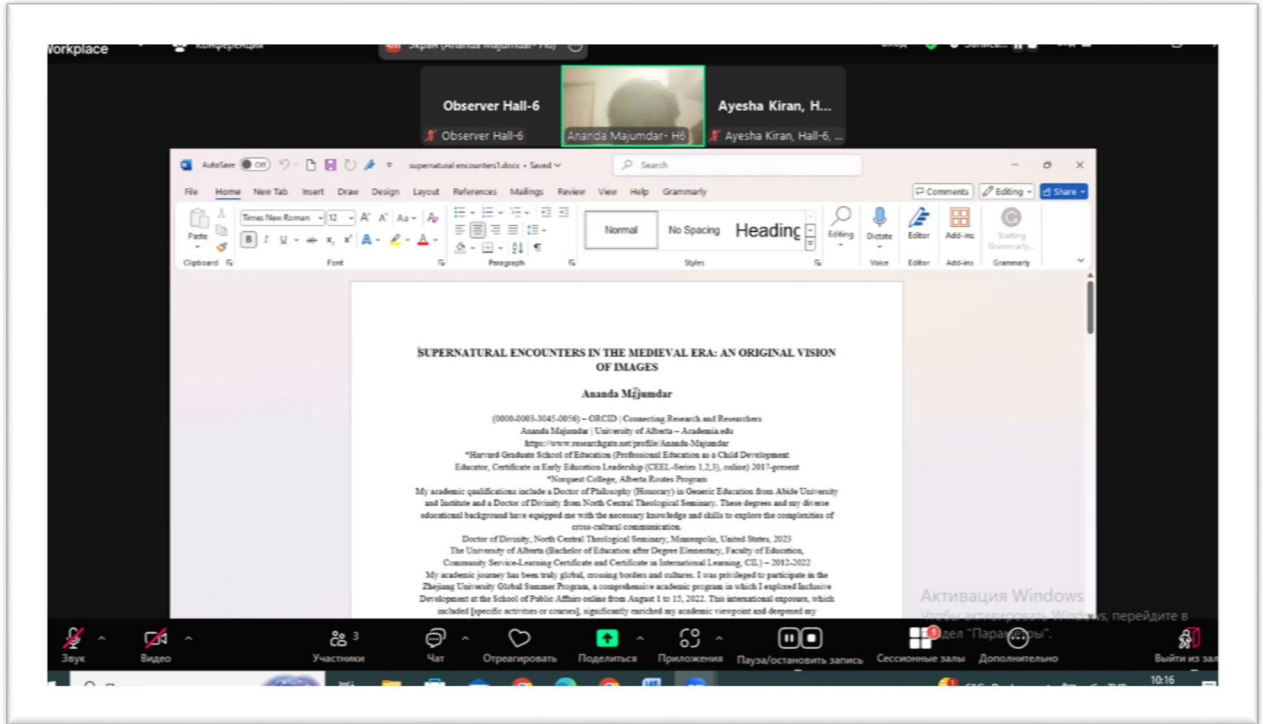


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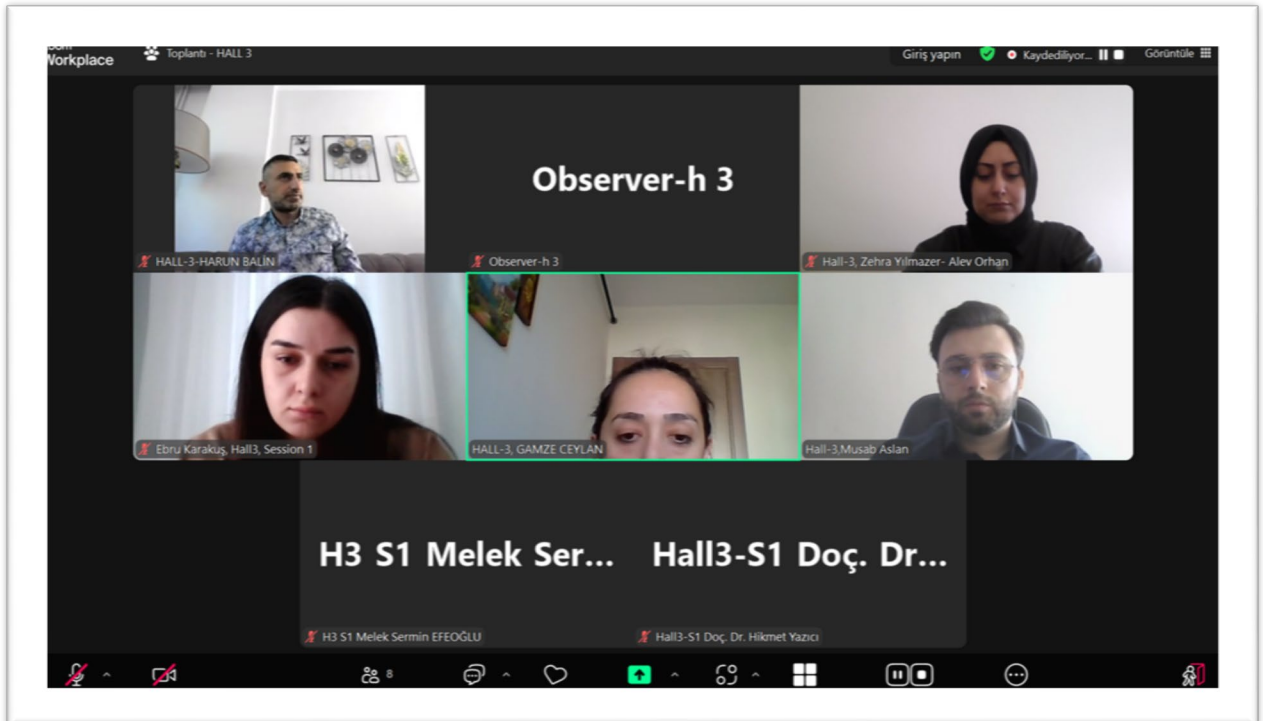
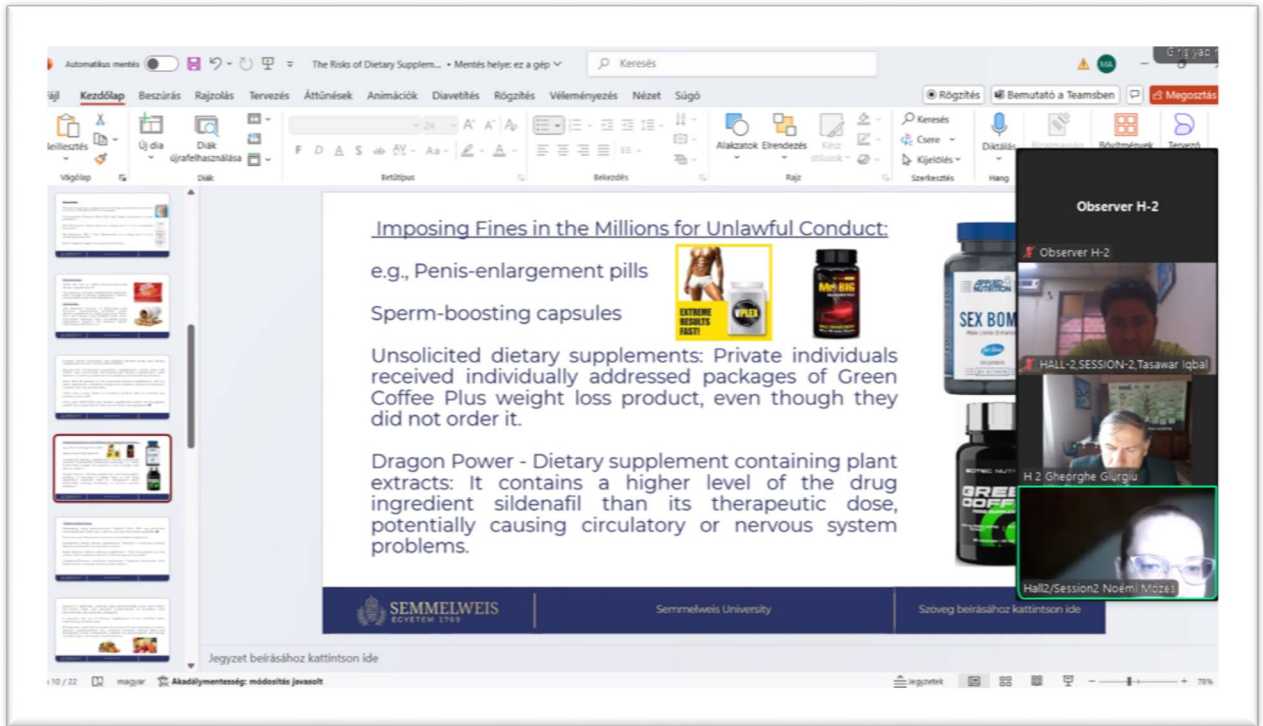


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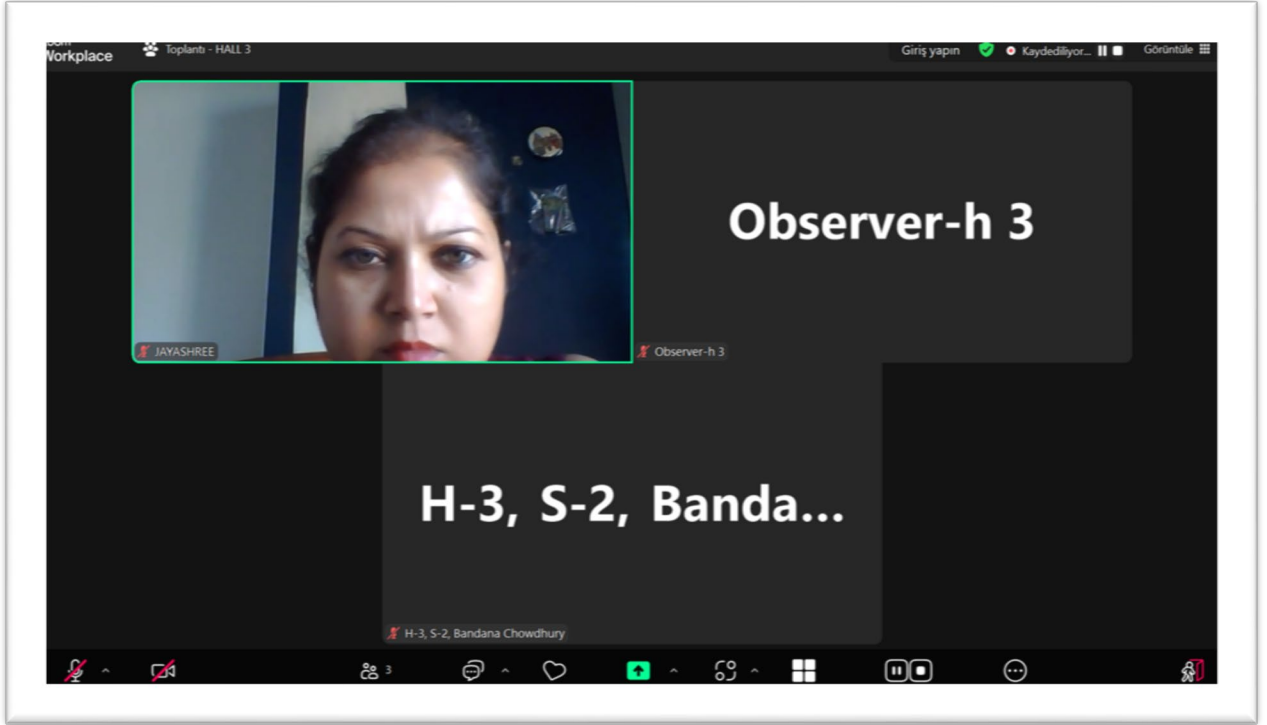


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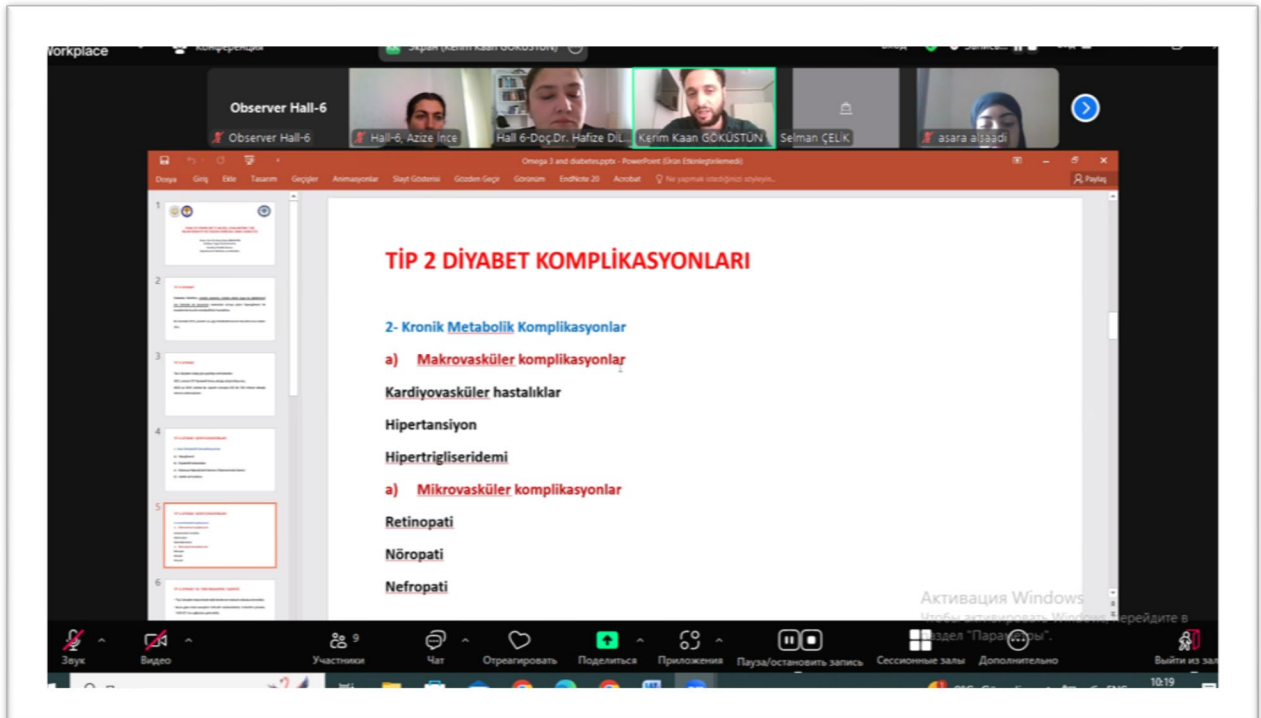
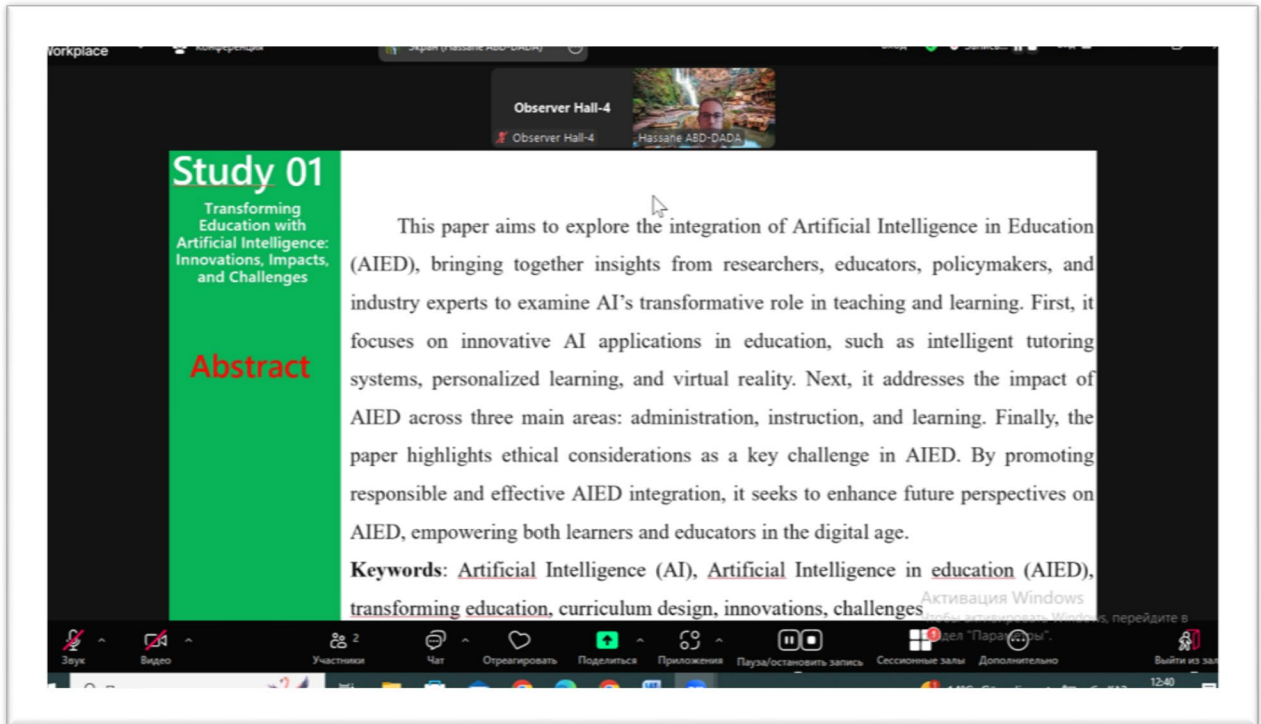
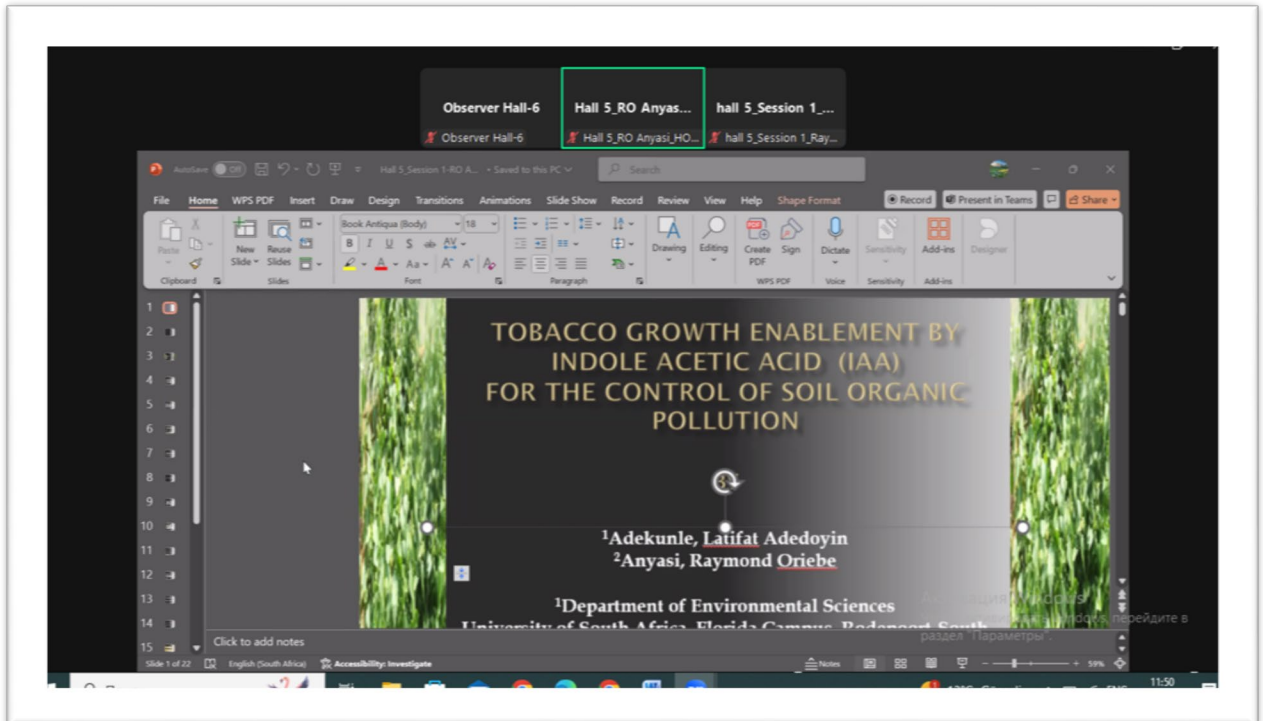
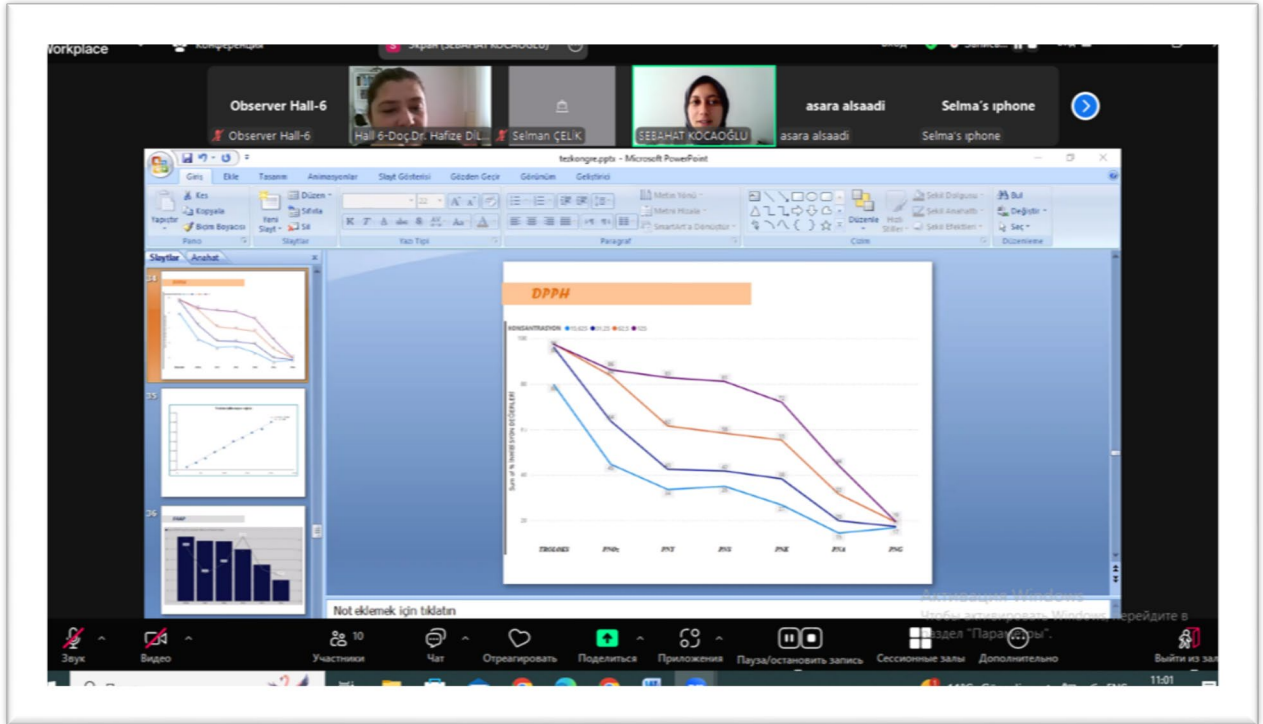


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İSLAM İKTİSADINDA FAKİR VE MİSKİN

THE POOR AND THE POOR IN ISLAMIC ECONOMICS

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ÖZET

İslam , Âdemoğlu (İnsan) var olduğu günden bugüne kadar Ademoğluna bir hidayet risalesi olarak gelmiştir. Kişiye , hürriyeti ve kıymet vermeyi, cemiyeti (toplumu) refah ve saadete kavuşturmayı, hedef almıştır. Toplumda ,bedensel ve ruhsal fakirlik ile miskinliğin getirdiği problemler vardır. Hangi şekilde olursa olsun fakirlik ve miskinlik problemi, birey ve toplumu geçmişte olduğu gibi günümüzde de etkileyerek geleceğe taşıyan göz ardı edilemez bir sorundur. Kur'an-ı Kerimde zekatın verileceği yerlerden iki kimse ve sınıf fakirler ve miskinlerdir.(KUR'AN-I KERİM | 195. Sayfa | Tevbe Sûresi, n.d.)

Fakir

Fakir kelimesi Arapça 'da “delmek, kazmak, kırmak” mânalarına gelen fakr kökünden sıfat olup asıl anlamı “omurgası (fekâr) kırılmış kimse”dir. Bu durumdaki insan gibi bir işe güç yetirememesi, başkasına muhtaç olması sebebiyle maddî bakımdan sıkıntı içinde bulunan kimseye de fakir denildiği ifade edilir(*FAKİR - TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi*, n.d.).Kur'an-ı Kerim'de Fakir, Fakirlik, Fakirler, Yoksul, Yoksulluk ve Yoksullar kelime ve sıfat anlamları ile 13 ayette zikredilmiştir.

Miskin

Arapça'da sükûnet kökünden türeyen miskîn “hiç veya yeteri kadar malı olmayan kimse, zelil, zayıf” mânasına gelir(*MİSKİN - TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi*, n.d.).Türk Dil Kurumu Sözlüğünde Çok uyuşuk olan (kimse), Hoş görülemeyecek durumlar karşısında tepki göstermeyen (kimse) olarak tanımlanmıştır (*Türk Dil Kurumu Sözlükleri*, n.d.).İslam Alimleri fakir ve miskin kavramları üzerine farklı kanaatler ileri sürmüşlerdir.

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	FAKİR	MİSKİN
TANIM	Temel ihtiyaçlarını karşılayamayan kişidir. Geliri düşük, ama yine de hayatta kalmak için çaba gösterir.	Hem temel ihtiyaçlarını karşılayamayan hem de toplumdan dışlanmış, yardıma muhtaç bir kişidir.
TOPLUMSAL ALGI	Genellikle çalışkan ve mücadeleci olarak görülür. Toplumun bir parçasıdır.	Toplum tarafından dışlanmış, marjinalleşmiş ve yardıma muhtaç olarak algılanır.
SOSYAL DURUM	Belirli bir gelir seviyesinin altında yaşar, ancak sosyal ilişkileri vardır.	Sosyal izolasyon içinde yaşar, toplumdan uzaklaşmıştır.
İHTİYAÇ	Temel ihtiyaçlarını karşılamaya çalışır (gıda, barınma, giyim)	Temel ihtiyaçlarını karşılayamaz ve yardıma muhtaçtır.
YARDIM VE DAYANIŞMA	Toplumun yardımına açıktır ve bazen kendi çabalarıyla ayakta durabilir.	Toplumun yardımına daha fazla ihtiyaç duyar ve genellikle dışarıdan yardım alır.

Bu çalışmada İslami iktisadı kavramlarından ve İslam iktisadi yapının kaynaklarından olan zekat kurumu içerisinde fakir ve miskin kavramlarının anlamları, aralarındaki farklar ve toplumda fakirliği ve miskinliği önlemede islam iktisadı ve diğer disiplinlerarası bilimlerde hangi yollar aranabilir ne gibi çareler üretilebilir bu sorulara cevap aranmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslam İktisadı, Yoksulluk, Fakir, Miskin, Toplumsal Refah

ABSTRACT

Islam has been a guidance for humanity since the existence of humankind. It aims to grant individuals freedom and value, and to bring society to prosperity and happiness. In society, there are problems caused by physical and spiritual poverty and indolence. Regardless of its form, the issue of poverty and indolence is an undeniable problem that affects both individuals and society, carrying its impact from the past to the present and into the future. In the Qur'an, two groups of people who are eligible to receive zakat are the poor (fakir) and the needy (miskin) (Qur'an, Surah At-Tawbah, 195).

Poor

The term “fakir” in Arabic is derived from the root “faqr,” which means “to pierce, dig, or break.” Its original meaning is “a person whose spine (fekār) is broken.” Due to their inability to perform tasks and their dependence on others, a person in financial distress is also referred to as “fakir” (FAKİR - TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi, n.d.). In the Qur'an, the terms “fakir,” “poverty,” “poor,” “needy,” and “destitute” are mentioned in 13 verses.

Needy

The term “miskin” in Arabic is derived from the root “sukūn,” meaning “a person who has little or no wealth, is humiliated, or weak” (MİSKİN - TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi, n.d.). According to the Turkish Language Association Dictionary, it is defined as “a very sluggish person” or “a person who does not react to unacceptable situations” (Türk Dil Kurumu Sözlükleri, n.d.). Islamic scholars have proposed different opinions on the concepts of “fakir” and “miskin.”

	POOR	NEEDY
DEFINITION	A person who cannot meet their basic needs. They have a low income but still strive to survive.	A person who cannot meet their basic needs and is marginalized and in need of assistance.
SOCIAL PERCEPTION	Generally seen as hardworking and resilient. They are part of the community.	Perceived as marginalized, excluded, and in need of help.
SOCIAL STATUS	Lives below a certain income level but maintains social relationships.	Lives in social isolation, distanced from society.
NEEDS	Tries to meet basic needs (food, shelter, clothing).	Cannot meet basic needs and requires assistance.
AID AND SOLIDARITY	Open to community assistance and sometimes can stand on their own efforts.	Requires more community assistance and often receives external help.

This study seeks to answer questions about the meanings of the concepts of “fakir” and “miskin” within the institution of zakat, which is one of the concepts of Islamic economics and sources of the Islamic economic structure. It explores the differences between them and examines what solutions can be sought in Islamic economics and other interdisciplinary sciences to prevent poverty and indigence in society.

Keywords: Islamic Economics, Poverty, Poor, Needy, Social Welfare

TAKAFUL: İSLAMİ SİGORTACILIĞIN GELENEKSEL SİGORTACILIĞA ÜSTÜNLÜĞÜ

TAKAFUL: THE ADVANTAGE OF ISLAMIC INSURANCE OVER TRADITIONAL INSURANCE

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ÖZET

Sigortacılık sektörü, günümüzde dünya genelinde hızla büyümekte ve çeşitli alanlara ve kollara yayılarak çeşitlenmektedir. Fakat, bu büyüme ve çeşitlenme, İslam hukukunda belirli unsurları ihlal eden bazı uygulamalara da kapı açmıştır. Dolayısıyla bu durum, küresel piyasalarda İslami sigortacılık (Takaful)'ın önemini artırmıştır. Öncelikle Takaful, kısa ve net bir tanım olarak İslami sigorta veya faizsiz sigorta olarak adlandırılır. Takaful, sigortacılık sisteminde risk paylaşımını İslami kurallara uygun bir şekilde gerçekleştirir ve fonların yönetiminde faizsiz bankacılık ilkelerine bağlı kalır. Takaful, riskin belirli gruplar arasında paylaşıldığı bir sistemdir. Katılımcılar, belirli bir risk için ödedikleri primlerle bir fon oluştururlar. Bu fon, riskin gerçekleşmesi durumunda zararın karşılanması için kullanılır. Takaful, sadece bir sigorta sistemi değil hayata farklı bir pencereden bakılan, katılımcıların birbirine olan güvenini ve dayanışmasını simgeler. Katılımcılar, sisteme sadece maddi bir katkı sağlamakla kalmaz, aynı zamanda toplumun birlik ve bütünlüğüne de katkıda bulunmuş olur. İşte bu yönüyle Takaful, topluma adil ve şeffaf bir güvenlik finansmanı sağlar. Sistem içinde ki katılımcılar riskleri değil ,aynı zamanda hayalleri ve umutları da paylaşmış olurlar. İslami Sigortacılık(Takaful),katılımcılara finansal güvence olmanın ötesinde toplumsal dayanışmaya ve inanç değerlerinin de güçlenmesine katkıda bulunur. Geleneksel sigortacılık sisteminde ise, risk bireysel olarak taşınır ve primler, sigorta şirketinin sermayesine eklenir. Takaful'da ise, katılımcılardan alınan primler ile sigorta şirketinin sermayesi ayrı ayrı tutulur. Aşağıdaki Tablo da konu daha anlaşılabilir hale getirilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, Takaful ve geleneksel sigortacılık arasında önemli farklar bulunmaktadır. Takaful, İslam hukukunun belirlediği sınırlar içinde kalan ve islamın belirlediği kurallara uygun olarak risk paylaşımı yapan bir sigortacılık alanıdır. Geleneksel sigortacılıkta ise risk , bireysel olarak taşınan ve faiz esasına dayalı bir sistemin adıdır.

ÖZELLİKLERİ	İSLAMİ SİGORTACILIK (TAKAFUL)	GELENEKSEL SİGORTACILIK
TEMEL İLKE	Katılımcıların karşılıklı dayanışması ve İşbirliği esastır.	Sigorta Şirketinin Ticari hedefleri ve risk transferi
PRİMLER	Katılımcılardan Teberru (bağış) olarak alınır ve sistemde toplanır	Ticari primler, Sigorta şirketin geliri olarak kabul edilir
RİSK PAYLAŞIMI	Risk, Katılımcılar arasında paylaşılır	Risk transferi, sigorta şirketi tarafından üstlenilir
YATIRIM	Katılımcılardan alınan Teberru, Faizsiz yatırım alanlarında değerlendirilir	Genellikle ticari yatırımlarda (Bankacılık/Finans)sektöründe kullanılır
BAKİYE İADESİ	Police sahiplerine bakiye iadesi yapılabilir	Bakiye iadesi nadiren uygulanır

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geleneksel Sigortacılık, İslami Sigortacılık (Takaful) , Risk Paylaşımı

ABSTRACT

Today, the insurance industry is growing rapidly around the world and diversifying into various areas and branches. However, this growth and diversification has also opened the door to some practices that violate certain elements of Islamic law. Therefore, this situation has increased the importance of Islamic insurance (Takaful) in global markets. First of all, Takaful is called Islamic insurance or interest-free insurance as a short and clear definition. Takaful carries out risk sharing in the insurance system in accordance with Islamic rules and adheres to interest-free banking principles in the management of funds. Takaful is a system where risk is shared among certain groups. Participants create a fund with the premiums they pay for a certain risk. This fund is used to cover losses in case the risk occurs. Takaful is not just an insurance system, it symbolizes the trust and solidarity of the participants in looking at life from a different perspective. Participants not only make a financial contribution to the system, but also contribute to the unity and integrity of society. In this respect, Takaful provides fair and transparent security financing to the society. Participants in the system share not only risks but also dreams and hopes. Beyond providing financial security for participants, Islamic Insurance (Takaful) also contributes to social solidarity and strengthening faith values. In the traditional insurance system, risk is carried individually and premiums are added to the insurance company's capital. In Takaful, the premiums received from the participants and the capital of the insurance company are kept separately. The table below has attempted to make the subject more understandable.

In conclusion, there are significant differences between Takaful and traditional insurance. Takaful is a field of insurance that remains within the limits determined by Islamic law and shares risk in accordance with the rules determined by Islam. In traditional insurance, risk is the name of a system that is carried individually and based on interest.

FEATURES	ISLAMIC INSURANCE (TAKAFUL)	TRADITIONAL INSURANCE
FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE	Mutual solidarity and cooperation among participants are essential.	The commercial objectives of the insurance company and risk transfer.
PREMIUMS	Premiums are collected as Tabarru (donation) from participants and pooled within the system.	Commercial premiums are considered income for the insurance company.
RISK SHARING	Risk is shared among participants.	Risk transfer is undertaken by the insurance company.
INVESTMENT	Tabarru collected from participants is invested in interest-free investment areas.	Generally used in commercial investments (Banking/Finance sector).

Keywords: Insurance, Islamic Insurance (Takaful), Risk Sharing

DANIŞMA KURULLARININ İSLAMİ FİNANS SEKTÖRÜNDEKİ ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF SHARIAH SUPERVISORY BOARD IN ISLAMIC FINANCE

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: İslami finans, yalnızca finansal işlemleri değil, aynı zamanda bireylerin ve kurumların etik ve ahlaki davranışlarını yöneten Şeri hukukuna dayanan benzersiz bir ilke seti altında faaliyet göstermektedir. İslami finansal kurumların işleyişinde merkezi bir rol oynayan Şeri Denetim Kurulu (SSB) bulunmaktadır. Bu makale, SSB'nin İslami hukuka uyumu sağlama, etik finansal uygulamaları teşvik etme ve İslami finansın güvenilirliğini artırmadaki kritik rollerini ve sorumluluklarını incelemektedir. Bu makale, şeri danışma kurullarının İslami finans sistemi içerisindeki rolünü ve önemini incelemektedir.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmada, TKBB ve katılım bankalarının web sayfaları, çeşitli raporlar ve literatürde yer alan makalelerden oluşan ikincil veriler değerlendirilecektir.

Sonuç: SSB, kurumun operasyonlarının sürekli uyumunu sağlamak için düzenli denetimler ve değerlendirmeler gerçekleştirir. Bu denetim, İslami finansın bütünlüğünü korumaya yardımcı olduğu ve yatırımcılar ile müşteriler dahil paydaşların çıkarlarını koruduğu için kritik öneme sahiptir.

Uyumun ötesinde, SSB, İslami finans içinde etik finansal uygulamaları teşvik etmede hayati bir rol oynamaktadır. İslami finans yalnızca kar maksimizasyonu ile ilgili değildir; sosyal adalet, eşitlik ve adaleti vurgular. SSB, kurumlara etik yatırımlar konusunda rehberlik eder ve topluma fayda sağlayan sosyal sorumluluk projelerine katılmalarını teşvik eder.

Örneğin, SSB, alkollü içecekler, kumar ve tütün gibi İslami değerlere aykırı endüstrilere yatırım yapılmaması konusunda tavsiyelerde bulunabilir. Bu şekilde, kurul, kurumların finansal faaliyetlerini, refahı teşvik etme ve zararı önleme gibi Şeri hedeflerle uyumlu hale getirmeye yardımcı olur.

Şeri Danışma Kurulu'nun varlığı, İslami finansal kurumların güvenilirliğini ve güvenilirliliğini artırır. Yatırımcılar ve müşteriler, Şeri uyumuna bağlılık gösteren kurumlarla daha fazla etkileşimde bulunma eğilimindedir. SSB, kurumun İslam'ın etik ve yasal çerçeveleri içinde faaliyet gösterdiğine dair bir güvence işlevi görür ve böylece daha geniş bir müşteri tabanı çekebilir.

Ayrıca, SSB'nin finansal ürünleri onaylaması, piyasa algılarını önemli ölçüde etkileyebilir. SSB aracılığıyla Şeri uyumlarını etkili bir şekilde ileten kurumlar, rekabetçi bir pazarda kendilerini farklılaştırabilir ve müşteriler arasında güven ve sadakat oluşturabilir.

Hayati rolleri olmasına rağmen, Şeri Danışma Kurulları çeşitli zorluklarla karşılaşmaktadır. Önemli bir sorun, farklı yargı bölgelerinde Şeri ilkelerinin yorumlanmasında standartlaşma eksikliğidir. Bu, ürün sunumlarında ve uyum standartlarında tutarsızlıklara yol açabilir ve bu da tüketicileri yanıltabilir ve İslami finansın büyümesini engelleyebilir.

Ayrıca, finansal piyasaların değişen doğası ve yenilikçi finansal ürünlerin tanıtımı, SSB için zorluklar yaratmaktadır. Yeni finansal araçlara uyum sağlarken Şeri ilkelerine bağlılığı sağlamak için bilgilerini sürekli güncellemeleri ve kararlarını adapte etmeleri gerekmektedir.

Sonuç olarak, Şeri Danışma Kurulu, İslami finans alanında vazgeçilmezdir. Şeri hukukuna uyumu sağlama, etik uygulamaları teşvik etme ve güvenilirliği artırma rolleri, İslami finansal kurumların büyümesi ve sürdürülebilirliği için kritik öneme sahiptir. Sektör gelişmeye devam ederken, SSB, İslami finans ilkelerini koruma konusundaki kararlılığını sürdürerek, hem Müslüman topluluğun finansal ihtiyaçlarına hem de etik beklentilerine hizmet etmeyi sağlamalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Danışma kurulları, Katılım Bankacılığı, İslami Finans.

ABSTRACT

Introduction ve Aim: Islamic finance operates under a unique set of principles derived from Shariah law, which governs not only financial transactions but also the ethical and moral conduct of individuals and institutions. Central to the functioning of Islamic financial institutions is the Shariah Supervisory Board (SSB). This essay explores the critical roles and responsibilities of the SSB in ensuring compliance with Islamic law, promoting ethical financial practices, and enhancing the credibility of Islamic finance. This article examines the role and importance of Sharia advisory boards in the Islamic financial system.

Method: In the study, secondary data consisting of the web pages of TKBB and participation banks, various reports and articles in the literature will be evaluated.

Results: The SSB conducts regular audits and assessments of the institution's operations to ensure ongoing compliance. This oversight is crucial as it helps to maintain the integrity of Islamic finance and protects the interests of stakeholders, including investors and customers.

Beyond compliance, the SSB plays a vital role in promoting ethical financial practices within Islamic finance. Islamic finance is not merely about profit maximization; it emphasizes social justice, equity, and fairness. The SSB guides institutions on ethical investments and encourages them to engage in socially responsible projects that benefit the community.

For instance, the SSB may advise against investments in industries that contradict Islamic values, such as alcohol, gambling, and tobacco. By doing so, the board helps to align the financial activities of institutions with the broader objectives of Shariah, which include the promotion of welfare and the prevention of harm.

The presence of a Shariah Supervisory Board enhances the credibility and trustworthiness of Islamic financial institutions. Investors and customers are more likely to engage with institutions that demonstrate a commitment to Shariah compliance. The SSB serves as a form of assurance that the institution operates within the ethical and legal frameworks of Islam, thereby attracting a broader customer base.

Moreover, the SSB's endorsement of financial products can significantly influence market perceptions. Institutions that effectively communicate their Shariah compliance through the SSB can differentiate themselves in a competitive market, fostering trust and loyalty among clients. Despite their vital role, Shariah Supervisory Boards face several challenges. One significant issue is the lack of standardization in the interpretation of Shariah principles across different jurisdictions. This can lead to inconsistencies in product offerings and compliance standards, which may confuse consumers and hinder the growth of Islamic finance.

Additionally, the evolving nature of financial markets and the introduction of innovative financial products pose challenges for the SSB. They must continuously update their knowledge and adapt their rulings to address new financial instruments while ensuring adherence to Shariah principles.

In conclusion, the Shariah Supervisory Board is indispensable in the realm of Islamic finance. Its roles in ensuring compliance with Shariah law, promoting ethical practices, and enhancing credibility are crucial for the growth and sustainability of Islamic financial institutions. As the industry continues to evolve, the SSB must navigate challenges while remaining steadfast in its commitment to uphold the principles of Islamic finance, ensuring that it serves both the financial needs and ethical aspirations of the Muslim community.

Keywords: Shariah Supervisory Board, Islamic Banking, Islamic Finance.

FİNANSAL TEKNOLOJİLER (FİNTEK) VE İSLAMİ FİNANS SEKTÖRÜNE ETKİSİ

FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES AND ITS IMPACTS ON ISLAMIC FINANCE SECTOR

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Finansal teknolojiler (fintek), son yıllarda finansal hizmetler sektörünü köklü bir şekilde dönüştüren yenilikçi çözümler sunmaktadır. Özellikle dijitalleşme, mobil uygulamalar ve yapay zeka gibi teknolojilerin entegrasyonu, bankacılık ve finansal hizmetlerin işleyişini etkileyerek, müşteri deneyimini iyileştirmiştir. İslami finans, faizsiz bankacılık ilkelerine dayanan bir sistemdir. Bu sistem, sosyal adalet, paylaşım ve etik değerleri ön planda tutarak, finansal işlemleri düzenler. Bu bağlamda, İslami finans sektörü de fintek'in sunduğu fırsatlardan yararlanma potansiyeline sahiptir. Bu makalede, fintek'in İslami finans sektörüne etkileri ve potansiyel gelişim sahaları incelenecektir.

Materyaller ve Yöntemler: Çalışmada, ikincil veriler kullanılacak olup; makaleler, kitaplar, vaka çalışmaları ve literatürde yer alan diğer kaynakların geniş bir değerlendirilmesi yapılacaktır.

Sonuçlar: Fintek, finansal hizmetleri daha erişilebilir, hızlı ve verimli hale getiren teknolojik yenilikleri ifade eder. Bu alandaki gelişmeler, ödeme sistemlerinden kredi verme, yatırım yönetimine kadar geniş bir yelpazeyi kapsamaktadır. Fintek uygulamaları, geleneksel bankacılığın sunduğu hizmetleri daha uygun maliyetlerle ve daha hızlı bir şekilde sunarak, finansal kapsayıcılığı artırmaktadır. Fintek, İslami finans sektöründe çeşitli fırsatlar sunarak, bu ilkelerin daha geniş kitlelere ulaşmasını sağlayabilir.

Erişilebilirlik ve Kapsayıcılık: Fintek uygulamaları, özellikle gelişen pazarlarda bankacılık hizmetlerine erişimi artırabilir. İslami finans kurumları, mobil uygulamalar ve dijital platformlar aracılığıyla daha fazla insana ulaşarak, finansal hizmetleri daha erişilebilir hale getirebilir.

Şeffaflık ve Güven: Fintek, işlemlerin daha şeffaf bir şekilde gerçekleştirilmesine olanak tanır. Akıllı sözleşmeler ve blockchain teknolojisi, İslami finansın temel ilkelerinden biri olan şeffaflığı artırarak, müşteri güvenini pekiştirebilir.

Hız ve Verimlilik: Fintek çözümleri, işlemlerin daha hızlı gerçekleştirilmesini sağlar. İslami bankalar, dijital platformlar üzerinden sunulan hizmetlerle, müşteri taleplerine daha hızlı yanıt verebilir ve operasyonel verimliliği artırabilir.

Yeni Ürün ve Hizmetler: Fintek, İslami finans kurumlarının yeni ürünler geliştirmesine olanak tanır. Örneğin, crowdfunding (kitle fonlaması) gibi yeni finansman modelleri, İslami finans ilkelerine uygun şekilde tasarlanarak, girişimcilerin finansmana erişimini kolaylaştırabilir.

Fintek'in İslami finans üzerindeki etkileri olumlu olmakla birlikte, bazı zorluklar da bulunmaktadır. İslami finansın karmaşık kuralları ve düzenlemeleri, fintek çözümlerinin entegrasyonunu zorlaştırabilir. Ayrıca, müşteri eğitimi ve farkındalık da önemli bir faktördür; çünkü birçok insan hala geleneksel bankacılık sistemlerine bağlı kalmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, fintek'in sunduğu fırsatlar, İslami finans sektörünün büyümesine katkıda bulunabilir. Özellikle, genç nesil ve teknolojiye aşina olan bireyler, dijital çözümleri

tercih etmektedir. Bu durum, İslami finans kurumlarının yenilikçi hizmetler sunarak pazar paylarını artırmalarını sağlayabilir.

Finansal teknolojiler, İslami finans sektöründe önemli bir dönüşüm yaratma potansiyeline sahiptir. Erişilebilirlik, şeffaflık, hız ve yeni ürün geliştirme gibi avantajlar, İslami finans kurumlarının rekabet gücünü artırabilir. Ancak, bu süreçte karşılaşılabilecek zorlukların üstesinden gelmek için stratejik bir yaklaşım benimsemek gerekmektedir. Sonuç olarak, fintek ve İslami finansın birleşimi, daha kapsayıcı ve adil bir finansal sistemin oluşmasına katkıda bulunabilir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Fintech, Fintek, İslami Finans, İslami Bankacılık, Teknoloji.

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Financial technologies (fintech) offer innovative solutions that have fundamentally transformed the financial services sector in recent years. The integration of technologies such as digitalization, mobile applications, and artificial intelligence has impacted the functioning of banking and financial services, improving the customer experience. Islamic finance is a system based on the principles of Islamic law, regulating financial transactions by prioritizing social justice, sharing, and ethical values. In this context, the Islamic finance sector also has the potential to benefit from the opportunities presented by fintech. This article examined the impacts of fintech on the Islamic finance sector and potential areas for development.

Materials and Methods: The study used secondary data, conducting a broad evaluation of articles, books, case studies, and other sources in the literature.

Results: Fintech refers to technological innovations that make financial services more accessible, faster, and efficient. Developments in this area encompass a wide range, from payment systems to lending and investment management. Fintech applications increase financial inclusivity by offering traditional banking services at lower costs and faster speeds. Fintech can provide various opportunities in the Islamic finance sector, allowing these principles to reach broader audiences.

Accessibility and Inclusivity: Fintech applications can enhance access to banking services, particularly in emerging markets. Islamic financial institutions can make financial services more accessible by reaching more people through mobile applications and digital platforms.

Transparency and Trust: Fintech allows transactions to be conducted more transparently. Smart contracts and blockchain technology can enhance transparency, which is one of the core principles of Islamic finance, thereby reinforcing customer trust.

Speed and Efficiency: Fintech solutions enable faster transaction processing. Islamic banks can respond more quickly to customer demands and enhance operational efficiency through services offered on digital platforms.

New Products and Services: Fintech allows Islamic financial institutions to develop new products. For instance, new financing models like crowdfunding can be designed in accordance with Islamic finance principles, facilitating access to funding for entrepreneurs.

While the effects of fintech on Islamic finance are positive, there are also challenges. The complex rules and regulations of Islamic finance can complicate the integration of fintech solutions. Additionally, customer education and awareness are significant factors, as many people still rely on traditional banking systems. However, the opportunities presented by fintech can contribute to the growth of the Islamic finance sector. Particularly, the younger generation and tech-savvy individuals prefer digital solutions, enabling Islamic finance institutions to increase their market share by offering innovative services.

Financial technologies have the potential to create significant transformation in the Islamic finance sector. Advantages such as accessibility, transparency, speed, and new product development can enhance the competitiveness of Islamic finance institutions. However, a strategic approach is needed to overcome the challenges that may arise during this process. In conclusion, the combination of fintech and Islamic finance can contribute to the formation of a more inclusive and equitable financial system.

Keywords: Fintech, Islamic Finance, Islamic Banking, Technology.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEEKEEPING IN TURKEY'S ECONOMY: KONYA EXAMPLE

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ABSTRACT

Bees are of great importance for the economy and human beings with the pollination they do by nature. Beekeeping sector stands out as an important economic activity that supports rural development and creates employment. Beekeeping is defined by the Turkish Language Association as "an insect (*Apis mellifica*), one of the membrane winged insects that produces honey and wax and can sting with its sting". The geographical structure, topography, climatic conditions and vegetation of Turkey and Konya are very favourable for beekeeping. Turkey's wide geography and rich flora make it an important honey producer worldwide. Turkey and Konya have a rich genetic diversity by harbouring many honey bee races and ecotypes and this richness encourages beekeeping research. Konya province has an important place in the Turkish beekeeping sector. There are 1.481 beekeeping enterprises and 936.359 bee colonies in the province. With 1.322 tonnes of honey and 73 tonnes of beeswax production, it contributes to the total production of Turkey. However, honey yield per hive in Konya is 9.70 kg/colony, which is below Turkey's average of 13.17 kg/colony. Considering the large number of colonies and enterprise potential of Konya, strategic steps should be taken to increase productivity. These steps can further strengthen the province's position in the beekeeping sector and increase its contribution to Turkey's honey production. According to FAO data, Turkey earned 390 million USD income from honey exports between 1987 and 2020.

Key Words: Beekeeping, Honeybee, Beekeeping economy, Konya.

OIL IMPORT AND DEPENDENCY IN TURKIYE'S ENERGY SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

Turkey's oil imports and dependency in the energy sectors constitute an important focal point for the country's economic structuring and energy policies. Especially for developing economies, energy is a critical factor that needs to be provided in a sustainable, reliable and cost-effective manner. Countries like Turkey, which cannot meet their needs by using their own energy resources, face current account deficit problems through energy imports. Oil is the most widely traded type of energy and a country's oil imports can affect economic growth. High oil prices can lead to problems such as inflation and unemployment in importing countries, while fluctuations in oil prices can leave the country vulnerable. A large portion of Turkey's primary energy consumption comes from crude oil and a significant portion of this demand is met by imports. This increases the country's external dependence and makes it economically vulnerable. Turkey's oil exploration and production activities have achieved significant successes in the past, but the limited domestic reserves and increasing foreigner dependency emphasize the need to increase domestic production and turn to alternative energy sources. Efforts to reduce Turkey's oil dependence and ensure energy security are becoming increasingly important.

Key Words: Energy, Oil, Türkiye's Energy, Oil Import

MESLEKİ GELİŞİM: KAVRAMSAL BİR BAKIŞ

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT: A CONCEPTUAL PERSPECTIVE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı mesleki gelişimi kavramsal bir bakış açısıyla incelemektir. Mesleki gelişim, hayat boyu devam eden ve aktif bir şekilde öğrenmeyi gerektiren bir süreçtir. Bireyin öğrenme faaliyetlerine ve süreçlerine aktif ve anlamlı katılımı akademik başarının, daha iyi öğrenme çıktılarının ve psikolojik iyi oluşun belirleyici faktörlerinden biridir. Bireyin mesleki gelişimi, eğitim sisteminin etkili ve kaliteli bir şekilde işlemesi için kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Mesleki gelişim için tasarlanmış farklı modeller bulunmaktadır.

Bu modeller ülkeden ülkeye değişiklik gösterebilir. Başarı gösteren bu ülkelerde kullanılan mesleki gelişim modellerinin araştırılması ve ülkemizde de uygulanabilirliği son derece önemlidir. Mesleki gelişim süreci, bireylerin araştırmaya dayalı etkinliklere katılmalarını sağlayan ve eğitim kalitesini artıran mükemmel bir yöntem olarak kabul edilir. Hızla değişen bir dünyada, mesleki gelişim hükümetlerin odak noktası haline gelmiştir. Türkiye, mesleki gelişimin her geçen gün yaygınlaştığı ülkelerden biridir. Türk üniversitelerinde mesleki gelişim yükseköğretim düzeyinde giderek daha fazla uygulanmaktadır. Teknolojinin ve toplumsal algıların evrimleşmesiyle birlikte mesleki gelişim alanında reformlar kaçınılmaz hale gelmiştir. Bireylerin mesleki yaşama hazırlanmaları için gerçek dünyaya entegre bir mesleki gelişim eğitimi almaları önem kazanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mesleki gelişim, sürekli mesleki gelişim, mesleki gelişim modelleri, mesleki eğitim.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine professional development from a conceptual perspective. Professional development is a lifelong process that requires active learning. The Individual' engagement is one of the determinants of academic success, better learning outcomes and psychological well-being. The professional development of individuals holds critical importance for the effective and high-quality functioning of the education system.

Various models designed for the professional development. These models may vary from country to country. Investigating and assessing the applicability of these successful models in our country is crucial.

Professional Development (PD) process is regarded as an excellent method for boosting teaching quality by allowing of individuals to engage in inquiry-based activities. In a rapidly changing world, professional development has become the focal point of the governments.

Türkiye is one of the countries where professional development is becoming more widespread day by day. Professional development is increasingly implemented at the higher education level in Turkish universities. With the evolution of technology and societal perceptions, reforms in the field of professional development have become inevitable. It has become important for individuals to receive an professional development education that is integrated with the real world to prepare them for professional life.

Keywords: Professional development, continuing professional development, professional development models, vocational education.

MATEMATİK EĞİTİMİNDE TERS YÜZ SINIF MODELİNİN İNCELENMESİ

AN EXAMINATION OF THE FLIPPED CLASSROOM MODEL IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Eğitimde etkili öğrenme ortamlarının oluşturulması, teknolojinin doğru entegrasyonu ile mümkündür. Dijital teknolojiler, öğrenme süreçlerinde yeni nesil yaklaşımların ortaya çıkmasını sağlamıştır. Bu bağlamda, matematik eğitiminde öğrencilerin aktif katılımını artıran ve öğrenme deneyimlerini zenginleştiren ters yüz sınıf modeli öne çıkmaktadır. Bu araştırmada, matematik eğitiminde ters yüz sınıf modeli ile ilgili yapılmış çalışmaların sistematik literatür taraması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın amacı, matematik eğitimi ve ters yüz sınıf modeli ile ilgili tez ve makale çalışmalarını inceleyerek, mevcut durumu ve eğilimleri ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda TR dizin, Web of Science ve YÖK Tez veri tabanları taranarak 2017-2024 yılları arasında yayımlanan Türkiye kaynaklı tez ve makalelere ulaşılmıştır. Bu yayınlar çalışmanın örneklemini olarak seçilmiştir. Araştırma modeli olarak doküman incelemesi modeli tercih edilmiştir. Çalışmada veriler belirli kategorilere göre sistemli bir şekilde analiz edileceği için içerik analizi yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın bulgularına göre konuya ilişkin çalışmalar en çok 2023 yılında yapılmıştır. Çalışmaların verileri en çok Karadeniz Bölgesi'nden toplanmıştır. Çalışmalarda "Ters Yüz Sınıf" ve bununla aynı anlamda anahtar kelimelerin en çok kullanıldığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Çalışmalarda en çok kullanılan araştırma yöntemi karma yöntem olmuştur. Örneklem olarak en çok 7. sınıf öğrencileri seçilmiştir. Örneklem büyüklüğü en çok 41-60 arasında yoğunlaşmıştır. İlköğretim düzeyinde en fazla geometri ve ölçme, ortaöğretim düzeyinde en fazla geometri, lisans düzeyinde en fazla sayılar ve cebir öğrenme alanlarında uygulamalar yapılmıştır. Çalışmalardaki uygulama süreleri 6-8 hafta arasında yoğunlaşmıştır. Uygulamalarda en çok tercih edilen öğrenme platformu EBA (Eğitim Bilişim Ağı) olmuştur. Uygulamaların çoğunda ders esnasında grup çalışması yapılırken ders sonrası etkinlik yapılmamıştır. Çalışmaların bulgularında nicel kısımlarda en çok ters yüz sınıf modelinin akademik başarıya etkisi incelenmiş ve %74'ünde anlamlı fark bulunmuştur; nitel kısımlarda en çok öğrenci görüşleri incelenmiş ve genel olarak olumlu sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Bu çalışma ile matematik eğitimi alanında ters yüz sınıf modelinin uygulanmasının, eğitim süreçlerini geliştirme potansiyelini desteklediği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Dolayısıyla matematik eğitiminde ters yüz sınıf modeli kullanılması önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ters Yüz Sınıf Modeli, Matematik Eğitimi, Sistematik Literatür Taraması

ABSTRACT

Creating effective learning environments in education is possible through the correct integration of technology. Digital technologies have facilitated the emergence of new-generation approaches in learning processes. In this context, the flipped classroom model stands out as a method that enhances active participation and enriches learning experiences in mathematics education. This research conducts a systematic literature review of studies related to the flipped classroom model in mathematics education. The aim of the study is to examine theses and articles related to mathematics education and the flipped classroom model to reveal the current situation and trends. To this end, publications from Turkey between 2017 and

2024 were accessed by scanning the TR Dizin, Web of Science, and YÖK Tez databases. These publications were selected as the sample for the study. The document examination model was preferred as the research model. Since the data in the study will be systematically analyzed according to specific categories, content analysis was conducted. According to the findings of the research, studies related to the topic were mostly conducted in 2023. The data for the studies were primarily collected from the Black Sea Region. It was concluded that the keywords "Flipped Classroom" and similar terms were used most frequently in the studies. The most commonly used research method in the studies was the mixed method. Seventh-grade students were most often selected as the sample. The sample size mostly concentrated between 41-60. At the primary education level, the most applications were made in the areas of geometry and measurement, while at the secondary education level, the focus was primarily on geometry, and at the undergraduate level, the emphasis was on numbers and algebra. The application durations in the studies concentrated between 6-8 weeks. The most preferred learning platform in the applications was EBA (Educational Informatics Network). In most of the applications, group work was conducted during the class, while no activities were carried out after class. In the quantitative sections of the findings, the impact of the flipped classroom model on academic success was investigated, and a significant difference was found in 74% of the cases; in the qualitative sections, student opinions were mainly examined, and generally positive results were obtained. This study concludes that the implementation of the flipped classroom model in mathematics education supports the potential to improve educational processes. Therefore, the use of the flipped classroom model in mathematics education is recommended.

Keywords: Flipped Classroom Model, Mathematics Education, Systematic Literature Review

SOSYAL MEDYA VE GÜNDELİK HAYATTA BENLİĞİN SUNUMU

SOCIAL MEDIA AND PRESENTATION OF THE SELF EVERYDAY LIFE

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ÖZET

Erving Goffman'ın Gündelik Hayatta Benliğin Sunumu isimli çalışmasının sosyal medya kapsamında benliğin yansımaları bağlamında ele alınmıştır. Sosyal medya ve Goffman'ın Gündelik Hayatta Benliğin Sunumu isimli çalışmasının içerik analizine yer verilerek, sosyal medya olgusu ile ilişkilendirilmiştir. Toplumsallaşma süreci ile kişiler içinde buldukları kültürel değerleri, toplumsal normları öğrenerek içselleştirirler. Tabii ki bu nokta da etkileşimin önemli bir unsur olduğu yadsınamaz. Tarih boyunca tüm dünya toplumları savaşlar, ticaret, göç gibi büyük olaylarla temaslarda bulunmuşlar ve birbirlerinin kültürel değerlerinden etkilenmişlerdir. Sürekli ilerleyen bilim yanında teknolojik gelişmeleri de hayatımıza sokmuştur. Değişen ve gelişen dünya sistemlerine teknolojinin katkısı yadsınamaz düzeydedir. Bugün teknolojinin geldiği noktaya bakacak olursak küreselleşmenin katkısıyla tüm dünyada iletişim alanında hızlı bir dönüşüm ve değişim yaşanmıştır. İletişim ve iletişime bağlı etkileşim yollarında da değişim hızla kendisini göstermiştir. İletişim teknolojilerinde ki ilerleme ve internetin evlere kadar girmesi ile farklı sosyal medya veri tabanları oluşturulmuş, zaman ve mekan bağlamında uzaklar yakın hale gelmiştir. İletişim kolaylaşarak tüm dünya toplumları birbirlerine ait kültürel değerlerini, yaşam pratiklerine ait unsurları tanıma fırsatını elde etmiştir. Bu gelişmeler beraberinde etkileşim hızını da artırarak kültürler birbirlerine yakınlaşmış yaşam pratikleri birbirine benzemeye başlamıştır. Teknolojinin ve özellikle iletişim ağlarında ki hızlı değişimlerin olumlu ve olumsuz yönleri birçok bilimsel araştırmaya konu olmuştur. Goffman'ın gündelik hayatta kişilerin sosyal alanlarda kendilerini nasıl gösterdikleri ve görünen alan ve görünmeyen alanlarda ki farklı tutum ve davranış sergiledikleri konusu üzerine yoğunlaşarak sosyal medya sahası ile ilişkilendirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Benlik Sunumu, Sosyal Medya, İletişim, Erving Goffman, Performans.

ABSTRACT

Erving Goffman's study titled Presentation of the Self in Everyday Life is discussed in the context of reflections of the self within the scope of social media. The content analysis of social media and Goffman's study titled Presentation of Self in Everyday Life is included and associated with the social media phenomenon. Through the process of socialisation, people internalise the cultural values and social norms they are in by learning them. Of course, it cannot be denied that interaction is an important element at this point. Throughout history, all societies of the world have been in contact with major events such as wars, trade and migration and have been influenced by each other's cultural values. In addition to the constantly advancing science, it has also brought technological developments into our lives. The contribution of technology to the changing and developing world systems is undeniable. If we look at the point where technology has reached today, there has been a rapid transformation and change in the field of communication all over the world with the contribution of globalisation. Change has also rapidly manifested itself in the ways of communication and communication-related interaction. With the progress in communication technologies and the introduction of the internet to homes, different social media databases have been created and distances have become closer in terms of time and space. By facilitating communication, all societies of the world have had the opportunity to recognise each other's cultural values and elements of life practices. These developments have also increased the speed of interaction and cultures have become closer to each other and life practices have started to resemble each other. The positive and negative aspects of technology and especially the rapid changes in communication networks have been the

subject of many scientific researches. Goffman's study has been associated with the social media field by focusing on how people show themselves in social areas in daily life and how they exhibit different attitudes and behaviours in visible and invisible areas.

Key Words: Presentation of the Self, Social Media, Communication, Erving Goffman, Performance.

INVESTIGATION OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS MATHEMATICS
ACCORDING TO VARIOUS VARIABLES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Engineering is a discipline that plays an important role in finding solutions to the complex problems of the modern world by using mathematical structures and principles. On the other hand, mathematics generally stands out as a course where students' attitudes may be negative. Research indicates that students' positive attitudes towards mathematics generally lead to higher academic achievement and professional motivation, while their negative attitudes can lead to experience difficulties in mathematics and related courses. This study aims to investigate engineering students' attitudes towards mathematics and to examine whether these attitudes differ according to various variables.

Materials and Methods: In this study, descriptive comparative research model was used. The study was conducted with 382 undergraduate students from various departments of the engineering faculty of a foundation university in Türkiye. *Attitudes Towards Mathematics Scale* was used as a data collection tool. *Independent samples t-test* and *one-way ANOVA* were used in the analyses.

Results: Engineering students' *attitudes towards mathematics* are positive. There is a low level of difference between attitude scores of male and female engineering students towards mathematics in favor of females ($p<0.05$). There is no significant difference according to the *department* and *grade* variables. Additionally, the attitudes towards mathematics of students enrolled in the university with Undergraduate Placement Exam scores are higher than those of students enrolled with Vertical Transfer Exam scores with a low level of significance ($p<0.05$).

Discussion and Conclusion: It is desirable and expected that engineering students have positive attitudes towards mathematics. This is consistent with the results of the research that students with positive attitudes towards mathematics prefer mathematics-oriented professions. Additionally, the fact that students enrolled in engineering departments with Vertical Transfer Exam scores have relatively lower attitudes towards mathematics suggests that the structure and content of this exam should be reviewed.

Key Words: Attitude Towards Mathematics; Engineering Students; Gender; Department; University Entrance Exam

**ERGENLERİN AKRAN İLİŞKİLERİ İLE ZORBALIKLA BAŞA ÇIKMA STRATEJİLERİ
ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ**

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADOLESCENTS' PEER RELATIONSHIPS AND
THEIR COPING STRATEGIES FOR BULLYING

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ÖZET

Araştırmada ergenlerin akran ilişkileri ile zorbalıkla başa çıkma stratejileri arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada tarama modellerinden ilişkiisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Isparta ilinde MEB'e bağlı liselerin 9-12 sınıflarına devam eden 322 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri Kişisel Bilgi Formu, Zorbalıkla Başa Çıkma Ölçeği ve Akran İlişkileri Ölçeği kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Araştırma verilerinin analizinde bağımsız gruplar için t-testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi, Pearson korelasyon analizi teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda ergenlerin %66,4'ünün zorbalığa direnme %30,9'unun sosyal desteğe başvurma, %21,7 ile çaresizlik, %21,4 ile yardım arama, %17,8 ile iyimserlik, %9,2 ile kaçınma gibi zorbalıkla baş etme stratejilerini kullandıkları belirlenmiştir. Cinsiyet değişkeni açısından ergenlerin zorbalıkla başa çıkma stratejilerinin yardım arama, kaçınma ve zorbalığa direnme alt boyutlarında anlamlı düzeyde farklılaştığı saptanırken; sınıf değişkeni açısından yardım arama alt boyutunda anlamlı düzeyde farklılaşma saptanmıştır. Lise türü değişkeni açısından ise anlamlı düzeyde farklılaşma elde edilmemiştir. Akran ilişkisi ölçeği birliktelik alt boyutu ile zorbalıkla başa çıkma stratejileri ölçeği alt boyutlarından çaresizlik, sosyal desteğe başvurma, zorbalığa direnme alt boyutları arasında; akran ilişkisi ölçeği çatışma alt boyutu ile zorbalıkla başa çıkma stratejileri ölçeğinin iyimserlik alt boyutu arasında; akran ilişkisi ölçeği yardım alt boyutu ile zorbalıkla başa çıkma stratejileri ölçeği sosyal desteğe başvurma, kaçınma, zorbalığa direnme, iyimserlik alt boyutları arasında; akran ilişkisi ölçeği koruma alt boyutu ile zorbalıkla başa çıkma stratejileri ölçeği sosyal desteğe başvurma, kaçınma, zorbalığa direnme alt boyutları arasında; akran ilişkisi ölçeği yakınlık alt boyutu ile zorbalıkla başa çıkma stratejileri ölçeği çaresizlik, sosyal desteğe başvurma, zorbalığa direnme alt boyutları arasında anlamlı düzeyde ilişki saptanmıştır. Akran ilişkileri ölçeği toplam puanı ile zorbalıkla başa çıkma stratejileri ölçeği alt boyutlarından çaresizlik, sosyal desteğe başvurma, kaçınma, zorbalığa direnme, iyimserlik alt boyutları arasında anlamlı düzeyde ilişki saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ergenlik Dönemi; Akran Zorbalığı; Baş Etme Stratejileri; Akran İlişkileri

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to examine the relationship between adolescents' peer relationships and their strategies for coping with bullying. The correlational survey design, one of the screening models, was used in the study. The study group consisted of 322 students attending grades 9 to 12 of high schools affiliated with the Ministry of National Education in Isparta province. The data of the study were collected through the Personal Information Form, Scale for Coping with Bullying, and Peer Relationships Scale. In the analysis of the research data, independent sample t-test, one-way analysis of variance, and Pearson correlation analysis techniques were used. As a result of the study, it was revealed that adolescents used coping strategies for bullying in such a rate as 66.4% resisting bullying, 30.9% social support, 21.7% helplessness, 21.4% seeking

help, 17.8% of them optimism, and 9.2% avoiding. It was determined that adolescents' strategies for coping with bullying differed significantly in the sub-dimensions of seeking help, avoiding, and resisting bullying in terms of the gender variable while a significant difference was found in the help seeking sub-dimension in terms of the class variable. No significant difference was found in terms of the high school type variable. A significant relationship was found between the togetherness sub-dimension of the peer relationship scale and the helplessness, resorting to social support, and resistance to bullying sub-dimensions of coping strategies for bullying scale sub-dimensions; between the conflict sub-dimension of the peer relationship scale and the optimism sub-dimension of the coping strategies for bullying scale; between the peer relationship scale helping sub-dimension and the coping strategies for bullying scale's seeking social support, avoidance, resisting bullying and optimism sub-dimensions; between the peer relationship scale's protection sub-dimension and the coping strategies for bullying scale's sub-dimensions of seeking social support, avoidance, and resisting bullying; between the closeness sub-dimension of the peer relationship scale and the helplessness, resorting to social support, and resistance to bullying sub-dimensions of coping strategies for bullying scale. A significant relationship was found between the total score of the peer relationship scale and the helplessness, seeking social support, and avoidance, resistance to bullying, and optimism sub-dimensions of the coping strategies scale. A significant negative low-level relationship was found between the total score of the peer relations scale and the sub-dimensions of coping strategies for bullying scale: helplessness, appealing to social support, avoidance, resistance to bullying, and optimism.

Keywords: Adolescence Period; Peer Bullying; Coping Strategies; Peer Relationships

OKUL SOSYAL HİZMETİNİN GEREKLİLİĞİNİN ÖĞRETMENLER GÖZÜYLE İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING THE NECESSITY OF SCHOOL SOCIAL SERVICE FROM THE TEACHER'S PERSPECTIVE

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç : Bu araştırmanın amacı, sosyal hizmet alanının temel yapı taşlarından olan okul sosyal hizmeti uygulamalarının türkiyede yetersiz olduğunu aktarmak, okul idaresi ,personel ve öğretmenlerin sınırlı yetkinlik alanları sebebiyle bazı durumlarda çıkmaza sürüklendiğini aktarmak ve okul sosyal hizmetinin gerekliliğini vurgulamak hedeflenmiştir. Bu temel amaç ışığında Türkiye'deki okul sosyal hizmetine yönelik var olan uygulama ve politikalar değerlendirilecek, farklı kaynaklar ele alınarak konuya bütüncül bir bakış sağlanacaktır.

Okullar, bireylerin gelişim dönemleri içerisinde onları geliştiren, nitelikli insan olmalarını sağlayacak faaliyetlerde bulunan eğitim kurumlarıdır. Farklı hayatlara ait çocukların bir arada okullarda toplanması ve birlikte öğrenmesi süreci bazı durumlarda çeşitli sorunlara yol açabilmektedir. Bu noktada okullarda birleştirici güç olarak çalışan , aile – okul arasında köprü görevi gören okul sosyal hizmeti ekibine ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Çocukların gelişim alanlarını besleyecek, destek olacak, akademik başarılarını takip edecek ve doğru yönlendirecek olan okul sosyal hizmeti çalışmaları acilen uygulamaya geçirilmelidir.

Multidisipliner bakış açısı ile sorunlara bütüncül bakabilen okul sosyal hizmet uzmanları öğrenciler ile yakından iletişim halinde bulunması gereken meslek profesyonellerindedir. Günümüzde sosyal çalışmalarda aktif rol alarak, öğretmen-okul- aile üçgeni arasında köprü görevi gören okul sosyal hizmet uzmanları çocuğu, içinde bulunduğu sistemler perspektifi ile inceler ve uygun müdahale planını uygular.

Bu çalışmanın amacı çocukları her açıdan desteklemede okul sosyal hizmetinin rolü ve önemini öğretmenlerin bakış açısı ile ortaya koymaktır. Bu doğrultuda öğretmenlerin geçmiş deneyimlerinden yola çıkarak ne tür sıkıntılar yaşadıkları, ne tür kaynaklara ihtiyaç duydukları okul sosyal hizmeti perspektifi ile açıklanacaktır. Çalışmada öğrencilere ve onlarla en yakın ilişki içerisinde bulunan öğretmenlere destek olmada okul sosyal hizmeti uygulamalarının önemine ışık tutmak hedeflenmektedir. Bu ve benzeri diğer çalışmaların da artarak, bireylerin konu ile ilgili bilinçlenmesi ve mevcut politika ve hizmetlerin geliştirilmesi hedeflenmektedir.

Gereç ve Yöntemler: Çalışmada belge/ döküman analizi yöntemi kullanılacaktır. Belge analizinde var olan mevcut kayıt ve dokümanlar incelenir ve konu ile paralel şekilde değerlendirilir. Bu çalışmada okul sosyal hizmeti uygulamaları bağlamında Türkiye'deki geçmiş çalışmalar, öğretmenlerin konuya ilişkin görüşlerini içeren belgeler bütüncül açıdan değerlendirilecek ve aktarılacaktır.

Sonuçlar: Farklı çalışma alanlarını içeren sosyal hizmet alanı maalesef okullarda yeterli bir şekilde uygulanamamaktadır. Bu noktada, araştırmanın gerekliliği ortaya çıkmaktadır. Yenilikçi, çağdaş ve uygulanabilir politikaların geliştirilebilmesi için daha fazla çalışmaya ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. İncelenen belge ve dokümanlar sayesinde ve öğretmenlerin bakış açısı dahilinde doyuma ulaşmış bir çalışma olması planlanmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: okul sosyal hizmeti, öğretmen , okul ortamında çocuk ,sosyal politika

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: The aim of this research is to convey that school social work practices, which are one of the basic building blocks of the field of social work, are insufficient in Turkey, to convey that school administration, staff and teachers are led to a dead end in some cases due to their limited competence areas, and to emphasize the necessity of school social service. In the light of this main purpose, existing

practices and policies regarding school social work in Turkey will be evaluated, and a holistic view of the subject will be provided by considering different sources.

Schools are educational institutions that develop individuals during their developmental periods and carry out activities that will enable them to become qualified people. The process of children from different backgrounds gathering together in schools and learning together can lead to various problems in some cases. At this point, there is a need for a school social service team that works as a unifying force in schools and acts as a bridge between family and school. School social service activities that will nurture and support children's developmental areas, monitor their academic achievements and guide them correctly should be urgently implemented.

School social workers, who can look at problems holistically with a multidisciplinary perspective, are among the professionals who should be in close communication with students. Today, school social workers, who take an active role in social work and act as a bridge between the teacher-school-family triangle, examine the child from the perspective of the systems in which he/she is involved and apply the appropriate intervention plan.

The aim of this study is to reveal the role and importance of school social work in supporting children in every aspect from the teachers' perspective. In this regard, based on their past experiences, what kind of problems teachers experience and what kind of resources they need will be explained from the perspective of school social work. The study aims to shed light on the importance of school social work practices in supporting students and the teachers who are in closest relationship with them. It is aimed to increase the number of these and other similar studies, to raise individuals' awareness on the subject and to improve existing policies and services.

Materials and Methods: Document analysis method will be used in the study. In document analysis, existing records and documents are examined and evaluated in parallel with the subject. In this study, past studies in Turkey in the context of school social work practices and documents containing teachers' opinions on the subject will be evaluated and conveyed holistically.

Results: Unfortunately, the field of social work, which includes different fields of work, cannot be adequately implemented in schools. At this point, the necessity of research emerges. More studies are needed to develop innovative, contemporary and applicable policies. It is planned to be a satisfactory study thanks to the documents and documents examined and from the teachers' perspective.

Key Words: School social work, teacher, child in school environment, social policy

**YOUTUBE'DAKİ ÇOCUKLAR İÇİN EGZERSİZ VİDEOLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ:
METODOLOJİK ÇALIŞMA**

EVALUATION OF EXERCISE VIDEOS FOR CHILDREN ON YOUTUBE: METHODOLOGICAL
STUDY

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Çocuklara yönelik egzersiz videoları, YouTube gibi popüler video platformlarında geniş kitlelere ulaşmakta ve ebeveynler ile eğitimciler tarafından çocukların fiziksel aktivitesini teşvik etmek için sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır. Ancak bu videoların güvenilirliği, bilgi kalitesi ve etkisi yeterince araştırılmamıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, YouTube platformunda çocuklar için hazırlanan egzersiz videolarının güvenilirliğini, bilgi kalitesini, genel kalitesini ve izleyicilere sağladığı faydayı incelemektir.

Gereç ve Yöntemler: Çalışmada, YouTube'da "çocuklar için egzersiz" anahtar kelimesi kullanılarak başlangıçta en çok izlenen 60 video izlenmiş ve bu videolar arasından 31'i değerlendirmeye alınmıştır. İncelenen videolar, Türkçe olması, 30 saniyeden uzun ve 30 dakikadan kısa olması, ekran üzerinde yazılı metin olmaksızın sözlü anlatıma sahip olması, konu ile ilgili olması ve reklam içermemesi gibi kriterler göz önünde bulundurulmuştur. Videoların değerlendirilmesinde JAMA skorlaması, DISCERN ve Global Kalite Skalası gibi ölçütler kullanılarak güvenilirlik ve bilimsellik derecelendirilmiştir.

Bulgular: Youtube platformunda yayınlanan bu videoların oldukça geniş bir kitleye ulaştığı görülmüştür. Bununla birlikte, incelenen videoların genel kalitesi, bilgi güvenilirliği ve izleyiciye sağladığı fayda üzerinde

yapılan deęerlendirmeler sonucunda, videoların büyük bir kısmının düşük veya orta kalite standartlarına sahip olduęu görülmüştür. DISCERN ve JAMA ölçütlerine göre videoların çoęu güvenilirlik ve bilgilendirme açısından sınırlı puanlar almıştır.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Bu çalışma, çocuklara yönelik egzersiz videolarının güvenilirlik, bilgi kalitesi ve genel kalite açısından önemli sorunlar taşıdığını ortaya koymaktadır. Ebeveynler ve eğitimciler, çocukların fiziksel aktivite alışkanlıklarını desteklemek için bu tür içerikleri kullanmadan önce dikkatli deęerlendirmeler yapmalıdır. Ayrıca bu platforma video yükleyecek kişilerinde bu durumları göz önünde bulundurması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, Egzersiz, İnternet, Youtube

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Exercise videos for children reach a wide audience on popular video platforms like YouTube and are frequently used by parents and educators to encourage children's physical activity. However, the reliability, information quality, and effects of these videos have not been sufficiently researched. The aim of this study is to examine the reliability, information quality, overall quality, and benefits provided to viewers by exercise videos designed for children on the YouTube platform.

Materials and Methods: In the study, the 60 most viewed videos were initially examined using the keyword "exercise for children" on YouTube, and 31 of these videos were selected for evaluation. The examined videos were considered based on criteria such as being in Turkish, having a duration longer than 30 seconds and shorter than 30 minutes, featuring verbal narration without written text on the screen, being relevant to the topic, and not containing advertisements. The videos were evaluated for reliability and scientific rigor using criteria such as the JAMA scoring system, DISCERN, and the Global Quality Scale.

Results: It has been observed that the videos published on the YouTube platform reach a very wide audience. However, evaluations regarding the overall quality, information reliability, and benefits provided to viewers of the examined videos indicate that a significant portion of these videos possess low or medium quality standards. According to the DISCERN and JAMA criteria, most of the videos received limited scores in terms of reliability and informativeness.

Discussion and Conclusion: This study reveals significant issues regarding the reliability, information quality, and overall quality of exercise videos for children. Parents and educators should conduct careful evaluations before utilizing such content to support children's physical activity habits. Furthermore, those uploading videos to this platform must also consider these factors.

Key Words: Children, Exercise, Internet, Youtube

THE IMPACT OF EMPLOYEES' PERCEPTION OF THRIVING AT WORK ON TASK PERFORMANCE, CONTEXTUAL PERFORMANCE, AND COUNTERPRODUCTIVE WORK BEHAVIORS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: This research aims to examine the impact of employees' perception of thriving at work on task performance, contextual performance, and counterproductive work behaviors. The related literature indicates that employees' perception of self-development may have significant effects on various dimensions of job performance; however, studies focusing on this relationship within the industrial sector in Turkey are limited

Materials and Methods: The research methodology is structured using a quantitative research approach. During the data collection process, a survey was administered to 202 employees working in industrial enterprises operating in Malatya. The survey was designed to measure participants' perceptions of self-development, task performance, contextual performance, and counterproductive work behaviors. The data collected were subjected to statistical analyses using the Python program. In the study, correlation and regression analyses were conducted to test the hypotheses.

Results: According to the analysis results, it was found that the perception of thriving at work positively affects task and contextual performance, while it negatively affects counterproductive work behaviors.

Discussion and Conclusion: The results of this study reveal the significant effects of employees' perceptions of thriving at work on task performance, contextual performance, and counterproductive work behaviours. In addition to increasing employees' task performance, thriving at work at work helps to promote voluntary and supportive behaviours (contextual performance) and reduce counterproductive work behaviours.

Key Words: Perception of thriving at work, Task Performance, Contextual Performance, Counterproductive Work Behaviors.

RADIOLOGICAL IMAGING CHARACTERISTICS OF TERATOMAS DETECTED DURING THE PRENATAL PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and purpose: Our aim was to examine and present the ultrasonographic (US) and fetal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings of teratomas diagnosed during the prenatal period, in order to familiarize radiologists with these findings.

Materials and methods: Between 2018 and 2023, an evaluation of the radiological imaging findings of patients diagnosed with teratomas in the postnatal period, which had been detected via fetal MRI or obstetric ultrasonography at a tertiary diagnostic and treatment center, was conducted using the hospital PACS system. The specified MRI and ultrasonographic examinations were reported by a physician with approximately 10 years of experience in fetal MRI and obstetric ultrasound (M.S.D).

Results: A total of 8 patients were followed with a preliminary diagnosis of teratoma and underwent postnatal surgery. Among these, two were diagnosed with oropharyngeal teratomas, two with sacrococcygeal teratomas, one with an intracranial teratoma, one with a maxillofacial teratoma, one with a lumbar teratoma, and one with an umbilical cord teratoma.

Discussion and Conclusion: The sacrococcygeal region is the most common site for teratomas and is the most frequently encountered neoplasm during fetal life. Its incidence is approximately 1 in 35,000 to 1 in 40,000 and is 3-4 times more common in female infants. In sacrococcygeal teratomas, the presence of certain factors is associated with a poor prognosis. These factors include: tumor size (greater than 10 cm), tumor growth rate, presence of solid components, tumor vascularization, polyhydramnios (which may indicate high-output cardiac failure), and increased placental thickness. In addition to sacrococcygeal teratomas, fetal teratomas can also be found in other regions, including the head-brain, face-neck, thorax-heart, abdominal-retroperitoneal, sacral-genital, extremities, skin, and placenta.

US is an important non-invasive technique for early diagnosis and monitoring. Doppler imaging is used to assess the tumor's vascularity. MRI complements US by providing superior detail on: Tumor localization, Effects on surrounding tissues and structures, Tumor size and growth, the relationship between the mass and airway structures, including pressure on the esophagus and trachea. Additionally, MRI can aid in the selection of fetuses requiring respiratory support. MRI is a crucial imaging modality in treatment planning, including determining the timing and mode of delivery.

Key Words: Fetal MRI; Sacrococcygeal teratoma; Oropharyngeal teratoma; Obstetric ultrasonography

**A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF CASES AND RADIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF
PATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS BASED ON 13 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN FETAL MRI AT A
TERTIARY CARE CENTER**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: We aimed to investigate the most common anomalies in fetuses, the associated radiological findings, and the most frequent indications for fetal MRI in pregnant patients referred to our clinic for fetal imaging.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective review was conducted of all fetal MRI examinations performed at our center over a 13-year period. The pathological findings, preliminary diagnoses, patient age, and gestational age of the patients were recorded.

Results: We identified that 613 fetal MRI examinations were conducted at our center. In these cases, the three most common preliminary diagnoses were ventriculomegaly (n=240), unspecified preliminary diagnoses (n=48), and agenesis/dysgenesis of the corpus callosum (n=47). After fetal MRI was performed, the most frequently noted anomaly in the preliminary diagnosis was again ventriculomegaly (n=243). The second most common diagnosis was completely normal cases (n=105). The third most common diagnosis observed was agenesis or dysgenesis of the corpus callosum (n=69). The fourth most common diagnosis was Mega cisterna magna (n=45). The patients who underwent the examinations were between 18 and 32 weeks of gestation. The age range of the patients was between 17 and 40 years. The other diagnoses exhibited a wide distribution, including, hypoplastic left heart, intraventricular hemorrhage, hemivertebra anomaly, occipital meningocele, bilateral hydronephrosis, adrenal hemorrhage, cleft lip and palate, pulmonary sequestration, placental accreta spectrum, lissencephaly, cystic hygroma, microcephaly, schizencephaly, sacrococcygeal teratoma, Dandy-Walker malformation, alobar holoprosencephaly, congenital pulmonary airway malformation, and other subgroups. US may be insufficient for detecting fetal anomalies in maternal obesity, oligohydramnios, neurological disorders, and those other anomalies. Although US is always performed first, in such cases, fetal MRIs (fMRIs) should be used to evaluate the midline structures of the brain. fMRIs provide detailed intrauterine imaging of the developing fetus. Fast sequences are required because of fetal movement. fMRIs are most commonly used when US findings are unclear. Using fMRIs, fetal anatomy can be evaluated in detail, including the brain, upper respiratory-digestive system, thorax, pelvis, and abdomen. fMRIs are usually done during and after the second trimester.

Discussion and Conclusion: In this study, we aimed to present the radiological imaging findings of fetal pathologies identified during the prenatal period that were suspected in obstetric care but are generally not frequently encountered by radiologists.

Key Words: Fetal MRI; Ventriculomegaly; Corpus Callosum Agenesis; Mega Cisterna Magna;

**TINNİTUS BAŞLIKLİ LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN NİTEL VE NİCEL İÇERİK İNCELEMESİ:
METODOLOJİK ÇALIŞMA**

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE CONTENT ANALYSIS OF GRADUATE THESES ON
TINNİTUS: A METHODOLOGICAL STUDY

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Tinnitus, yaşam kalitesi üzerinde önemli etkileri olan ve çeşitli alanlarda önemli araştırmalara yol açan bir durumdur. Bu araştırma, bu çalışmaları kategorize ederek, tinnitüsle ilgili tezlerdeki eğilimleri, ortak konuları ve metodolojik yaklaşımları belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Gereç ve Yöntemler: Tinnitus üzerine 1990-2024 yılları arasında yapılmış toplam 132 lisansüstü tez analiz edilmiştir. Bu tezler yayın yılı, üniversite, çalışma türü, dil, sayfa sayısı ve danışman öğretim üyesinin unvanına göre kategorize edilmiştir. Ayrıca, ana bilimsel alanlar ve spesifik anahtar kelimeler de incelenmiştir. Veri toplama araçlarının dağılımı ve çalışmanın metodolojisi, ortak araştırma uygulamalarını ve eğilimlerini değerlendirmek üzere sınıflandırılmıştır.

Bulgular: Tez sayısı istikrarlı bir şekilde artarak 2023 yılında 22 çalışma ile zirveye ulaşmıştır. Tezlerin çoğunluğunu (85) yüksek lisans tezleri oluştururken, bunu tıpta uzmanlık (34) ve doktora tezleri (12) takip etmiştir. Tezlerin büyük çoğunluğu Türkçe (127), çok az bir kısmı ise İngilizce dilinde yapılmıştır. Hacettepe Üniversitesi en fazla sayıda tez (14) üreten üniversitedir ve baskın alan Kulak Burun Boğaz (108 tez) olmuştur. En sık Tinnitus Engellilik Anketi olmak üzere çeşitli veri toplama araçları kullanılmıştır.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Bulgular, son yıllarda özellikle kulak burun boğaz alanında tinnitus araştırmalarında artan bir eğilime işaret etmektedir. Bu karmaşık durumu daha etkili bir şekilde ele almak için daha çeşitli araştırma metodolojilerine ve disiplinler arasında işbirliğine ihtiyaç vardır. Gelecekteki çalışmalar boylamsal araştırmalara ve yenilikçi terapötik yaklaşımların uygulanmasına odaklanmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tinnitus, Lisansüstü Tezler, Kulak Burun Boğaz, Metodolojik Analiz, Veri Toplama Araçları

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Tinnitus is a condition with significant effects on quality of life, leading to substantial research in various fields. By categorizing these studies, this research intends to identify trends, common topics, and methodological approaches in tinnitus-related theses.

Materials and Methods: A total of 132 graduate theses on tinnitus were analyzed, spanning from 1990 to 2024. These theses were categorized by year of publication, university, type of study, language, page count, and supervising faculty title. Additionally, the main scientific fields and specific keywords were also examined. The distribution of data collection tools and the study's methodology were classified to assess common research practices and trends.

Results: The number of theses has steadily increased, peaking in 2023 with 22 studies. Most theses (85) were master's theses, followed by medical specialization (34) and doctoral theses (12). The majority were conducted in Turkish (127), with English representing only a small portion. Hacettepe University produced the highest number of theses (14), and the dominant field was Otolaryngology (108 theses). A variety of data collection tools were used, with the Tinnitus Disability Questionnaire being the most frequent.

Discussion and Conclusion: The findings indicate an increasing trend in tinnitus research in recent years, particularly within the field of otolaryngology. There is a need for more diverse research methodologies and collaboration across disciplines to address this complex condition more effectively. Future studies should focus on longitudinal research and the application of innovative therapeutic approaches.

Key Words: Tinnitus, Graduate Theses, Otolaryngology, Methodological Analysis, Data Collection Tools

EXAMINATION OF ACTIVITY BALANCE, STRESS LEVEL AND SLEEP QUALITY IN
ADOLESCENTS IN EARTHQUAKE ZONE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: The earthquake that struck our country on Monday, February 6, 2023 affected approximately 14 million people, 16% of the population. Adolescents in the earthquake zone may experience traumatic effects by experiencing the tremors at the time of the earthquake, witnessing the painful events in the earthquake zone or losing a loved one. As a result, cognitive, emotional and behavioral problems may arise, causing changes in stress levels and activity balances. The aim of this study was to determine activity balance, stress level and sleep quality in adolescents affected by the earthquake. It was also aimed to examine the relationship between them.

Materials and Methods: This study is a descriptive and correlational study. It was conducted with adolescents aged 12-18 years residing in container/tent cities in Antakya, Iskenderun, Payas and Dörtyol districts of Hatay province. n=308. Personal Information Form, Adolescent Stress Scale, Adolescent Activity Balance Scale, Sleep Quality Scale and Sleep Variables Questionnaire were used to collect the data. This research was supported by TUBITAK Science Scholarships and Support Programs Directorate (BİDEB) within the scope of 2023/1 2209-A Undergraduate Students Research Projects Support Program.

Results: The results of the study showed that stress levels increased, sleep quality decreased and activity balance was disrupted in adolescents after the earthquake.

Discussion and Conclusion: In line with these results, special training programs should be prepared for each age group to prevent/reduce the stress that will develop in adolescents after the earthquake and trainings should be given in the quiet period before the disaster. Since adolescents are more affected by disasters, they should be included in the priority risk group in post-earthquake treatment studies. Financial resources should be provided for psychosocial studies carried out for this purpose.

Key Words: Activity Balance, Sleep Quality, Stress, Adolescents, Earthquake, Nurse

RATIO OF 2D:4D FINGER LENGTHS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ACCORDING TO SEX

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: The hand region is a complex structure regarding anatomical and functional aspects. Morphometric measurements of hand-finger bones are important in determining sex and age. For this reason, our study aims to evaluate the relationship between the 2nd and 4th hand finger lengths of associate degree students studying in Amasya and the 2d:4d ratio after measurement according to sex. We also think evaluating according to hand use will be useful for similar studies in this field.

Materials and Methods: Our study included 100 volunteer students (50 female, 50 male) studying at Amasya University Health Services Vocational School. The study will determine both sexes' right/left 2nd and 4th hand finger lengths and 2d:4d ratios. An electronic digital caliper was used for these morphometric measurements.

Results: The lengths of the 2nd and 4th right and left fingers of males were statistically higher than those of females ($p < 0.001$). Female's 2d/4d right finger values were statistically higher than male's ($p = 0.034$). The differences between male's and female's 2d/4d left finger values were not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). In the entire group, the 2nd right finger values were statistically higher than those of the left side ($p = 0.032$). The 4th and 2d/4d ratios were not statistically different between the right and left fingers ($p > 0.05$). Female's 2nd right finger values were statistically higher than those of the left side ($p = 0.008$). The difference between the lengths of the right and left 4th fingers and the 2d/4d ratios of females was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). Male's 4th finger right finger values were statistically higher than the left side's ($p = 0.042$). The difference between right and left 2nd finger lengths and 2d/4d ratios in men was insignificant ($p > 0.05$).

Key Words: 2nd and 4th finger lengths, 2d:4d ratio, sex

EPR ANALYSIS OF GAMMA RADYO-STERILIZATION OF DESYREL DRUG

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: The use of gamma rays for sterilization purposes has become quite widespread in recent years. It is known that radio-sterilization is used for many products. The main areas where this process is used worldwide are food, medicine, and medical sterile materials. There are many obstacles to the sterilization of drugs with other techniques. For example, many pharmaceutical raw materials, especially those of organic origin, cannot be subjected to heat treatment and chemical sterilization methods often lead to unwanted residues. Despite all these advantages, radio-sterilization has not been accepted equally in every country, and therefore different regulations have been made. The common point in these regulations is that the radio-sterilized product should be labeled appropriately, and the radio-sterilization dose can be determined. For these reasons, techniques that will allow the retrospective detection of the irradiation process for each product that has been radio-sterilized are being investigated. Electron Paramagnetic Resonance (EPR) spectroscopy is the only non-invasive method that serves this purpose. In this study, the radio-sterilization process of Desyrel (Angelini Pharma, Türkiye), a widely used drug for depression treatment in adults, was examined using the EPR spectroscopic technique.

Materials and Methods: In this study, the radiosterilization process of Desyrel (Angelini Pharma, Türkiye), a widely used drug in the treatment of depression in adults, was examined using the EPR spectroscopic technique. For EPR experiments a JEOL JesFa-300 X-band EPR spectrometer was used. Irradiated and unirradiated samples' EPR spectra were recorded, and kinetic studies were performed.

Results: By comparing the spectra of irradiated and non-irradiated samples, the radio-sterilization process was determined retrospectively and the EPR setup to be used in the determination of the radio-sterilization process was presented to the literature. **Discussion and Conclusion:** The study concluded that the drug in question is appropriate for radio-sterilization, and it is advised to identify the radicals produced in the drug's structure by the radio-sterilization process.

Key Words: EPR; Radio-sterization; Desyrel; Radio-sterilization detection

OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH ON RATIONAL DRUG USE: BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Rational use of medicines refers to the effective, safe and cost-effective use of health systems. This concept has received wide-ranging attention from health authorities and researchers around the world, and many studies have been conducted to examine the positive effects of rational medication on patient health. The aim of this study is to evaluate the rational use of drugs literature from a bibliometric perspective. The research data was conducted on publications published in the Scopus database. The works that included the word “Rational use of drugs” in the “title, keyword and abstract” in the Scopus database were listed. A total of 960 articles from different disciplines were reached. The distribution of these works by year, the citation analysis of the works, the country where the research was conducted, the institution conducting the research, and the most funded institutions were examined. It was determined that the most articles (n=91) were published in 2022, the most citations (n=511) were made in 2020, the most cited work belonged to Olsson et al. (2010) (f=133), the country with the most publications was China (f=477) and the institution that provided the most funding support (f=22) was the “National Natural Science Foundation of China”. The research results provide useful suggestions for future research and scientific strategies in the field of rational use of drugs.

Keywords: Rational drug use, bibliometric analysis, scopus.

**PIERRE BOURDIEU'NÜN SERMAYE KAVRAMI BAĞLAMINDA ADORNO'NUN KÜLTÜR
ENDÜSTRİSİ KAVRAMININ DEĞERLENDİRMESİ**

EVALUATION OF ADORNO'S CONCEPT OF CULTURE INDUSTRY IN THE CONTEXT OF PIERRE
BOURDIEU'S CONCEPT OF CAPITAL

Benginur POÇAN

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada sosyal bilimlerin önemli iki kuramcısı ele alınacaktır. İlk olarak Pierre Bourdieu sosyolojisinin önemli bir konu başlığı olan ve habitus kavramlarıyla ilişkili olarak sermaye kavramlarının açıklanması amaçlanmaktadır. Sermaye bağlamında ele alınan beğeni konusunun habitus içerisinde de değerlendirilmesi önem arz etmektedir. Çünkü tercih yapılırken koşullandıran etkenler habitusun önemini ve toplumdaki rolünü açıklamaya yardımcı olmaktadır. Çalışmanın devamında ise Frankfurt Okulu'nun önemli temsilcilerinden olan Theodor W. Adorno'nun kültür endüstrisi kavramı üzerinde durulacaktır. Bu iki farklı alan esas alınırken, kültür ve beğeni kavramı içinde nasıl şekillendiği üzerinden yorumlanacaktır. Sonuç olarak bu iki kavram bağlamında karşılaştırmalı olarak nasıl bir ilişkileri oldukları irdelenecektir. Bourdieu'nün çalışması olan sermaye kavramı doğrultusunda; kültürel sermayenin toplumda ne denli önemli olduğu yahut aslında kültürel sermayenin de ekonomik sermaye gibi eşitsizlik barındırdığı, tüm bu eşitsizlik tartışmalarına rağmen sosyal sermayenin nasıl bir konumda olduğunu Bourdieu'nün sosyolojisi temelli olarak tartışılacaktır. Sermaye ve kültür endüstrisini sanat bağlamında incelemek daha somut bir çizgi sunması beklenmektedir. Özellikle sanatı kültürel sermaye bakımından ele almak mümkündür. Ancak sanat, kültürel sermayenin birikimi ile oluşurken; kültürün endüstri haline gelmesiyle birlikte kültürel sermayeden ziyade sosyal sermayeye dönüştüğü açıklaması getirilebilir. Bourdieu sosyolojisinde temel olarak bu tartışmalar ele alınırken, Adorno sosyolojisinde geç kapitalizmde etkisiyle birlikte gündelik hayatın en önemli bir parçası olan kültür endüstrisi kavramı esas olarak ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pierre Bourdieu, Theodor W. Adorno, Sermaye, Kültür Endüstrisi, Beğeni

ABSTRACT

In this study, two important theorists of social sciences will be discussed. First, it is aimed to explain the concepts of capital in relation to the concepts of habitus, which is an important topic of Pierre Bourdieu's sociology. It is important to evaluate the issue of taste, which is discussed in the context of capital, within the habitus. Because the factors that condition preferences help to explain the importance of habitus and its role in society. In the rest of the study, Theodor W. Adorno, one of the important representatives of the Frankfurt School, will focus on the concept of culture industry. While these two different fields are taken as basis, they will be interpreted through how they are shaped within the concept of culture and taste. As a result, in the context of these two concepts, how they have a comparative relationship will be examined. In line with the concept of capital, Bourdieu's work; how important cultural capital is in society, or the fact that cultural capital contains inequality like economic capital, and how social capital is in a position despite all these inequality discussions will be discussed based on Bourdieu's sociology. Examining capital and the culture industry in the context of art is expected to provide a more concrete line. It is especially possible to consider art in terms of cultural capital. However, while art is formed by the accumulation of cultural capital, it can be explained that as culture becomes an industry, it turns into social capital rather than cultural capital. While Bourdieu's sociology mainly deals with these debates, Adorno's sociology mainly deals with the concept of the culture industry, which is the most important part of everyday life with the influence of late capitalism.

Keywords: Pierre Bourdieu, Theodor W. Adorno, Capital, Culture Industry, Acclaim

TARIMDA İSTİHDAM EDİLEN İŞLETME DIŞI İŞGÜCÜNÜN SOSYAL VE EKONOMİK YAPISININ İNCELENMESİ

RESEARCH ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF NON-ENTERPRISE LABOR EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE

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ÖZET

Tarım sektöründe işletme dışı işgücünün sosyal ve ekonomik yapısının incelenmesi, kırsal kalkınma ve toplumsal refah açısından büyük önem taşır. Tarımda işletme dışı işgücü, çoğunlukla düşük ücretli, mevsimlik ve güvencesiz çalışma koşullarına sahip bireyleri kapsamaktadır. Bu işgücü çeşitleri özellikle gelişmekte olan ülkelerde kırsal ekonominin temel taşlarından birini oluşturur. Dünya Bankası ve FAO gibi uluslararası kuruluşların verilerine göre, tarımsal işgücü istihdamının büyük bir kısmı düşük eğitim düzeyine sahip olup, ekonomik olarak kırılgan bir yapıya sahiptir. Kadınlar ve çocuklar da bu kesimde önemli bir paya sahiptir ve genellikle sosyal güvence ve yasal koruma mekanizmalarından yoksun durumdadırlar. Dünya Bankası'nın 2020 yılı raporuna göre, dünya genelinde tarım işçilerinin %60'ından fazlası enformel sektörde istihdam edilmekte dolayısıyla sosyal haklardan yararlanma düzeyi zorlaştırmaktadır. Ayrıca, FAO'nun verileri, bu işgücünün gelir düzeyinin oldukça düşük olduğunu ve ekonomik olarak bağımlı bir yapıya sahip olduklarını göstermektedir. Sosyal yapıları incelendiğinde, bu işçilerin çoğunlukla yerel topluluklara sıkı sıkıya bağlı olduğu, ancak ekonomik olarak merkezden uzak oldukları görülmektedir. Bu çalışma kapsamında birincil veriler ile işletme dışı işgücünün sosyal ve ekonomik yapısını belirlemeye yönelik toplam 294 tarım işçisiyle görüşülmüştür. Elde edilen sonuçlar bütüncül bir şekilde değerlendirilmiştir. Bu bağlamda, tarımda işletme dışı işgücünün sosyal ve ekonomik koşullarının iyileştirilmesi, kırsal kalkınmanın hızlandırılması ve yoksullukla mücadelede katkı sağlanmasına yönelik politika öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göçmen, İstihdam, İşgücü, Mevsimlik İşçi, Tarım.

ABSTRACT

Examining the social and economic structure of the non-enterprise labor force in the agricultural sector is of great importance for rural development and social welfare. Non-enterprise labor force in agriculture mostly includes individuals with low wages, seasonal and precarious working conditions. This type of labor constitutes one of the cornerstones of the rural economy, especially in developing countries. According to data from international organisations such as the World Bank and FAO, a large part of the agricultural labor force has a low level of education and is economically vulnerable. Women and children also have a significant share in this segment and are generally deprived of social security and legal protection mechanisms. According to the World Bank's 2020 report, more than 60 per cent of agricultural workers worldwide are employed in the informal sector, making it difficult to benefit from social rights. In addition, FAO data show that the income level of this labor force is quite low and they have an economically dependent structure. When their social structure is examined, it is seen that these workers are mostly closely connected to local communities, but they are economically decentralised. Within the scope of this study, a total of 294 agricultural workers were interviewed to determine the social and economic structure of the non-enterprise labor force with primary data. The results obtained were evaluated in a holistic manner. In this

context, policy recommendations have been developed to improve the social and economic conditions of non-agricultural labor force, accelerate rural development and contribute to the fight against poverty.

Key Words: Migrant, Employment, Labou Force, Seasonal Labor, Agriculture.

TÜRKİYE'YE YÖNELİK DIŞ GÖÇLERİN TARIM SEKTÖRÜNE ETKİLERİ VE TARIMSAL İSTİHDAMDA YENİDEN YAPILANMA

THE EFFECTS OF FOREIGN MIGRATION TO TURKEY ON THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AND RESTRUCTURING IN AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

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ÖZET

Dünya tarihinde yaşanan ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel değişimlerin temelinde göç hareketleri yer almaktadır. Göç süreci; dinamik yapısı nedeniyle değişimleri hem etkileyen hem de değişimlerden etkilenen bir özelliğe sahiptir. Birleşmiş Milletler Ekonomik ve Sosyal İşler Dairesi (DESA) tarafından hazırlanan "Uluslararası Göç 2020 Raporu"na göre en fazla göçmenin yaşadığı ülke 51 milyon kişiyle Amerika Birleşik Devletleri (ABD)'dir. ABD'den sonra Almanya 16 milyon göçmenle ikinci sırada yer almaktadır. Birleşmiş Milletler Uluslararası Göç Örgütü (IOM)'nün 2020 yılında yayınlanan "Dünya Göç Raporu"na göre Türkiye 2018 yılında 3,7 milyon mülteciye; beş yıl boyunca korunma imkânı sağlayarak, en büyük ev sahibi ülke olmuştur. Güncel rakamlarla ise Türkiye'de toplam 6,5 milyon göçmen-mülteci nüfusun olduğu tahmin edilmektedir. Dış göçler yoluyla ülkelere giriş yapan kişiler yaşamsal faaliyetlerini devam ettirebilmek amacıyla istihdam edilmeye ihtiyaç duyarlar. Bu amaca yönelik olarak kişiler öncelikle yerel işgücünün; çalışma koşullarının zorluğu, sosyal güvence imkânının kısıtlılığı, emek-ücret karşılığının zayıflığı gibi nedenlerle iş gücü piyasalarına katılmaya yönelik tercih etmediği çalışma alanlarında istihdam edilmeye başlarlar. Tarım sektörü genel olarak sahip olduğu özellikler sonucunda Türkiye'ye göç yoluyla gelen nüfusun istihdam edildiği önemli bir çalışma alanıdır. Göçmen-mülteci nüfusun kendi ülkelerinde almış oldukları eğitimler, mesleki yetenek ve yeterlilikler, teknik bilgi ve teknoloji kullanımı, kültürel yapı, sosyal ve ekonomik olarak yaşam koşulları farklıdır. Söz konusu farklılıklar özellikle tarım gibi emek yoğun sektörlerde teknik bilginin ve teknolojinin kullanımı kısıtlayarak; üretimin verimliliğini ve etkinliğini azaltabilir. Oluşabilecek olumsuz etkilerin bertaraf edilebilmesi için sektörde istihdam edilen işgücünün doğru konumlandırılması ve işe entegrasyonunun sağlanması gerekmektedir. Bu çalışma kapsamında tarım sektörünün istihdam yapısını belirleyen önceki çalışmalardan elde edilen veriler derlenecek; tarımsal işgücü çeşitleri, ücret oluşumu, sosyal güvence imkânları ve insana yakışır iş koşullarının oluşturulması başlıkları altında tarımsal istihdamın nasıl yapılandırılması gerektiğine yönelik politika önerilerinde bulunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, Göçmen, İstihdam, İşgücü, Tarım.

ABSTRACT

Migration movements are the basis of economic, social and cultural changes in the history of the world. The migration process has a feature that both affects and is affected by changes due to its dynamic structure. According to the 'International Migration 2020 Report' prepared by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the country with the highest number of migrants is the United States of America (USA) with 51 million people. After the USA, Germany ranks second with 16 million migrants. According to the 'World Migration Report' published by the United Nations International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in 2020, Turkey was the largest host country in 2018, providing protection to 3.7 million refugees for five years. With current figures, it is estimated that there is a total of 6.5 million migrant-refugee

population in Turkey. People who enter countries through external migration need to be employed in order to continue their vital activities. For this purpose, they start to be employed in fields of work that the local labor force does not prefer to participate in labor markets due to reasons such as difficult working conditions, limited social security opportunities and poor labor-wage compensation. The agricultural sector is an important field of employment for the migrant-refugee population in Turkey as a result of its general characteristics. Migrant-refugee populations have different education, professional skills and competences, technical knowledge and use of technology, cultural structure, social and economic living conditions in their home countries. These differences may reduce the efficiency and effectiveness of production by limiting the use of technical knowledge and technology, especially in labor-intensive sectors such as agriculture. In order to eliminate the negative effects that may occur, it is necessary to ensure the correct positioning and integration of the labor force employed in the sector. Within the scope of this study, the data obtained from previous studies determining the employment structure of the agricultural sector will be compiled and policy recommendations will be made on how agricultural employment should be structured under the headings of agricultural labor force types, wage formation, social security opportunities and the creation of decent working conditions.

Key Words: Migration, Migrant, Employment, Labor, Agriculture.

21 ST. CENTURY DEVELOPMENT MODEL BASED ON SOLIDARITY, SHARING, GENDER EQUALITY AND SUSTAINABLE LIVING EVALUATION ON “PURPLE ECONOMY”

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: The aim of this study is to examine the concept of “Purple Economy”, “Care Economy”, which will break and improve this cycle of increasing income inequality as a result of neo-liberal economic policies that have been implemented almost all over the world after 1945, where women are employed in worse conditions and mostly without insurance, nature and women are seen as infinite resources and started to be exploited, and facilitate women's participation in the labor market with a more fair and egalitarian approach. The aim of the study is to demonstrate that women are most affected by the income inequality created by capitalism between societies and genders, that women are usually in the position of caregivers in households and therefore have difficulty in participating in the formal labor market, that the state should ensure that the number of caregivers is increased with the concept of “Purple Economy” and that the necessary infrastructure should be arranged so that the whole public can access this service free of charge.

Materials and Methods: In the lights of these data, a literature review was conducted and a compilation method based on all relevant sources was used.

Results: With the global crises, it has been observed that women cannot be included in the formal economy due to the domestic workload, and even if they are not in the place they deserve due to the glass ceiling effect. Women who have to provide care, although they have a competent workforce, cannot work in the jobs they want due to the domestic workload, and even if they work, they are mentally and physically tired. This situation is used by the private sector market, equal pay is not paid for equal work, women cannot fully benefit from their social rights, and this situation creates informal employment. Participation in the formal labor force is decreasing day by day in terms of women in Turkey. Care economy support, called purple economy, must become public service with the state channel and allow all citizens to benefit on equal terms, according to need and free of charge.

Discussion and Conclusion: It is thought that the provision of the care economy to the peoples through the state channel will increase the number of registered women employees in the country, and the fact that elderly and child care is provided more professionally and free of charge will both reduce the carbon footprint and increase the supply of registered labor. A registered employment area is also being created for people who provide care under the name of the care economy.

Key Words: Women; Purple Economy; Solidarity; Sustainable

MALİ SUÇ BAĞLAMINDA “KARA PARA”

“BLACK MONEY” IN THE CONTEXT OF FINANCIAL CRIME

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Suç hukuksal otoritenin önceden belirlediği kurallara uyulmaması bunun sonucunda müeyyidelere muhatap olunmasını içeren teknik bir kavramdır. Mali suç ise bu bağlamda önceden belirlenmiş mali ve ekonomik kuralların ihlal edilmesidir. Bu çerçevede haraç, borsa spekülasyonu, rüşvet, yolsuzluk, anti tröst ihlali, kandırma, dolandırma, vergi kaçakçılığı ve kara para aklama olarak ifade edilebilir. Küreselleşme ile sermayenin akışkan hale gelmesi ekonomiye olumlu etkilerinin yanında olumsuz etkilerde getirmektedir. Kara para aklama suçu da küreselleşme olgusuyla beraber ülkelerin sınırlarını aşır uluslararası mücadelenin konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Bu çerçevede kara para aklama sorunun nedenleri, ekonomiye ve kamu maliyesine etkilerini sorgulamak, kara para aklamada yeni trendleri değerlendirmek ve mücadele yollarını incelemek çalışmanın amacını oluşturmaktadır.

Yöntem: Kara para kanun dışı yollarla sağlanan kazanç olarak ifade edilen aktif değerdir. Kara para ülkelerin ekonomik dengesini, finansal altyapısını ve uluslararası piyasaları olumsuz etkilemektedir. Kara para sorunu aynı zamanda “aklanma” sorununu da beraberinde getirmektedir. Yasadışı yollarla elde edilen “suç gelirlerini” aklanmasını diğer bir ifade ile kullanıma hazır hale getirilmesini ifade etmektedir. Kara para ve aklama suçu örgütsel suçlarla ortaya çıkmaktadır. Uyuşturucu, silah, insan kaçakçılığı vb. suçlarla ortaya çıkan gelirlerin aklanmasını ifade eder. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın yöntem kısmı tanımlayıcı araştırma kapsamında olup araştırmanın verileri literatürden taranmıştır. Bu çerçevede kara para aklama suçuna ilişkin bilgi, belgeler ve istatistikler incelenmiştir. Kara para aklamamanın aşamaları, kara para aklamada klasik ve yeni yöntemler, çalışmanın yöntem kısmında tartışılmıştır.

Sonuçlar: Doğası gereği suç gelirlerinin niteliği uluslararası soruna işaret etmektedir. Küreselleşme ile emeğin ve sermayenin akışkan hale gelmesi, iklim değişikliği, göçmenler, artan gelir dağılımı çarpıklıkları mali suçlara olan eğilimi arttırmaktadır. Mali suçların önemli bir parçası olan kara para aklama suçu teknolojiyle eş güdümlü olarak artış göstermektedir. Uluslararası konsensüs ve antlaşmalarla, yerel mevzuat, kurumlarla kara para aklamayla mücadelede yeni yöntemler ve usuller geliştirilmeye çalışılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mali Suç, Kara Para, Kara Para Aklama, Kara Parayla Mücadele

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Crime is a technical concept that includes failure to comply with the rules predetermined by the legal authority and being subject to sanctions as a result. Financial crime, in this context, is the violation of predetermined financial and economic rules. In this context, extortion can be expressed as stock market speculation, bribery, corruption, antitrust violation, deception, fraud, tax evasion and money laundering. The fluidity of capital due to globalization has both positive and negative effects on the economy. With the phenomenon of globalization, the crime of money laundering goes beyond the borders of countries and becomes the subject of international struggle. In this context, the aim of the study is to question the causes of the money laundering problem, its effects on the economy and public finance, to evaluate new trends in money laundering and to examine ways to combat it.

Materials and Methods: Black money is the active value expressed as earnings obtained through illegal means. Black money negatively affects the economic balance, financial infrastructure and international markets of countries. The problem of black money also brings with it the problem of "laundering". It refers to the laundering of "proceeds of crime" obtained through illegal means, in other words, making them ready for use. Money laundering and money laundering crimes occur with organizational crimes. Drugs, weapons,

human trafficking, etc. It refers to the laundering of proceeds resulting from crimes. In this context, the method part of the study is within the scope of descriptive research and the data of the research were scanned from the literature. In this context, information, documents and statistics regarding the crime of money laundering were examined. The stages of money laundering, classical and new methods in money laundering are discussed in the method section of the study.

Results: By its nature, the nature of proceeds of crime indicates an international problem. The fluidity of labor and capital due to globalization, climate change, immigrants, and increasing income distribution distortions increase the tendency towards financial crimes. Money laundering, which is an important part of financial crimes, is increasing in parallel with technology. Efforts are being made to develop new methods and procedures in the fight against money laundering through international consensus and agreements, local legislation and institutions.

Key Words: Financial Crime, Black Money, Money Laundering, Anti-Laundering

ADSORPTION CONCEPT AND ACTIVATED CARBON

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Activated carbon is a carbonaceous amorphous material with a very porous, crystalline structure formed by the purification of carbon atoms from impurities, which generally cannot be represented by any chemical formula. 70-95% of the content of activated carbon consists of carbon element. Apart from carbon, it also contains elements such as hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur. The type and amount of these heteroatoms varies depending on the raw material, activating agent, activation method and process.

Materials and Methods: Activated carbons can be produced in different forms as granules, powders, pellets or fibers with different activation methods from various raw materials in line with the needs in different and special applications. As the size of the adsorbed molecule changes, the surface properties and surface area of the produced activated carbon affect the production method.

Activated carbons are frequently used in many areas in gas and liquid phase adsorption applications due to their large surface areas and large pore volumes. They are also used for the removal of many different pollutants dissolved in gaseous media or dissolved in liquid phase.

Results: One of the physical properties examined in the characterization of activated carbon is the pore structure. The size of the pores is also an important parameter in the removal of impurities. The determination of pore size is very important for understanding the structure of carbon and pore structure is a much more important factor for good adsorbent than the total internal surface area. The particle diameters of the substances to be removed and the size of the pores should be compatible with each other. Because the force of attraction between adsorbed molecules and activated carbon particles is greater between the molecular size of the particles showing contamination and the molecular size of the pores. Solid materials with channels, recesses, protrusions, slits and/or voids are considered "porous".

Key Words: activated carbon, adsorption, carbon

**TREATMENT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSE WASTEWATER BY FENTON PROCESS:
TAGUCHI EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND VARIANCE ANALYSIS**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: In this study, the treatment of poultry slaughterhouse wastewater by Fenton advanced oxidation process was investigated.

Materials and Methods: For this purpose, pH, FeSO₄ amount and H₂O₂ dose were selected as parameters affecting the process. In the optimization experiments, four levels of each parameter were studied according to the Taguchi experimental design program with the L16 experimental sequence.

Results: The results obtained on COD removal showed that the most effective parameters for S/N ratios suitable for the “largest is best” design were pH (level 1, 3), H₂O₂ dose (level 4, 20 g/L) and FeSO₄ amount (level 3, 1g/L), respectively. Since these levels were not in the L16 experimental sequence, a verification experiment was performed for the specified levels and 88.2% COD and 99.6% color removal were obtained. When the ANOVA analysis results were evaluated; (I) When the F ratios are compared with the F_{critical} value, the effect of the pH parameter is statistically significant, (II) the calculated error is 13.61%, well below the 50% value, and the errors of the experiments are not significant, (III) There is a significant difference between the levels of the pH factor (0.038) and H₂O₂ dose (0.047) parameters for COD removal, (IV) It was observed that the pH parameter contributed the highest with 37.14% contribution to the removal. The R² value is 86.39% suitable for the model created according to the experimental results of COD removal. This shows that the Fenton process can be explained by regression models.

Discussion and Conclusion: The results showed that poultry slaughterhouse wastewater is treated with the Fenton process alone and meets the discharge limits to the sewer.

Key Words: Fenton Oxidation, Poultry slaughterhouse wastewater, Taguchi Method, Experimental Design.

EFFECTS OF COMPOSITES MADE WITH CONDUCTIVE POLYMERS ON PHOTOCATALYSIS STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

Photocatalysis is a rapidly evolving field with immense potential in addressing environmental challenges, particularly in the degradation of pollutants and wastewater treatment. However, conventional photocatalysts often exhibit limitations such as restricted light absorption ranges, low charge separation efficiency, and suboptimal performance under visible light. To improve these systems, the incorporation of conductive polymers into photocatalytic materials has garnered significant attention. Conductive polymers, such as polyaniline (PANI), polypyrrole (PPy), and poly(thiophene), possess inherent electronic properties, including high conductivity and effective charge transport, which can substantially enhance the performance of photocatalysts. By forming composites with photocatalysts, these polymers can improve the separation of photogenerated electron-hole pairs, expand light absorption into the visible spectrum, and increase overall photocatalytic efficiency. Moreover, the structural versatility of conductive polymers allows for the design of tailored composites that can be fine-tuned for specific applications.

This study explores the impact of composite materials made with conductive polymers on photocatalysis. Key focus areas include the mechanisms through which conductive polymers influence charge separation, light absorption, and surface reactions during photocatalytic processes. The findings suggest that these composites not only improve photocatalytic performance but also offer enhanced stability and durability, making them suitable for practical environmental applications such as water purification and air filtration.

Overall, this research highlights the potential of conductive polymer-based composites to overcome the limitations of traditional photocatalytic systems and paves the way for more efficient and sustainable solutions in environmental remediation.

Keywords: Photocatalysis, conductive polymers, composites, visible light absorption, environmental remediation, water treatment

STRUCTURAL DAMAGES IN STRUCTURES UNDER CONSTRUCTION AFTER
KAHRAMANMARAS PAZARCIK AND ELBISTAN EARTHQUAKES – EXAMPLE OF
SANLIURFA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: 11 provinces were affected by the earthquakes with magnitudes of 7.8 Mw and 7.5 Mw, which occurred on February 6, 2023, nine hours apart, with epicenters in Pazarcık and Elbistan districts of Kahramanmaraş, respectively. After this earthquake, 38000 aftershocks with a magnitude of 6.4 Mw occurred. The aim of this study is to investigate the damaged unfinished buildings, the types of structural damage and the causes of damage in Şanlıurfa, one of the cities affected by the earthquake.

Materials and Methods: In this study, the damage conditions of buildings under construction, retaining walls and industrial structures in Sanliurfa center and other districts were investigated. The observed and analyzed damage conditions of approximately 450 structures have been individually examined, and the structural damage classifications have been presented statistically in the form of tables. In addition, in which structural elements the damage occurred more, crack widths, location of the damage and the factors causing these damage were determined.

Results: As a result of the examinations, the damage conditions and damage patterns of a total of 450 unfinished residences, retaining walls and industrial structures in Sanliurfa Haliliye and Karaköprü central districts and Suruç, Halfeti, Birecik and Viranşehir districts were determined. When the causes of these damages are considered, it is seen that structural defects, workmanship and manufacturing defects and poor material quality are effective. As a result of the study, suggestions were made about the strengthening methods that should be applied in the structures according to the types of structural damage.

Originality/value: The original value of this study is to examine the buildings under construction in the city center and districts of Sanliurfa and to determine the damage conditions and damage causes. In addition, it will guide the issues that need attention in the buildings to be rebuilt by suggesting appropriate strengthening methods for the damaged buildings after the earthquake in this province.

Key Words: Earthquake, Prefabricated reinforced concrete structure, Reinforced concrete element, Retaining, Structural damage.

MUĞLA-DEŞTİN DİRENİŞİNİN YENİ TOPLUMSAL HAREKETLER BAĞLAMINDA ANALİZİ

AN ANALYSIS OF THE MUĞLA-DEŞTİN RESISTANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

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ÖZET

Sanayi Devriminden günümüze bireylerin ve toplumların hayatını kolaylaştıran pek çok bilimsel ve teknolojik gelişmeler, aynı zamanda çevresel sorunların da artmasına neden olmuştur. Doğa üzerinde hakimiyet kurma isteği ile geliştirilen bilimsel çalışmalarla desteklenen sanayileşme, doğal kaynakların aşırı ve bilinçsiz kullanımına, çevre kirliliğine ve ekosistemlerin bozulmasına yol açmıştır. Bu süreçte, ozon tabakasının incelmeye başlaması, iklim değişikliği, küresel ısınma, biyolojik çeşitliliğin azalması gibi küreselleşen çevre sorunları ortaya çıkmıştır. Bilimsel ve teknolojik alanda kaydedilen gelişmelerle sanayileşmenin ulaştığı seviye toplumsal refahı artırmış olsa da doğaya hâkim olma anlayışı, çevresel bozulmalara ve küresel sorunlara yol açarak aynı zamanda toplumsal refahı ve gelecek nesillerin yaşamını tehdit eder hale gelmiştir.

Muğla'nın Yatağan ilçesine bağlı Deştin Mahallesi ile Menteşe ilçesine bağlı Bayır Mahallesi sınırları içindeki Tekağaç mevkiinde yer alan 7.751 dönümlük araziye kurulmak istenen Entegre Çimento Fabrikasının, zeytinlikleri, çam ağaçlarını, dere ve baraj gibi su kaynaklarını, tarım alanlarını ve yerleşim yerlerini olumsuz etkileyeceği, mevcut ekolojik yapıyı yok edeceği endişesi, projenin iptal edilmesi için yöre halkını toplumsal mücadeleye sevk etmiştir.

Bu araştırmada, Muğla-Deştin bölgesindeki çimento fabrikasına karşı sürdürülen mücadelenin, yeni toplumsal hareketler bağlamında incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Toplumsal hareketler öncelikle literatür taraması yapılarak kavramsal çerçevede incelenmiştir. Araştırmada, nitel yöntem kullanılarak seçilen Deştin direnişi aktivistleri ile mücadeleye katılan yöre halkından belirlenen toplam on kişi ile derinlemesine görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Mücadelenin tarihsel süreci ile birlikte alandan elde edilen veriler, yeni toplumsal hareketler bağlamında değerlendirilerek analiz edilmiştir.

Muğla-Deştin Direnişinin yerel-küresel dinamiklerin etkisiyle nasıl ortaya çıktığı ve geniş toplumsal alanları etkileyebilme potansiyeli yeni toplumsal hareketler açısından analiz edilmiştir. Uzun yıllardır bölgede sürdürülen mücadele yerel bir çevre hareketi olmanın ötesinde küresel boyutları açısından da değerlendirilmiştir. Küreselleşen yeni toplumsal hareketlerden çevresel-ekolojik sorunlar yerel düzeyde karşılık bulurken yerelde gerçekleşen protestolar da küresel boyutlara ulaşabilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Toplumsal Hareketler, Yeni Toplumsal Hareketler, Muğla-Deştin Direnişi, Çevre Sorunları

ABSTRACT

Many scientific and technological developments that have facilitated the lives of individuals and societies since the Industrial Revolution have also led to an increase in environmental problems. Industrialization, supported by scientific studies developed with the desire to dominate nature, has led to excessive and unconscious use of natural resources, environmental pollution and deterioration of ecosystems. In this process, globalized environmental problems such as ozone depletion, climate change, global warming and reduction of biodiversity have emerged. Although the level of industrialization with scientific and technological developments has increased social welfare, the understanding of dominating nature has led to environmental degradation and global problems, threatening social welfare and the lives of future generations.

The concern that the Integrated Cement Factory, which is planned to be built on 7,751 acres of land in Tekagaç locality within the borders of Deřtin Mahallesi in Yataęan district of Muęla and Bayır Mahallesi in Menteře district, will negatively affect olive groves, pine trees, water resources such as streams and dams, agricultural areas and settlements, and destroy the existing ecological structure, has led the local people to a social struggle to cancel the project.

This study aims to analyze the struggle against the cement factory in Muęla-Deřtin region in the context of new social movements. Social movements were first analyzed in a conceptual framework through a literature review. In the research, in-depth interviews were conducted with a total of ten people selected from the activists of the Deřtin resistance and local people who participated in the struggle. The historical process of the struggle and the data obtained from the field were analyzed in the context of new social movements.

How the Muęla-Deřtin Resistance emerged under the influence of local-global dynamics and its potential to affect large social areas were analyzed in terms of new social movements. The struggle that has been going on in the region for many years has been evaluated in terms of its global dimensions beyond being a local environmental movement. Among the globalized new social movements, environmental-ecological problems find a response at the local level, while local protests can reach global dimensions.

Key Words: Social Movements; New Social Movements; Muęla-Deřtin Resistance; environmental problems

ŞUHUDÜL HAL KİMLERDİR? OSMANLI YARGISINDAKİ YERLERİ NEDİR? (BİR ANLAMA DENEMESİ)

WHO ARE THE Şuhûdü'l-Hâl? WHAT IS THEIR PLACE IN THE OTTOMAN JUDICIARY? (AN UNDERSTANDING ESSAY)

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ÖZET

Osmanlı mahkemelerinin işleyişinde şahitlik müessesesinin çok önemli bir rolü vardı. Kadılar hükümlerini şahit ifadelerini esas alarak vermekteydiler. Karara etkisiyle bu kadar önemli bir fonksiyon icra eden şahitler bugün bildiğimiz mananın ötesinde bir kesimi temsil ediyordu.

Hakikaten Osmanlı mahkemesinde iki tür şahitlik vardı: Birisi bugünde anladığımız ve kullandığımız manada olayın, huzurdaki davanın görgü şahitleri yani tarafların şahitleri idi. Diğeri ise terim adıyla şuhûdü'l hâl denilen mahkemenin şahitleri idi. Bu ikinci şahitler gurubu kimlerdi? Fonksiyonları ne idi? Nasıl bir işleyişi temsil ediyorlardı?

Hakim olmanın ötesinde Osmanlı adli-idari teşkilatının başı olarak çok fazla görevi olan ve bunları yapmasının onu toplum içinde çok etkin, göz önünde ve tabii ki yaptıklarına dikkat edilir bir kişi kıldığı Osmanlı Kadısı bu şahitler grubu ile nasıl bir etkileşim içerisinde idi? O, belki de yaptığı işlere şehrin birçok etkin kişinin de en azından hesap verirken ortak olmasını mı istiyordu? Osmanlı Mahkeme kayıtlarında bulunan şuhûdü'l-hâl ya da dava tanıkları olarak adlandırılan bu kişileri kimlerin oluşturduğu, davalarda etkili oldukları faktörlerin neler olduğu mevzu bu araştırmanın konusunu oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı Kadısı, Şuhûdü'l-Hâl, Şer'iyce Sicilleri.

ABSTRACT

The institution of witnessing had a very important role in the functioning of Ottoman courts. Judges gave their decisions based on the testimonies of witnesses. Witnesses who performed such an important function by influencing the decision represented a segment beyond the meaning we know today.

Indeed, there were two types of witnessing in the Ottoman court: One was the eyewitnesses of the event, the case before us, in the sense we understand and use today, that is, the witnesses of the parties. The other was the witnesses of the court, which was called şuhûdü'l-hal. Who were this second group of witnesses? What were their functions? What kind of a mechanism did they represent?

In addition to being a judge, the Ottoman judge, who had many duties as the head of the Ottoman judicial-administrative organization and whose actions made him a very effective, visible and of course noteworthy person in society, how did he interact with this group of witnesses? Did he perhaps want many influential people in the city to be a part of his actions, at least while giving an account? The subject of this research is who these people, called şuhûdü'l-hâl or case witnesses in the Ottoman court records, were and what factors were effective in the cases.

Keywords: Ottoman judge, Şuhûdü'l-Hâl, Sharia court records.

**XVII. YÜZYILDA DAHİLDE ASAYİŞİ SAĞLAMA ÇABALARINA BİR ÖRNEK:
BİR OSMANLI EŞKİYASI -BEBE SÜLEYMAN- VE AKİBETİ**

AN EXAMPLE OF EFFORTS TO PROVIDE PUBLIC ORDER IN THE 17TH CENTURY: AN
OTTOMAN BANDIT -BEBE SULEYMAN- AND HIS FATE

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ÖZET

Osmanlı Devleti'nin yönetim anlayışının temeli adaleti tesis etmektir. Bu anlayış hukuken şer'i hükümler, padişah fermanları ve örfi kuralların sentezine dayanmaktadır. İçtimai ve iktisadi tarihin önemli kaynaklarından olan şer'îye sicilleri incelendiğinde "zulüm ve teaddi" kavramı ile verilen; idareciler veya eşkıya tarafından pek çok haksız davranış ve cürümler işlendiği ve bunların giderilmesi için tedbirler alınması yönünde iradeler yayınlandığı görülmektedir.

Osmanlı Devleti'nin çok geniş bir coğrafyada hakimiyet kurması nedeniyle çok farklı bölgelerde eşkıyalık faaliyetleri baş göstermiş ve buna bağlı olarak eşkıyalık kelimesi farklı coğrafyalarda farklı kavramlarla ifade edilmiştir. Osmanlı sınırları dışında konumlanan Kazak eşkıya grupları için "Kazak eşkıyası", İran sınırlarına yakın bölgelerdeki ve Bağdat civarındaki eşkıyalar için "Kızılbaş eşkıyası", Irak ve Suriye bölgelerinde Kürt ve bedevi Araplardan oluşan eşkıya grupları için "Urban eşkıyası", Balkanlardaki eşkıya grupları içinse "Sırp ve Arnavut eşkıyası" tabirleri kullanılmıştır.

Eşkıyalık faaliyetlerinin yoğun olduğu bölgelerde Osmanlı Devleti, eşkıyalarla baş edebilmek ve bunları teftiş edebilmek için kendisine sadık, güvenilir, yetenekli ve askeri ve idari becerilere sahip önemli beyleri ve vezir rütbesine sahip paşaları geniş yetkilerle donatarak bölgeye göndermiştir. Taşradaki devlet görevlerine ihsanlar vererek onların sadakatini sağlamaya çalışmıştır. Dahası, çevre eyaletlerdeki vezir, beylerbeyi ve ayanları, emrindeki kapu halkı, sancaklar, mutasarrıflar, zeamet ve tımar sahipleri ile beraber eşkıyalık faaliyetlerinin yoğun olduğu bölgelerde görevlendirerek eşkıyalara karşı ortak hareket etmeleri yönünde çaba sarf edilmiş; ayrıca ihtiyaç duyulan cephane, zahire, asker ve diğer mali ihtiyaçların karşılanmasına özen gösterilmiştir.

Osmanlı taşrasında ortaya çıkan eşkıyalık faaliyetlerine dair zengin bir içeriğe sahip olan Mühimme Defterleri, devletin iç ve dış meselelere ait siyasi, iktisadi ve idari alanlarında alınan önemli kararların kaydedildiği defterlerdir. Bu çalışmada 111 numaralı Mühimme Defterinden faydalanılarak Bağdat dolaylarında geniş çaplı eşkıyalık faaliyetlerinde bulunmuş olan Bebe Süleyman ve adamlarının Osmanlı idarecileri ile olan mücadelesi ve devletin bu eşkıyadan kurtulma çabası ve sonuçları ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eşkıyalık, Asayiş, Osmanlı Devleti, Mühimme Defterleri, Bebe Süleyman

ABSTRACT

The basis of the Ottoman State's understanding of governance is to establish justice. This understanding is legally based on the synthesis of religious provisions, sultan's decrees and customary rules. When the religious records, which are important sources of social and economic history, are examined, the concept of "cruelty and tyranny" is given as; It is seen that many unjust behaviors and crimes were committed by administrators or bandits and that wills were issued to take measures to eliminate them.

Due to the Ottoman Empire's dominance over a very wide geography, banditry activities emerged in very different regions and accordingly, the word banditry was expressed with different concepts in different geographies. The terms "Kazakh bandits" were used for Kazakh bandit groups located outside the Ottoman borders, "Kızılbaş bandits" for bandits in regions close to the Iranian borders and around Baghdad, "Urban

bandits" for bandit groups consisting of Kurds and Bedouin Arabs in Iraq and Syria, and "Serbian and Albanian bandits" for bandit groups in the Balkans.

In regions where banditry activities were intense, the Ottoman Empire sent important beys and pashas with the rank of vizier, who were loyal, reliable, talented and had military and administrative skills, to the region with broad authorities in order to cope with and inspect bandits. He tried to ensure the loyalty of the state officials in the provinces by giving them gifts. Moreover, he made efforts to assign the viziers, beys and ayans in the surrounding provinces, the people of the capu, sanjaks, mutasarrifs, zeamet and timar owners under his command to the regions where banditry activities were intense, and to ensure that they acted together against the bandits; in addition, care was taken to meet the necessary ammunition, grain, soldiers and other financial needs.

The Mühimme Registers, which have a rich content regarding the banditry activities that emerged in the Ottoman provinces, are the registers in which important decisions taken in the political, economic and administrative areas of the state regarding internal and external issues are recorded. In this study, the Mühimme Register numbered 111 was used to discuss the struggle of Bebe Süleyman and his men, who engaged in extensive banditry activities in the Baghdad area, with the Ottoman administrators and the state's efforts to get rid of these bandits and their results.

Key Words: Banditry, Public Order, Ottoman Empire, Mühimme Registers, Bebe Süleyman

ÜLKE BAYRAKLARINDA KULLANILAN DİNİ SEMBOLLER VE
BAZI TEZATLAR

RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS USED IN COUNTRY FLAGS AND SOME CONTRASTS

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Bayraklar ülkelerin en önemli simgeleridir. Savaşlarda o milleti temsil eden, uğruna insanların öldüğü bir semboldür. Bayraklar sadece bir kumaş parçası değildir. İnsanlar için bir aidiyet ve özgürlük sembolüdür. O nedenle bayraklarda kullanılan renkler ve semboller, o ülkenin geçmişi, tarihi, dini, coğrafi yapısı gibi farklı bilgileri içeren mikrociplerdir. Bu şekillerden birisi de dini sembollerdir. Bu çalışmamızda hıristiyanlık, islamiyet, yahudilik ve budizm-hinduizm gibi bazı dinlerin bayraklardaki sembolleri incelenecektir.

Malzemeler ve Metodlar: Bu çalışmamızda gerek internet, gerekse basılı kaynaklar üzerinden sayılamayacak kadar çok kaynak gözden geçirilmiştir. Bayraklarında dini semboller bulunan ülkeler çıkarılmış, dinlere göre tasnif edilmiş ve gerekli yorumlar yapılmıştır. Kaynakların çok olması ve birbirinden farklı yorumların yapılması bizi en çok zorlayan kısım olmuştur. O nedenle titiz bir çalışma yürütülmüştür.

Sonuçlar: Öncelikle bayraklar 4 ana dine göre tasnif edilmiştir. Bunlar; 1. Hıristiyanlık, 2. İslamiyet, 3. Yahudilik, 4. Hinduizm-Budizm. Bayrağında hıristiyanlığı kullanan ülkeler en fazla haç sembolünü tercih etmişlerdir. Buradaki en büyük tezat ise, özellikle İskandinav ülkelerinin tamamında bayraklarında haç sembolü varken, dindarlık oranının çok düşük olmasıdır. Örneğin; “Din hayatımda önemli bir yere sahip değil” diyenlerin oranı İsveç’te %83, Danimarka’da %80, Norveç’te %78 civarındadır. O halde niye bu ülkelerin bayraklarında dini semboller var?

İslamiyet ise bayraklara hem sembol, hem renk olarak yansımıştır. En önemli sembol hilaldir. Bazen yıldızla birlikte de kullanılmış. Bir çok müslüman ülkenin bayrağında ay (hilal) ve yıldız bulunur. Renk olarak da yeşil renk tercih edilmiştir. Buradaki tezat ise her ay yıldızlı ülke bayrağı müslüman ülke değildir (örneğin Singapur). Bir çok ülkede ay yıldız o ülkenin geleceğini, gençlerini, bağımsızlığını, bölge veya adalarını sembolize eder. Yeşil renkte de böyle bir durum söz konusudur. Bazen doğayı, ormanı, tarımı ifade eder. Özellikle Ortadoğu ülkelerinin bayraklarındaki yeşil renk ise Pan Arap renkleri olup Fatimileri temsil eder.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ülke Bayrakları; Hıristiyanlık; Müslümanlık; Yahudilik; Hinduizm-Budizm

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Flags are the most important symbols of countries. It is a symbol that represents that nation in wars and for which people died. Flags are not just a piece of fabric. It is a symbol of belonging and freedom for people. Therefore, the colors and symbols used in flags are microchips that contain different information such as the past, history, religion and geographical structure of that country. One of these shapes is religious symbols. In this study, the symbols of some religions such as Christianity, Islam, Judaism and Buddhism-Hinduism on the flags will be examined.

Materials and Methods: In this study, countless sources have been reviewed, both on the internet and in print. Countries with religious symbols in their flags were removed, classified according to religions, and necessary comments were made. The most challenging part for us was the abundance of sources and different interpretations. Therefore, a meticulous study was carried out.

Results: First of all, flags are classified according to 4 main religions. These; 1. Christianity, 2. Islam, 3. Judaism, 4. Hinduism-Buddhism. Countries that use Christianity in their flags mostly prefer the cross symbol. The biggest contrast here is that the rate of religiosity is very low, especially while all Scandinavian

countries have the cross symbol on their flags. For example; The percentage of people who say "Religion does not have an important place in my life" is around 83% in Sweden, 80% in Denmark, and 78% in Norway. Then why do these countries have religious symbols in their flags?

Islam is reflected in the flags both as symbol and color. The most important symbol is the crescent. Sometimes it is also used with the star. The flags of many Muslim countries have a crescent and a star. Green color was preferred as the color. The contrast here is that not every country's flag with a star and a month is a Muslim country (for example, Singapore). In many countries, the crescent and star symbolize the future, youth, independence, region or islands of that country. This is also the case with green color. Sometimes it refers to nature, forest, agriculture. Especially the green color in the flags of Middle Eastern countries is the Pan Arab color and represents the Fatimids.

Key Words: Country Flags; Christianity; Islam; Judaism; Hinduism-Buddhism

DÜNYA COĞRAFYASINDA 2000 YILINDAN SONRA KURULAN ÜLKELER VE BUNDAN
KAYNAKLANAN SORUNLAR

COUNTRIES ESTABLISHED AFTER 2000 IN WORLD GEOGRAPHY AND THE PROBLEMS
RESULTING FROM THEM

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Günümüzde dünyada kaç tane ülke olduğu kesin rakamlarla açıklanamaz. Ülke listesi 193-208 arasında değişir. Bunun nedeni bir ülke hangi devletten ayrıldıysa, ayrıldığı devletin o ülkeyi uluslararası arenada tanımaması, hala kendi toprağı olarak kabul etmesidir. 2000 yılından sonra dünyada 4 tane yeni ülke kurulmuştur. Bu ülkelerden 1 tanesi Asya kıtasında, 2 tanesi Avrupa kıtasında ve 1 tanesi de Afrika kıtasındadır. Bu ülkeler kuruluş tarihine göre; Doğu Timor (2002), Karadağ (2006), Kosova (2008) ve Güney Sudan (2011)'dir. Bu çalışmadaki amacımız, bu devletlerin neden ayrıldığı ve bundan kaynaklanan sorunları incelemektir.

Malzemeler ve Metodlar: Bu çalışmamızda ülkelerle ilgili başta internet kaynakları olmak üzere çok sayıda kaynağı ulaşılmıştır. Ayrıca uluslararası kuruluşların ve Dışişleri Bakanlığı, Ticaret Bakanlığı ve çeşitli Ticaret Odaları'nın hazırladığı raporlardan faydalanılmıştır. Toplanan veriler analiz edilerek yorumlanmıştır. Bu süreçte ülkelerin tarihi geçmişi, nüfusu, ekonomik durumu gibi coğrafi konulara da yer verilmiştir.

Sonuçlar: Bu ülkelerin bağımsızlıklarını ilan etmelerine rağmen bazıları hala çeşitli sorunlar yaşamaktadır. Bunun nedeni bağımsızlığa giden sürecin öncesinde de savaşlar, iç çatışmalar ve çeşitli anlaşmazlıkların uzun süre devam etmesidir. Bağımsızlık sürecinde NATO, BM ve bazı batılı ülkeler de bu sürece olumlu veya olumsuz katkı sağlamışlardır. Bu ülkelerin bağımsızlık kazanmalarına rağmen yaşadıkları sorunlar 4 ana başlıkta değerlendirilmiştir: 1. Siyasi ve Tarihi Nedenler 2. Ekonomik Nedenler 3. Etnik Nedenler 4. Dini Nedenler

Her madde bildiri metninde detaylı bir şekilde açıklanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeni Kurulan Ülkeler; Doğu Timor; Karadağ; Kosova; Güney Sudan

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: How many countries there are in the world today cannot be explained with exact numbers. The reason for this is that whichever state a country has separated from, it is not freely recognized in the international arena and still accepts it as its own country. After 2000, 4 new countries were established in the world. One of these countries is in the Asian continent, 2 are in the European continent and 1 is in the African continent. These countries, according to their date of establishment; East Timor (2002), Montenegro (2006), Kosovo (2008) and South Sudan (2011). Our aim in this study is to examine why these states separated and the problems arising from this.

Materials and Methods: In this study, many sources about the countries, especially internet sources, were accessed. In addition, reports prepared by international organizations, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce and various Chambers of Commerce were used. The collected data were analyzed and interpreted. In this process, geographical issues such as the historical background, population and economic situation of the countries are also included.

Results: Although these countries declared their independence, some of them still experience various problems. The reason for this is that wars, internal conflicts and various disputes continued for a long time before the process leading to independence. During the independence process, NATO, the UN and some western countries also made positive or negative contributions to this process. The problems these countries

experienced despite gaining independence were evaluated under 4 main headings: 1. Political and Historical Reasons

2. Economic Reasons 3. Ethnic Reasons 4. Religious Reasons

Each item is explained in detail in the text of the paper.

Key Words: Newly Established Countries; East Timor; Montenegro; Kosovo; South Sudan

KAMUSAL MEKÂN ÜRETİM BİÇİMİNİN TARİHSEL SÜREÇTE İNCELENMESİ: BALIKESİR CUMHURİYET MEYDANI ÖRNEĞİ

EXAMINING THE PRODUCTION FORM OF PUBLIC SPACE DURING THE HISTORICAL PROCESS: THE CASE OF BALIKESİR CUMHURİYET SQUARE

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ÖZET

Türkiye'nin bir batı kenti olan Balıkesir, Cumhuriyet'in ilanından sonra yasal düzenlemelerin de etkisiyle hızlı bir yerel ve bölgesel planlama ile kentsel modernleşme sürecine girmiştir. Balıkesir'deki tarihi kamusal mekânlardan biri olan Kervansaray Oteli ve Balıkesir İstasyon Binası'nın önünde konumlanan Cumhuriyet Meydanı, bu çalışmada araştırma alanı olarak tanımlanmıştır. Bu araştırma, Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemi (1923-1945) ile başlayan tarihsel süreçte, modern kent yaşamının işlevlerini de odağına alarak, Cumhuriyet Meydanı'nın kamusal mekân anlamındaki gelişimlerini ve değişimlerini ortaya koyarak analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda, (i) kentin planlama süreci, (ii) kamusal mekân tanımında hangi paradigmların araştırma alanında yürütüldüğü, (iii) Balıkesir'in imar sürecinde atılan adımların kamusal mekân anlamında hangi kırılmalara sebebiyet verdiği ve (iv) bu anlamın günümüze kadar nasıl evrildiği ayrıntılı olarak incelenmiştir. Coğrafi konum, artan nüfus ve farklı kentsel planlama dönüşümleri Balıkesir Cumhuriyet Meydanı'nın zaman içinde yoğun araç trafiği ile karşı karşıya kalmasına neden olmuştur. Bu meydana kentlinin yaya olarak var olma ve dolaşım üstünlüğünün kaybolması, kamusal mekân kaybı güdümeden yürütülen kentsel planlama müdahaleleri ve 2000'li yıllarda kentlinin bu meydana sosyal etkinliklerinde büyük rol oynayan Kervansaray Oteli'nin yıkılmasının etkisiyle başlayan süreç, kamusal mekân anlamının meydanadaki yansımada kritik bir kayıba neden olmuştur. Araştırma sürecinde elde edilen bulguların; Cumhuriyet Meydanı'ndaki kamusal mekân anlamının zaman içinde değişmesi, son dönemlerde bu meydana geçmişin aksine milli bayram kutlama yürüyüşlerinin, askeri geçit törenlerinin vb. neredeyse hiç gerçekleşmemesi, kentlinin bu mekânı çok sınırlı kullanabilmesi, kamusal mekânın rolünün değiştiği yönündeki tespitleri desteklemektedir. Meydanda yaşanan tüm bu baskılarla birlikte günümüzde karayolu ulaşım ağının daha çok tercih edilmesiyle, meydan kamusal kullanım rolünü devrederek, günümüzde araç trafiğinin hızlı aktığı bir kavşağa evrilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamusal Mekân; Kent Meydanı; Balıkesir Cumhuriyet Meydanı; Balıkesir İstasyon Binası; Kervansaray Oteli

ABSTRACT

Balıkesir, a Western city in Türkiye, has entered into a rapid local planning and urban modernization process with the effect of legal regulations after the proclamation of the Republic of Türkiye. One of the historical public spaces in Balıkesir, Cumhuriyet Square, which is located in front of the old Kervansaray Hotel and Balıkesir Railway Station, was defined as a research area in this study. This research aims to reveal and analyse the progress and changes in the meaning of the public space of Cumhuriyet Square and focuses on the functions of modern urban life in the historical process that began with the Early Republican Period. In this context, (i) the process of urban planning of a city, (ii) which paradigms in the definition of public spaces are carried out in the research area, (iii) the steps taken in the construction process of Balıkesir caused which breaks in the meaning of public space, and (iv) how this meaning has evolved until today have been examined in detail. The geographical location, increasing population, and different urban planning transformations have caused Cumhuriyet Square to face heavy traffic over time. The process that started with the loss of the superiority of the urbanites in this square, the urban planning interventions without the concept of public space, and the effect of the demolition of the Kervansaray Hotel in the 2000's caused a

critical loss in the meaning of public space here in time. Some findings support the determinations about the major changes over time regarding the meaning of public space in Cumhuriyet Square, such as almost no national ceremonies and military parades, etc. taken place recently, the urbanites can use this place very limitedly, and the role of the square has been transferred to the crossroad where traffic flows quickly with the fact that the highway network is more preferred today.

Keywords: Public Space; Urban Square; Balikesir Cumhuriyet Square; Balikesir Railway Station; Kervansaray Hotel

DİNİ İNANCIN YATIRIM KARARLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

THE IMPACT OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF ON INVESTMENT DECISIONS

Önder DİLEK

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Bireysel yatırımcılar, birikimlerinden düzenli kazanç elde etmek için çeşitli yatırım araçlarına yatırım yapan ve portföylerini yöneten bireyler olup sermaye piyasalarında önemli bir konuma sahiptirler. Yatırım kararlarını etkileyen birçok faktör bulunmaktadır. Dindarlık, bireyin benimsediği dini kabullenmesi ve kabullendiği dinin kurallarına uygun yaşam sürdürmesi olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Dini değerler bireyin duygusal deneyimini şekillendirerek ekonomik tercihlerine etki edebilmektedir. Literatür incelendiğinde helal ve haram kavramlarının gerek tüketici davranışlarını gerekse yatırım tercihlerini etkilediği görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada dini inancın yatırım kararları üzerindeki etkisi araştırılmıştır.

Materyaller ve Yöntemler: Veri toplama aşamasında Nisan-Mayıs 2024 tarihinde 471 bireysel yatırımcı ile online anket uygulaması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler ile Frekans ve Ki-kare analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Sonuçlar: Katılımcıların %34'ünün lise ve altı, %36,6'sının üniversite (ön lisans-lisans) ve %27,4'ünün lisansüstü mezunu olduğu belirlenmiştir. Gelir durumları incelendiğinde; %11'nin 17.500 TL ve altında, %18,9'unun 17.501-35.000 TL arasında, %19,7'sinin 35.001-52.500 TL arasında, %26,8'inin 52.501-70.000 TL arasında, %23,6'sının 70.001 TL ve üzerinde olduğu görülmüştür. Yapılan ki-kare analizi sonucunda; dini inancın yatırım kararları üzerindeki etkisi ile riske girme düzeyi, portföydeki yatırım aracı sayısı, yatırım yapılan süre, kâr/zarar durum takibi, yatırımlardan temel beklentiler, yatırım aracı türleri ve finansal bilgi kaynakları arasında istatistiki açıdan anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu belirlenmiştir. Diğer taraftan; portföy büyüklüğü, finansal okuryazarlık eğitimi alma, hisse senedi elde tutma süresi, altın elde tutma süresi ve ev/arsa elde tutma süresi arasında istatistiki bakımdan anlamlı bir ilişki bulunamamıştır.

Keywords: Dini İnanç, Bireysel Yatırım, Borsa, Altın

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Individual investors are individuals who invest in various investment instruments and manage their portfolios in order to obtain regular earnings from their savings and have an important position in capital markets. There are many factors affecting their investment decisions. Religiosity is defined as an individual's acceptance of the religion he/she adopts and living a life in accordance with the rules of the religion he/she accepts. Religious values can affect economic preferences by shaping the emotional experience of the individual. When the literature is examined, it is seen that halal and haram concepts affect both consumer behavior and investment preferences. This study investigates the impact of religious belief on investment decisions.

Materials and Methods: In the data collection phase, an online survey was conducted with 471 individual investors in April-May 2024. Frequency and Chi-square analysis were performed with the data obtained.

Results: It was determined that 34% of the participants were high school graduates or below, 36.6% were university graduates (associate degree-undergraduate) and 27.4% were postgraduate graduates. When their income status was analyzed, it was seen that 11% had an income of 17,500 TL and below, 18.9% had an income of 17,501-35,000 TL, 19.7% had an income of 35,001-52,500 TL, 26.8% had an income of 52,501-70,000 TL, and 23.6% had an income of 70,001 TL and above. As a result of the chi-square analysis, it was determined that there was a statistically significant relationship between the effect of religious belief on

investment decisions and the level of risk-taking, the number of investment instruments in the portfolio, the duration of investment, profit/loss tracking, basic expectations from investments, types of investment instruments and sources of financial information. On the other hand, no statistically significant relationship was found between portfolio size, financial literacy training, stock holding period, gold holding period and house/land holding period.

Key Words: Religious Belief, Individual Investment, Stock Market, Gold

SOCIAL REPRODUCTION IN THE CONTEXT OF GREEN SOCIAL WORK: THE CASE OF KONYA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Environmental problems that pose a threat to the future in a globalizing world have played an effective role in the emergence and development of the green social work perspective. The focus of the value base of social work is on human rights and social justice. The aim of this research is to examine the case of Konya, an environmentalist city, on the construction of social reproduction with the field of green social work, which is a current approach in social work. In the light of this main objective, ecological practices in Konya will be exemplified and the ecological practices of the city will be evaluated. Based on global developments, social work practices and theories aim to improve the welfare and social development of individuals in the stage of sustainable development, social participation and social justice. It contributes to providing conditions conducive to the empowerment and development of individuals. Understanding the dimensions of sustainable development in social work today is an advantage for both implementation and planning of the intervention phase, as well as is also a field of struggle. This is because, especially in the first studies on this subject in the field of social work, sustainable development is not considered together with its economic, social and environmental dimensions; social work is not only linked to social development, it is discussed. However, in the field of social work, the main goal is to meet the needs of individuals at all levels and to maintain social welfare. With this and similar studies, it is aimed to make the necessary policy arrangements by including practices to increase the knowledge of individuals on this subject.

Materials and Methods: In document analysis, known as documentary scanning, data are obtained by examining existing records and documents. Document analysis includes the stages of finding, reading, noting and evaluating sources for a specific purpose. Document analysis is a series of processes in the form of examining and evaluating printed and electronic materials. In this study, in the context of green social work, the documents of ecological studies in Konya will be analyzed and evaluated from a holistic perspective.

Results: Addressing and analyzing environmental and social policies separately may make ecological sustainability impossible in the current situation. In this context, the necessity of a conceptualization that emphasizes the merging of both fields to form a new structure is important. In this way, new public policies can be created that are innovative and in line with the needs of the time, including socioecological policies consisting of a new structure of interdisciplinary cooperation and ecological social work, which is a macro practice in social work. Practices with harmful environmental consequences should be to the extent that they can end and reduce dependency, and policies such as universal basic income, affordable housing, clean and healthy food security with local production and consumption chains, convenient transportation that provides affordable public transportation, and the use of ecologically sensitive agricultural areas can come together to form “social protection”. Providing social protection with this concept can be a tool for the cooperation of social policy and social work; it can also be stated that it can contribute to the field of social policy, which is an important field of ecological social work.

Key Words: Social work, green social work, ecological practices, social policy.

**FACTORS AFFECTING DESTINATION AND DESTINATION SELECTION IN MEDICAL
TOURISM**

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ABSTRACT

Medical tourism can be defined as travel for medical treatment. Globalization and technological advances have made transportation easier and improved medical options. As a result of these developments, medical tourism has developed and continues to develop rapidly in recent years. In the beginning, international medical tourism was moving from underdeveloped countries to developed countries, but recently this situation has been reversed. At this point, the characteristics and importance of destinations come to the fore. The main factors affecting the choice of destination are defined as country perspective and social perspective. As the sub-factors affecting the destination image as a country perspective; general characteristics of the country, safety and security, accessibility and price. Social perspective is face-to-face communication and social media interactions. These factors create the destination image. Destination image can be defined as beliefs, ideas and impressions about a destination. When the literature is examined, it is seen that the number of national and international publications about destinations is limited. The study is a compilation study made with the literature review method in order to introduce the factors affecting the choice of destination by defining the destination in medical tourism, to contribute to the national literature and to guide the future studies in this field. Suggestions have been made for the development of the destination image for the development of medical tourism.

Keywords: Medical tourism, Health services accessibility, Patient preference.

BESLENMENİN ÜREME SAĞLIĞI ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Canlıların ortak özelliklerinden olan neslin genetik devamlılığını sağlamak amacıyla çoğalmayı temel hedef alan üreme; ergenlik döneminden itibaren kadın ve erkek üreme organlarının gelişimi ve üreme hormonlarından olan testosteron, östrojen ve progesteronun hipofiz bezinden salgılanması ile üreme sisteminin aktifleştiği fizyolojik bir süreçtir. Kadın ve erkek üreme sisteminin işlevleri farklı olup üreme faaliyeti için birbirleri ile bağımlı iki sistemdir. Toplumsal nüfusun üremeye bağlı olması ve nesillerin sağlıklı olarak devam edebilmesi açısından üreme sağlığı önemli bir kavramdır. Üreme sağlığı, günümüzde hem kadınlar için hem de erkekler için önemli bir halk sağlığı sorunu haline gelmiştir. Doğurganlık işlevi üzerinde beslenme, yaşam tarzı, sosyodemografik, psikososyal gibi farklı risk faktörleri bulunmakta ve bu risk faktörleri üreme potansiyelini olumsuz etkileyebilmektedir.

Beslenmenin üreme sağlığı ile doğrudan veya dolaylı ilişkisi bulunmaktadır. Bireyin olumsuz beslenme alışkanlıkları, diyetle makro besin öğeleri ve mikro besin öğelerinin yetersiz veya aşırı alımı infertilite riskini arttırmaktadır. Yapılan çalışmalarda, sağlıklı beslenmenin doğurganlık üzerinde olumlu etkileri kanıtlanmış olup diyetle karbonhidrat alımının azaltılması, kaliteli protein kaynaklarının tüketilmesi, diyetle fonksiyonel besinlere yer verilmesi gibi üreme sağlığı ile ilişkili diyetel faktörlerin üreme sağlığını destekleyerek doğurganlığı artıracağı ve infertilite riskini azaltacağı bildirilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada; üreme sağlığı üzerinde etkili olan, değiştirilebilir risk faktörlerinden beslenmenin etkisi, yerli ve yabancı literatür kaynakları derlenerek, toplumlarının devamlılığı için önemli olan üreme sağlığı ve beslenme ilişkisine dikkat çekilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beslenme; Doğurganlık; Üreme Sağlığı

ABSTRACT

Reproduction, which is one of the common characteristics of living things, is a physiological process in which the reproductive system is activated by the development of male and female reproductive organs and the secretion of reproductive hormones testosterone, estrogen and progesterone from the pituitary gland. The male and female reproductive systems have different functions and are interdependent on each other for reproductive activity. Reproductive health is an important concept in terms of the dependence of the social population on reproduction and the continuation of healthy generations. Today, reproductive health has become an important public health problem for both women and men. There are different risk factors such as nutrition, lifestyle, sociodemographic, psychosocial on fertility function and these risk factors may negatively affect reproductive potential.

Nutrition has a direct or indirect relationship with reproductive health. Negative eating habits, inadequate or excessive intake of macronutrients and micronutrients in the diet increase the risk of infertility. Studies have proven the positive effects of healthy nutrition on fertility, and it is reported that dietary factors related to reproductive health such as reducing carbohydrate intake, consuming quality protein sources, and including

functional foods in the diet will increase fertility and reduce the risk of infertility by supporting reproductive health.

In this study, the effect of nutrition, which is one of the modifiable risk factors affecting reproductive health, was compiled from domestic and foreign literature sources and it was drawn attention to the relationship between reproductive health and nutrition, which is important for the continuity of societies.

Keywords: Nutrition; Fertility; Reproductive Health

**PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERISATION OF SUMAC EXTRACT INCORPORATED
ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT STARCH BASED FILMS**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Plastic packaging has a significant role in the food industry as it protects the food from external damage and prevents food spoilage. However, plastic usage is not reliable for human health and environment. Therefore, new materials that are biodegradable, not harmful for human health and environment attract attention. Starch is the one of the most used biopolymers due to its abundance, low cost, biodegradability and biocompatibility. Starch based packaging materials can be improved with additional features such as antibacterial and antioxidant activity by adding plant extracts. Sumac (*Rhus coriaria* L.) involves bioactive compounds which provide antibacterial and antioxidant activity.

Materials and Methods: In this study, pure starch films and starch films incorporated with 1%, 3% and 5% sumac extract were produced. Physical and functional properties of the films were characterized via antibacterial and antioxidant activity tests, water vapor permeability, density, thickness, opacity, water content, swelling, and solubility tests. Antibacterial activities of the films were tested against *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* via disc diffusion method and antioxidant activity was tested by DPPH assay.

Results: The test results confirmed the antibacterial and antioxidant activities of the films which were enhanced with increasing concentrations of sumac extract. Physical properties of the films were also affected by the sumac extract amount in the film matrix. As the sumac content increased, water content and water vapor permeability of the films decreased, whereas thickness, density, swelling, solubility and opacity of the films were increased. The physical and functional properties of the films indicated that sumac extract incorporated starch films are promising candidates to be used for food packaging.

Key Words: Antibacterial, Antioxidant, Starch, Sumac, Polymer film

KATILIM BANKACILIĞININ ETİK BOYUTU

ETHICAL DIMENSION OF PARTICIPATION BANKING

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Küresel krizi, geleneksel finansal yapının eksikliklerinin ve ilahi rehberlikten yoksun olarak tasarlanmış sistemin zayıflığının açık bir ifadesidir ve İslami finans kurumlarının etik ilkelerinin önemini daha fazla ortaya koymaktadır. Etik değerler bir toplumda düzeni sağlayabilmek adına, hizmet verenlerin dikkat etmesi gereken ana ilkelerdir ve doğru ile yanlışın ayırt edilmesini sağlar. İslami bankaların etik boyutu, onları geleneksel bankacılık sistemlerinden ayıran kritik bir unsurdur. İslami hukuk (Şariat) ilkelerine dayanan İslami bankacılık, finansal işlemlerde ahlaki ve etik değerlere vurgu yaparak sosyal adaleti, ekonomik eşitliği ve toplumsal refahı teşvik etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu makale, İslami bankacılığın temel etik ilkelerini, finansal uygulamalar üzerindeki etkilerini ve daha adil bir ekonomik sistemin teşvikindeki rollerini incelemektedir.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmada, TKBB ve katılım bankalarının web sayfaları, çeşitli raporlar ve literatürde yer alan makalelerden oluşan ikincil veriler değerlendirilecektir.

Sonuç: Etik yönetim, İslami bankacılığın en önemli yönüdür. İslami bankaların, tüm bankacılık faaliyetlerinin İslami hukuka uygunluğunu sağlamak için alimlerden oluşan Şeri komiteler kurmaları gerekmektedir. Bu yönetim yapısı, finansal karar alma süreçlerinde denetim ve rehberlik mekanizması sağlayarak hesap verebilirlik ve bütünlüğü teşvik eder. Etik standartlara ve ilkelere uyarak, İslami bankalar güvenilirliklerini artırabilir ve paydaşlar arasında güven tesis edebilirler. Ayrıca, etik yönetime verilen önem, risk yönetimi uygulamalarına da yansımaktadır. İslami bankalar, aşırı spekülasyondan kaçınan ve operasyonlarının sürdürülebilirliğini sağlayan ihtiyatlı risk yönetimi stratejileri benimsemeye teşvik edilmektedir. Sonuç olarak, İslami finansın etik değerleri evrensel olarak geçerlidir. Bu ilkeler, adalet, hakkaniyet, sosyal sorumluluk, şeffaflık ve finansal kapsayıcılığı öncelemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Etik, Katılım Bankacılığı, İslami Finans.

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: The global crisis is a clear demonstration of the shortcomings of the traditional financial structure and the weaknesses of a system designed without divine guidance, highlighting the importance of ethical principles in Islamic financial institutions. Ethical values are fundamental principles that service providers must adhere to in order to maintain order in society, enabling the distinction between right and wrong. The ethical dimension of Islamic banks is a critical element that separates them from traditional banking systems. Based on Islamic law (Sharia), Islamic banking emphasizes moral and ethical values in financial transactions, aiming to promote social justice, economic equality, and societal welfare. This article examines the fundamental ethical principles of Islamic banking, their impact on financial practices, and their roles in promoting a fairer economic system.

Materials and Methods: In this study, secondary data (from the websites of the Participation Banks and various reports and articles in the literature) will be evaluated

Results: Ethical governance is the most important aspect of Islamic banking. Islamic banks need to establish Sharia committees composed of scholars to ensure the compliance of all banking activities with Islamic law. This governance structure promotes accountability and integrity by providing oversight and guidance mechanisms in financial decision-making processes. By adhering to ethical standards and principles, Islamic banks can enhance their reliability and build trust among stakeholders. Furthermore, the emphasis on ethical governance also reflects in risk management practices. Islamic banks are encouraged to adopt prudent risk management strategies that avoid excessive speculation and ensure the sustainability of their operations. Consequently, the ethical values of Islamic finance are universally applicable. These principles prioritize justice, fairness, social responsibility, transparency, and financial inclusivity.

Keywords: Ethics, Participation Banking, Islamic Finance.

YÖNETİMİN EVRİLMESİ İLE MODERNİTE ARASINDAKİ DETERMİNİSTİK İLİŞKİ

THE DETERMINISTIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EVOLUTION OF MANAGEMENT AND MODERNITY

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ÖZET

Çalışma, yönetimin evrilmesi ile modernite kavramlarının iç içe geçmiş ilişkisinin varlığından hareketle benzerliği ortaya koyularak, kronolojik açıdan bütün yönleri ile araştırılmış, bulgu ve yorumlarda tartışılmıştır. Çalışmaya konu olan **yönetimin evrilmesini** insanoğlunun gelişimi ile birlikte farklılaşarak toplayıcılık-avcılık, bilinçlenme, tarım devrimi, endüstri devrimi sonucu ilke olarak var olmuştur. Yani öz yönetimle avcılık ve toplayıcılık, klan-grup yönetimi ile bilinçsel yönetim, tarım devrimi sonucu oluşan toplum-kent yönetim anlayışıyla devlet yönetimi, sanayi devrimi ile sanayinin yönetimi oluşturulmuştur.

Nitekim bu kavram 1911 yılında Frederick Taylor'un yazdığı Bilimsel Yönetimin İlkeleri ile birlikte 1916 yılında H.Fayol'un yazdığı Genel ve Endüstriyel Yönetim adlı eserleriyle yüzyıldan daha uzun süredir yazın hayatına kazandırılan bu kavramla modern yönetimin temeli atılmıştır. **Modernite ise** gelenek ile karşıtlık ve ondan kopuşun, bireysel, toplumsal ve politik yaşam alanlarının tamamındaki dönüşüm ya da değişim olarak geleneksel yapıdan kopuşun ifadesidir. Bu bakımdan siyasi, ekonomik, kültürel, toplumsal alanlarda feodal yapının ortadan kalkması sonucu modern toplumun inşa edildiği bir sürecin felsefi altyapısını ifade etmektedir.

Bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olan literatür taraması yapılarak, yönetimin evrilmesi ile modernitenin kat ettiği yol haritası araştırılmış, kronoloji esas alınarak yazına kazandırılmak istenmiştir.

Çalışmada nihai amaç, yönetimin evrilmesi ile modernite kavramı ilişkiden hareketle kavramların farklılıklarını analiz ederek, değişimlere dikkat çekmektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yönetim, Yönetimin Evrilmesi, Modernite.

ABSTRACT

The study reveals the similarity between the evolution of management and the concepts of modernity based on the existence of an intertwined relationship, has been investigated in chronological terms with all aspects, discussed in findings and comments. The evolution of management, which is the subject of the study, differentiated with the development of mankind and came into existence in principle as a result of collecting-hunting, consciousness-raising, the agricultural revolution, the industrial revolution. In other words, hunting and gathering with self-management, conscious management with clan-group management, state management with the understanding of community-city management formed as a result of the agricultural revolution, industry management was created with the industrial revolution.

As a matter of fact, this concept was written by Frederick Taylor in 1911 along with the Principles of Scientific Management in 1916. The foundation of modern management has been laid with this concept, which has been brought to the life of literature for more than a century with the works of General and Industrial Management written by Fayol. Modernity, on the other hand, is the expression of the contrast with tradition and the break from it, the break from the traditional structure as a transformation or change in all

areas of individual, social and political life. In this respect, it expresses the philosophical infrastructure of a process in which modern society was built as a result of the disappearance of the feudal structure in the political, economic, cultural and social fields.

In this study, literature review, which is one of the qualitative research methods, has been carried out, the road map of modernity with the evolution of management has been investigated, and it has been requested to be included in the summer based on chronology. The ultimate goal of the study is to draw attention to the changes by analyzing the differences of the concepts based on the relationship between the evolution of management and the concept of modernity.

Keywords: Management, Evolution of Management, Modernity.

YÖNETİMDE ETKİN MUHALEFETİN OLUŞUM İZLEKLERİ

THE FORMATION OF EFFECTIVE OPPOSITION IN THE ADMINISTRATION

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ÖZET

Yönetimde etkin muhalefetin oluşum izlekleri olarak örgütsel dışlanma ile örgütsel yalnızlık kavramları ele alınmış, bu kavramların örgütsel muhalefetle ilişkisi kronolojik açıdan yorumlanarak kavramlar bütün yönleri ile araştırılmış, bulgu ve yorumlarda tartışılmıştır.

Çalışmaya konu olan örgütsel dışlanma ile örgütsel yalnızlık kavramı öncelikle tek tek açıklanarak örgütsel muhalefetle ilişkilendirilmiş daha sonra farklılıktan yola çıkarak konu bütünlüğünü bozmadan pozitif ve negatif etkileri ele alınmıştır.

Örgütsel muhalefete etki eden örgütsel dışlanma, soğuk muamele, kaçınma, sakınma, habersiz olma, grubun dışında bırakılma, sessiz muamele, sürgün, uzaklaştırma, defetme ve susturma gibi kavramları, örgütsel yalnızlık ise bireylerin fiziksel olarak hoş olmayan durumla yüz yüze kalmalarının sonucu yaşanan yalnızlıkla beraber, sosyal çevre eksikliğinden kaynaklanan kavramları ifade etmektedir. Her iki durumda oluşan örgütsel muhalefeti ise karşı çıkma eylemi, dışlanma, bir davranışı betimlemek için soğuk muamele, kaçınma, sakınma, habersiz olma, grubun dışında bırakılma, sessiz muamele, sürgün, uzaklaştırma, defetme ve susturma, olarak ifade edilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olan literatür taraması yapılarak, örgütsel dışlanma ve örgütsel yalnızlık kavramlarının kat ettiği yol haritası araştırılmış, kronoloji esas alınarak örgütsel muhalefetle ilişkilendirilerek yazına kazandırılmak istenmiştir.

Çalışmada nihai amaç, hem ulusal hem de uluslararası yazında oldukça önemli bir yer işgal eden örgütsel muhalefet kavramına etki eden faktörlere dikkat çekerek farkındalık oluşturmak ve birçok araştırmaya temel oluşturacak katkıyı sağlamaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel Dışlanma, Örgütsel Yalnızlık, Örgütsel Muhalefet.

ABSTRACT

The concepts of organizational exclusion and organizational loneliness as the formation patterns of effective opposition in management have been considered, the relationship of these concepts to organizational opposition has been interpreted chronologically, the concepts have been investigated in all aspects, discussed in findings and comments.

The concept of organizational exclusion and organizational loneliness, which is the subject of the study, was first explained individually and associated with organizational opposition, and then, based on the difference, its positive and negative effects were considered without disturbing the integrity of the topic.

Organizational exclusion, which affects organizational opposition, cold treatment, avoidance, avoidance, being unaware, exclusion from the group, silent treatment, exile, removal, expulsion and silence, organizational loneliness refers to concepts caused by lack of social environment, along with loneliness experienced as a result of individuals being faced with a physically unpleasant situation. In both cases, the organizational opposition that occurs is expressed as an act of opposition, exclusion, cold treatment to describe a behavior, avoidance, avoidance, being unaware, exclusion from the group, silent treatment, exile, removal, expulsion and silencing.

In this study, by conducting a literature review, which is one of the qualitative research methods, the road map of the concepts of organizational exclusion and organizational loneliness was investigated, and it was wanted to be related to organizational opposition based on chronology and included in the summer.

The ultimate goal of the study is to create awareness by drawing attention to the factors affecting the concept of organizational opposition, which occupies a very important place in both national and international literature, and to provide a contribution that will form the basis for many studies.

Keywords: Organizational Exclusion, Organizational Loneliness, Organizational Opposition.

**THE CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRESS FREEDOM AND ECONOMIC VARIABLES:
THE SAMPLE OF EMERGING AND DEVELOPING EUROPE COUNTRIES**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: The relationship between press freedom and various economic indicators is a critical area of study, particularly in understanding how influence each other. This study aimed to investigate the causal relationships among press freedom index, annual GDP growth, GDP per capita growth, net foreign direct investment inflows (%of GDP), and net foreign direct investment outflows (%of GDP).

Materials and Methods: A comprehensive analysis was conducted using a dataset comprising developing and emerging 14 Europe countries, over 2013-2023 period. Variables included the press freedom index, GDP growth rate, GDP per capita growth, net FDI inflows, and outflows. Due to the heterogeneity of the model established in the study, Dumitrescu and Hurlin causality test were employed to determine the directionality of relationships among these variables.

Results: A one-way causality relationship has been determined from press freedom to annual GDP growth and per capita GDP growth ($p < 0.1$). In addition, the causal relationship between press freedom and FDI net inflows (% GDP) is bidirectional at %1 significance level. Also, a causal relationship could not be determined between press freedom and FDI net outflows (%GDP).

Discussion and Conclusion: This study underscores the importance of press freedom as a causal for economic growth, highlighting its role in fostering an environment conducive to foreign investments inflows. The results advocate for policies that support press freedom as a means to stimulate economic development and enhance overall economic resilience.

Key Words: Freedom; GDP; FDI; Causality

**SOSYAL BÜTÇE VE SOSYAL HİZMET ANLAYIŞI AÇISINDAN KIRKLARELİ BELEDİYESİ
BÜTÇESİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

EVALUATION OF KIRKLARELİ MUNICIPALITY BUDGET IN TERMS OF SOCIAL BUDGET AND
SOCIAL SERVICE UNDERSTANDING

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ÖZET

İnsanoğlunun toplu halde yaşamaya başladığı andan itibaren toplumsal ihtiyaç önemli bir kavram olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Devletin iktisadi ve siyasi yapısı her ne olursa olsun bu toplumsal ihtiyaçların karşılanması için harcama yapması ve bu harcamaları karşılayacak gelir elde etmesi gerekmektedir. Bu sebeple devletin belirli bir zaman dilimi için yapmak zorunda olduğu harcamaların yapılmasına ve bunların karşılığı olarak gelir toplamasına izin veren bir tasarruf olarak bütçe kavramı ortaya çıkmaktadır. Günümüzde bütçenin klasik fonksiyonlarının yanı sıra, toplumu oluşturan tüm bireylerin özellikle de bir takım yoksunluk içinde olan vatandaşlarının hayatını idame ettirebileceği bir gelire sahip olması amacıyla adil gelir dağılımının sağlanması gibi modern bütçe fonksiyonlarının yanı sıra temelini sosyal harcamaların oluşturduğu ve sosyal hizmetin mali açıdan finanse edildiği sosyal bütçe kavramı da önem kazanmıştır.

Sanayi Devrimi sonrası ortaya çıkan sosyal sorunların azaltılması amacıyla, özellikle İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra, refah devleti anlayışının önem kazanması ile toplumun tüm kesimlerini oluşturan bireylerin sosyal güvenlik ve sosyal refahının artırılarak yoksul ve yardıma muhtaç kişilerin ekonomik ve sosyal sorunlarının çözümüne katkı sağlayacak geniş anlamda bir sosyal politika anlayışı hakim olmaya başlamıştır. İlerleyen dönemlerde sosyo-ekonomik yapı içinde ortaya çıkan toplumsal ve bireysel önemi olan eğitim, sağlık ve sosyal güvenlik ile ilgili sorunların çözümünün yanı sıra özellikle dezavantajlı gruplar arasında yer alan diğer bireylere göre özel ihtiyaçları olan, hayata tutunma çabasında olan bireylerin sorunlarının çözülerek ekonomik ve sosyal açıdan insana yaraşır bir yaşam sürdürebilmeleri için sosyal hizmet uygulamaları önem kazanmaya başlamıştır. Günümüzde, özellikle dezavantajlı grupların maruz kaldığı ekonomik ve sosyal sorunların giderilmesinde merkezi yönetimlerin yanı sıra yerel yönetim birimleri olan belediyelerin de sosyal politikada rolü ve etkinliği önem arz etmektedir.

Bu bağlamda çalışmada Kırklareli Belediyesi'nin bütçesinin yanı sıra performans programları ve faaliyet raporları incelenerek sosyal bütçe ve sosyal hizmet uygulamaları açısından değerlendirilecektir.

Key Words: Sosyal Politika; Sosyal Bütçe; Sosyal Hizmet; Kırklareli Belediyesi

ABSTRACT

Social needs have emerged as an important concept since human beings began to live together. Regardless of the economic and political structure of the state, it is necessary to make expenditures to meet these social needs and to raise revenues to cover these expenditures. For this reason, the concept of the budget emerges as a means of saving that allows the State to carry out the expenditure it has to carry out for a certain period of time and to collect the revenue to cover this expenditure. Today, in addition to the classical functions of the budget, the concept of the social budget, based on social expenditure and the financing of social services,

has gained importance, as well as modern budget functions such as ensuring a fair distribution of income to ensure that all individuals who make up society, especially citizens who are in some way disadvantaged, have an income that can sustain their lives.

In order to reduce the social problems that arose after the Industrial Revolution, and especially after the Second World War, the concept of the welfare state gained importance and a broad understanding of social policy began to prevail, which would contribute to solving the economic and social problems of the poor and those in need of assistance by increasing the social security and social welfare of individuals constituting all segments of society. In the following periods, in addition to solving problems related to education, health and social security, which are of social and individual importance within the socio-economic structure, social service practices began to gain importance in order to solve the problems of individuals who have special needs compared to other individuals, who belong to disadvantaged groups and who are trying to hold on to life so that they can lead a decent life in economic and social terms. Today, the role and effectiveness of municipalities, which are local government units as well as central governments, in social policy is important, especially in eliminating the economic and social problems of disadvantaged groups.

In this context, this study examines and evaluates the budget, service programmes and annual reports of Kırklareli Municipality in terms of social budget and social service practices.

Key Words: Social Policy; Social Budget; Social Service; Kırklareli Municipality

TERS YÜZ ÖĞRENME İLE İLGİLİ TEZLERİN SİSTEMATİK ANALİZİ

SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF THESES ON FLIPPED LEARNING

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ÖZET

Heraklitos'un "Değişmeyen tek şey değişiminin kendisidir" sözü, yaşamın sürekli bir dönüşüm içinde olduğunu vurgulamaktadır. Bu dönüşüm, eğitim sistemlerinde de kendini göstermekte ve teknolojik hızlı ilerlemeyle geleneksel eğitim yöntemlerinin yerini daha dinamik ve öğrenci merkezli modellere bırakmasını gerekli kılmaktadır. 21. yüzyılda, teknolojiyle entegre olmuş gelişmiş sınıf ortamları ortaya çıkması ve öğrenci merkezli eğitim yaklaşımlarının benimsenmesi farklı öğrenme modellerinin de ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuştur. Ters yüz öğrenme (flipped learning) modeli, bu kapsamlı yaklaşımlar arasında önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Bu model, teorik bilgilerin evde öğrenilmesi ve uygulamanın sınıfının içinde gerçekleştirilmesini öngörmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı 2020-2023 yılları arasında, ters yüz öğrenme modeli ile ilgili eğitim kategorisinde gerçekleştirilmiş Türkçe lisansüstü tezlerin sistematik analizini gerçekleştirmektir. Bu kapsamda YÖK Ulusal Tez Veri tabanında ‘ters yüz öğrenme, flipped learning’ kelimelerini içeren arama yapılmıştır. Arama sonucunda 90 lisansüstü teze ulaşılmıştır. Tezler içerik analizi yöntemi ile incelenmiş ve bulgular betimsel olarak aktarılmıştır. Tezler ana amaçları kapsamında betimsel analiz, yarı deneysel analiz, ders içerisinde uygulanabilirliği, tarama ve ölçek geliştirme beş ana başlık içerisinde gruplandırılmıştır. Tezlerin büyük çoğunluğunun yarı deneysel çalışmalar ile araştırıldığı görülmüştür. Yöntemsel olarak nitel, nicel ve karma çalışmalara rastlanmış ve en az çalışma yapılan paradigmanın nitel araştırma yöntemi olduğu görülmüştür. Araştırmaların daha çok ortaokul kademesinde yoğunlaştığı ve en çok fen bilimleri derslerinde ters yüz öğrenme modeli ile ilgili araştırmaların konu edinildiği görülmüştür. Farklı branşlardaki nitel çalışmalara da alanyazında ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın ilerleyen dönemlerdeki ters yüz öğrenme modeli ile ilgili araştırma yapacak olan çalışmacılara, öğretmenlere ve öğrencilere katkı sağlaması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğrenme, Flipped learning.

ABSTRACT

Heraclitus's statement, "The only constant is change itself" emphasizes that life is in a continuous state of transformation. This transformation is also evident in education systems, where the rapid advancement of technology necessitates the replacement of traditional teaching methods with more dynamic and student-centered ones. In the 21st century, the emergence of technology-integrated advanced classroom environments and the adoption of student-centered educational approaches have led to the development of different learning models. Among these comprehensive approaches, the flipped learning model holds an important place. This model envisions the learning of theoretical knowledge at home and its application in the classroom. The aim of this study is to conduct a systematic analysis of Turkish postgraduate theses on the flipped learning model completed between 2020 and 2023. In this context, a search was conducted in the National Thesis Database of Turkish Higher Education Council using appropriate keywords. As a result of

the search, 90 postgraduate theses were found. The theses were analyzed using the content analysis method, and the findings were presented descriptively. The theses were grouped under five main categories based on their primary objectives: descriptive analysis, quasi-experimental studies, applicability in the classroom, surveys, and scale development. It was observed that the majority of the theses were investigated through quasi-experimental research designs. Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed-method studies were found, and it was noted that the least-researched paradigm was the qualitative research method. Most of the studies were focused on the middle school level, with a particular emphasis on science courses in relation to the flipped learning model. There is also a need for qualitative studies in different subjects in the literature. This study is expected to contribute to future researchers, teachers, and students interested in the flipped learning model.

Key Words: Learning, Flipped learning.

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERDE ÇEVİRİMİÇİ ÖZ DÜZENLEME

ONLINE SELF-REGULATION IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Çevrimiçi öğrenme öğrencilere birçok konuda fayda sağlamaktadır. Bu faydalar arasında esneklik değerli bir özelliktir. Ancak esneklik öğretim ortamında devamlı rehberlik sağlayan bir eğitmenin bulunmaması nedeni ile öz düzenleme eksikliği olan öğrenciler için dezavantaja dönüşebilir. Çevrimiçi öğrenmede avantaj olan bileşenlerin dezavantaja dönüşmemesi için çevrimiçi öğrenme ortamında eğitim alan öğrencinin sahip olması gereken bazı özellikler bulunmaktadır. Bu özellikler arasında öz düzenleme becerisi oldukça önemli bir niteliktir. Yapılan çalışmada örgün eğitim öğrencisi olan ve bazı derslerini çevrimiçi alan üniversite öğrencilerinin çevrimiçi öz düzenleme durumları incelenmiştir.

Metaryal ve Yöntem: Isparta Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesinde eğitim alan 197 Fakültede öğrencisi ve 143 Meslek Yüksekokulu öğrencisi olmak üzere toplam 340 üniversite öğrencisi araştırmaya katılmıştır. Ayrıca öz düzenleme becerilerinin cinsiyete, okul türüne ve sınıfa göre değişim durumları değerlendirilmiştir.

Sonuç: Araştırma sonunda öz düzenlemeyi oluşturan alt boyutlar olan üst biliş becerileri, zaman yönetimi, sebat, çevresel yapılanma ve yardım arama bileşenlerinin ve ölçeğin tamamının ortalamasının üstünde olduğu belirlenmiştir. Demografik özellikler açısından öz düzenleme durumlarında anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı görülmüştür.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin öz düzenleme becerilerinin ortalamasının üstünde olduğu görülmüştür. Cinsiyet, fakülte ya da meslek yüksekokulunda öğrenim görüyor olmak ve sınıf değişkenlerinin öz düzenleme becerisinde anlamlı bir farklılık oluşturmadığı belirlenmiştir. Bu değişkenlerin her biri için öğrencilerin öz düzenleme düzeylerinin ortalamasının üstünde olduğu görülmüştür. Bununla beraber ortalamasının üstünde olan öz düzenleme becerisinin daha da artırılmasına yönelik farklılığın oluşturulması önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çevrimiçi Öz-düzenleme; Çevrimiçi Eğitim; Öz-düzenleme

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Online learning provides students with many benefits. Among these benefits, flexibility is a valuable feature. However, flexibility can turn into a disadvantage for students with self-regulation deficiency due to the lack of an instructor who provides continuous guidance in the learning environment. In order for the components that are advantages in online learning not to turn into disadvantages, there are certain characteristics that students who receive education in an online learning environment should have. Among these characteristics, self-regulation skills are a very important quality. In the study, the online self-regulation status of university students who are formal education students and take some of their courses online was examined.

Materials and Method: A total of 340 university students, 197 of whom are faculty students and 143 are vocational school students studying at Isparta University of Applied Sciences, participated in the study. In addition, the changes in self-regulation skills according to gender, school type and grade were evaluated.

Conclusion: At the end of the study, it was determined that the sub-dimensions of self-regulation, namely metacognitive skills, time management, perseverance, environmental structuring and help seeking components and the entire scale were above average. It was observed that there was no significant difference in self-regulation status in terms of demographic characteristics.

Discussion and Conclusion: It was observed that the self-regulation skills of the students participating in the study were above average. It was determined that gender, studying at a faculty or vocational school and class variables did not create a significant difference in self-regulation skills. It was observed that the self-regulation levels of the students were above average for each of these variables. However, it can be suggested that a difference be created to further increase the self-regulation skill, which is above average.

Keywords: Online Self-regulation; Online Education; Self-regulation

ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ÇEVİRİMİÇİ ÖZ YETERLİK ALGILARI

STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF ONLINE SELF-EFFICACY

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Bireylerin çevrimiçi öğrenme ortamında başarılı olabilecekleri konusundaki inançlarını ifade eden çevrimiçi öz yeterlik öğrenme sürecinde kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu çalışmada, üniversite öğrencilerinin çevrimiçi öğrenmeye yönelik öz yeterlik algıları incelenmektedir.

Yöntem: Bu amaçla örgün eğitim öğrencisi olmasına rağmen çevrimiçi ders alan toplam 370 üniversite öğrencisi ile çalışılmıştır. Öğrencilerin çevrimiçi öğrenme öz yeterlik düzeyleri; teknoloji kullanımı, çevrimiçi öğrenme, öğretici/akran etkileşimi ve öz-denetim/motivasyon olmak üzere dört alt boyutta değerlendirilmiştir. Tarama yöntemi kullanılan çalışmada veri toplamak amacıyla Sun ve Rogers (2020) tarafından geliştirilen Yörük ve Özçetin (2021) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanan "Çevrimiçi Öğrenmeye Yönelik Öz Yeterlik Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır.

Sonuç: Araştırma sonucunda, çalışmaya katılan öğrencilerin genel olarak ortalamanın üzerinde çevrimiçi öz yeterlik algısına sahip oldukları belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada, fakülte veya meslek yüksekokulu olarak ifade edilen okul türü, sınıf düzeyi ve cinsiyet gibi demografik değişkenler açısından öz yeterlik düzeylerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark olmadığı ortaya çıkmıştır.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Çalışma sonunda hem erkek hem de kadın öğrenciler ile fakülte ve meslek yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin, ayrıca 1. ve 2. sınıf öğrencilerinin öz yeterlik algılarının birbirine yakın olduğu bulunmuştur. Öğrencilerin pandemi döneminde çevrimiçi öğrenme konusunda deneyim kazanmış olmasının çevrimiçi öz yeterlik algılarının yüksek olmasında etkili olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Ancak, teknoloji kullanımı, etkileşim, öz-denetim ve motivasyon alanlarında destekleyici çalışmalar yapılarak bu algının daha da yükseltilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çevrimiçi Öz-yeterlik, Üniversite Öğrencisi, Öz-yeterlik Algısı

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Online self-efficacy, which refers to individuals' beliefs that they can be successful in an online learning environment, plays a critical role in the learning process. This study examines university students' self-efficacy perceptions for online learning.

Materials and Method: For this purpose, a total of 370 university students who were formal education students but took online courses were studied. The students' online learning self-efficacy levels were evaluated in four sub-dimensions: technology use, online learning, instructor/peer interaction, and self-control/motivation. In the study using the survey method, the "Self-Efficacy Scale for Online Learning" developed by Sun and Rogers (2020) and adapted to Turkish by Yörük and Özçetin (2021) was used to collect data.

Conclusion: As a result of the research, it was determined that the students who participated in the study generally had above-average online self-efficacy perceptions. The study revealed that there was no statistically significant difference in self-efficacy levels in terms of demographic variables such as school type, class level and gender, expressed as faculty or vocational school. **Discussion and Conclusion:** At the end of the study, it was found that the self-efficacy perceptions of both male and female students, faculty and vocational school students, and also 1st and 2nd year students were close to each other. It is thought that the fact that students gained experience in online learning during the pandemic period may have been effective in their high online self-efficacy perceptions. However, it is recommended that this perception be further

increased by conducting supportive studies in the areas of technology use, interaction, self-control and motivation.

Keywords: Online Self-efficacy; University Student, Self-efficacy Perception

USE OF HALOCODE IN EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: HaloCode is a single-board computer with built-in Wi-Fi. Its compact design, developed for programming education, is supported by a wide range of electronic modules. Powered by the block-based programming software mBlock, HaloCode offers all kinds of opportunities to experience the application of “Artificial Intelligence” and “Internet of Things” with just a few clicks, making programming easy and fun. HaloCode’s powerful hardware features bring a different dimension to programming by allowing multiple programs to run simultaneously, synchronizing complex and diverse functions. By using HaloCode, students can access machine learning through mBlock’s integrated Google Machine Learning application, in addition to using Microsoft Cognitive Services. The general purpose of the study is to reveal the features and technical information of the single-board computer in question, considering its development stages. Additionally, within the scope of the study, information about the use of HaloCode in educational environments is also included.

Materials and Methods: The study was carried out within the framework of descriptive research, which is one of the scientific research methods. Descriptive research, as the name suggests, aims to reveal the existing situation, in other words, to describe it. In a sense, they aim to portray the existing situation. In this respect, they reveal exactly what the current situation is. On the other hand, in the descriptive research method, it is tried to describe the phenomenon as it exists rather than controlling the variables.

Results: Within the scope of the research, findings regarding the development stages, features and technical information of the single-board computer in question were revealed. Additionally, in this context, information on various expansion options and modules for developing different projects with HaloCode is included. Within the scope of the components related to HaloCode, the editors used in the programming environment and the basic information and processes of programming the single-board computer are also mentioned.

Discussion and Conclusion: Studies have shown that learning coding and digital skills from a young age supports the development of creative thinking, improves problem-solving abilities (including mathematics), increases life chances and also allows young people to think about the technology they have and imagine what they want the technology of the future to be like. At the end of the study, suggestions are given regarding the importance of physical coding/programming and learning digital skills in educational environments within the scope of the opportunities offered by HaloCode.

Key Words: HaloCode; STEM; Coding; Single-Board Computer; Robotics.

USE OF CODEBUG IN EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: CodeBug is a programmable and wearable microcontroller device designed to introduce simple programming and electronics concepts to all age groups. CodeBug can display graphics and text, has touch-sensitive inputs, and can be powered by a watch battery. Programming CodeBug is easy using the colorful drag-and-drop blocks in its in-browser interface. CodeBug was launched as a Kickstarter project and was funded with the help of hundreds of backers. CodeBug Connect, which can be described as the second phase of the project, was also carried out as a Kickstarter project. It seems that the team that developed CodeBug consists of people who are experts and have experience in technology, science and education. The general purpose of the study is to reveal the features and technical information of the microcontroller in question, considering its development stages. Additionally, within the scope of the study, information about the use of CodeBug in educational environments is also included.

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Key Words: CodeBug; STEM; Coding; Microcontroller; Robotics.

SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN ELEŞTİREL DÜŞÜNME, İŞ BİRLİĞİ BECERİLERİ VE BİT ENTEGRASYONLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRIMARY TEACHERS' CRITICAL THINKING, COLLABORATION SKILLS, AND ICT INTEGRATION

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ÖZET

Günümüzde hızla gelişen, dönüşen ve yaygınlaşan teknolojik yenilikler, bireylerin önceki nesillerden farklı bilgi ve beceriler kazanmasını zorunlu hale getirmiştir. Bu durum, gelecek nesillerin yetiştirilmesinden sorumlu olan öğretmenlerin de bazı yetkinliklerini güncellemelerini ve modern bilgi, teknoloji ile iletişim araçlarını eğitim süreçlerine entegre etmelerini gerektirmektedir. Bu çalışma, sınıf öğretmenlerinin eleştirel düşünme, işbirliği becerileri ve BİT entegrasyonları arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Korelasyonel modelde gerçekleştirilen araştırma, uygun örnekleme yöntemine göre seçilen 110 sınıf öğretmeni (67 kadın, 43 erkek) ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veri toplama sürecinde "Eleştirel Düşünme Eğilimleri", "İş birliği becerileri" ve "Öğretmenler İçin BİT Entegrasyonu Yeterlikleri" ölçekleri kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler, betimsel istatistikler ve Pearson korelasyon analizi ile analiz edilmiştir. Bulgular, sınıf öğretmenlerinin eleştirel düşünme becerilerinin ($\bar{X}=4.18$) yüksek, iş birliği becerilerinin ($\bar{X}=4.30$) çok yüksek ve BİT entegrasyonu yeterlik algılarının ($\bar{X}=3.10$, min=1,00, max=4,00) yüksek düzeyde olduğunu göstermektedir. Sınıf öğretmenlerinin eleştirel düşünme becerileri ile iş birliği becerileri arasında düşük düzeyde ($r=0.25$, $p<0.01$), BİT entegrasyonu yeterlik algıları ile iş birliği becerileri arasında orta düzeyde ($r=0.37$, $p<0.001$) bir ilişki tespit edilirken BİT entegrasyonu yeterlik algıları ile eleştirel düşünme becerileri arasında ise anlamlı bir ilişki olmadığı tespit edilmiştir ($p>0,05$). Sonuç olarak, eğitim süreçlerinde iş birliği becerilerine öncelik verilmesi öğretmenlerin dijital teknolojileri öğretimlerine daha etkili bir şekilde entegre etmelerine yardımcı olabilir. Bununla birlikte, eleştirel düşünme becerileri ile BİT entegrasyonu arasında bir ilişki görülmemesi bu alanda daha fazla çalışmaya ihtiyaç olduğunu göstermektedir. Gelecek araştırmalarda, farklı branşlardaki öğretmenlerin BİT entegrasyonu ile iş birliği, eleştirel düşünme ve daha farklı değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiler incelenebilir. Ayrıca, BİT entegrasyonunun eleştirel düşünme ve iş birliği becerilerine uzun vadeli etkileri incelenerek, kullanımının zaman içindeki gelişimi değerlendirilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: BİT entegrasyonu, Eleştirel düşünme, İş birliği, Sınıf öğretmenleri

ABSTRACT

In today's rapidly developing, transforming, and expanding technological innovations, it has become essential for individuals to acquire different knowledge and skills than previous generations. This also requires teachers, who are responsible for educating future generations, to update some of their competencies and integrate modern information, technology, and communication tools into educational processes. This study aims to examine the relationship between primary teachers' critical thinking, collaboration skills, and ICT integration. The research was conducted using a correlational model, and the sample consisted of 110 primary teachers (67 females, 43 males) selected with a convenience sampling. Data were collected with the "Critical Thinking Disposition", "Collaboration" and "ICT Integration Competencies for Teachers" scales.

The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation analysis. The findings showed that the primary teachers' critical thinking skills were high ($\bar{X}=4.18$), their collaboration skills were very high ($\bar{X}=4.30$), and their ICT integration competencies were at a high level ($\bar{X}=3.10$). Also, a low-level relationship was found between critical thinking skills and collaboration skills ($r=0.25$, $p<0.01$), a moderate-level relationship was found between ICT integration competencies and collaboration skills ($r=0.37$, $p<0.01$), while no significant relationship was found between ICT integration competencies and critical thinking skills ($p>0.05$). As a conclusion, prioritizing collaboration in educational processes should help teachers to integrate digital technologies to their teaching effectively. However, the lack of a relationship between critical thinking skills and ICT integration suggests that more studies are needed in this area. In future research, the relationships between ICT integration and collaboration, critical thinking and other variables can be examined. Additionally, the long-term effects of ICT integration on critical thinking and collaboration skills could be examined to assess its development over time.

Keywords: Collaboration, Critical thinking, ICT integration, Primary teachers

SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN YARATICI DÜŞÜNME, İLETİŞİM BECERİLERİ VE BİT ENTEGRASYONLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRIMARY TEACHERS' CREATIVE THINKING, COMMUNICATION SKILLS, AND ICT INTEGRATION

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ÖZET

21. yüzyılda bireylerin ihtiyaç duyduğu en önemli beceriler arasında yaratıcı düşünme ve iletişim becerileri yer almaktadır. Ayrıca 21. yüzyılda teknoloji alanında meydana gelen hızlı gelişmelerle günümüz öğretmenlerinin bu teknolojileri derslerine entegre etmesi öğretmenler için önemli yeterlilikler arasında yer almaktadır. Bu çalışma sınıf öğretmenlerinin yaratıcı düşünme, iletişim becerileri ve BİT entegrasyonları arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda elde edilecek bulgular, sınıf öğretmenlerinin mesleki gelişimlerinde öncelikli olarak hangi 21. yy. becerilerine yoğunlaşmaları gerektiğini ortaya koyacaktır. Araştırma korelasyonel modeldedir. Araştırmanın örneklemini uygun örnekleme yöntemine göre seçilen 110 (67 Kadın, 43 Erkek) sınıf öğretmeni oluşturmuştur. Veri toplama aracı olarak “İletişim Becerileri”, “Bireysel Yaratıcılık” ve “Öğretmenler İçin BİT Entegrasyonu Yeterlilikleri” ölçekleri kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler, betimsel istatistikler ve Pearson korelasyon analizi ile test edilmiştir. Analizler sonucunda sınıf öğretmenlerinin yaratıcı düşünme becerilerin ($\bar{X}=4,20$) yüksek, iletişim becerilerinin ($\bar{X}=3,78$) yüksek ve BİT entegrasyonu yeterlik algılarının ($\bar{X}=3,10$) yüksek düzeyde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Yaratıcı düşünme becerileri ile iletişim becerileri arasında yüksek düzey ($r=0,60$, $p<0,001$), BİT entegrasyon yeterlilik algıları ile iletişim becerileri düşük düzey ($r=0,26$, $p<0,01$) BİT entegrasyon yeterlilik algıları ile yaratıcılık becerileri arasında orta düzeyde ($r=0,32$, $p<0,01$) bir ilişki olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, sınıf öğretmenlerinin yaratıcı düşünme, iletişim ve BİT entegrasyonları konularında kendilerine güvenmektedir. Ayrıca BİT entegrasyonu ile 21. yy. becerilerinden yaratıcı düşünme ve iletişim üzerine odaklanarak eğitim süreçlerinin etkinliğini artırabilir. Gelecek araştırmalarda, farklı öğretmen branşları ve öğretim alanlarında BİT entegrasyonunu etkileyen değişkenler incelenebilir. Ayrıca BİT entegrasyonu ile farklı 21. yy. becerileri üzerinde durulabilir. Böylece, eğitimde teknoloji kullanımının etkileri daha iyi anlaşılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: BİT entegrasyonu, İletişim becerileri, Sınıf öğretmenleri, Yaratıcı düşünme,

ABSTRACT

In the 21st century, creative thinking and communication skills are among the most important skills needed by individuals. In addition, with the rapid developments in the field of technology in the 21st century, it is among the important competencies for today's teachers to integrate these technologies into their teaching. This study aims to examine the relationship between primary teachers' creative thinking, communication skills, and ICT integration. The findings to be obtained in line with this purpose will reveal which 21st century skills primary teachers should prioritize in their professional development. The research is a correlational model. The sample of the study consists of 110 (67 females, 43 males) primary teachers selected according to convenience sampling. Data were collected with ‘Communication Skills’, ‘Individual Creativity’ and ‘ICT Integration Competences for Teachers’ scales. The obtained data were tested with

descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation analysis. The findings showed that primary teachers' creative thinking skills were high ($\bar{X}=4.20$), communication skills were high ($\bar{X}=3.78$), and ICT integration competency perceptions were high ($\bar{X}=3.10$). There was a high-level relationship between creativity skills and communication skills ($r=0.60$, $p<0.001$), a low-level relationship between ICT integration competence perceptions and communication skills ($r=0.26$, $p<0.01$), and a medium-level relationship between ICT integration competence perceptions and creativity skills ($r=0.32$, $p<0.01$). As a conclusion, primary teachers are confident in creative thinking, communication and ICT integration. In addition, it is possible to increase the effectiveness of educational processes by focusing on creative thinking and communication skills from 21st century skills with ICT integration. In future research, variables affecting ICT integration in different teacher branches and teaching areas can be analyzed. In addition, ICT integration and different 21st century skills can be emphasized. Thus, the effects of technology use in education can be better understood.

Keywords: ICT integration, primary teachers, creative thinking, communication

**REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLYING STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT FROM THE POINT OF VIEW
OF FACULTY MEMBERS AT THE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AT KRABUK UNIVERSITY**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: It is known that strategic management is a community development science that works to exploit available energies in the right direction to achieve certain institutional goals. The application of strategic management in educational institutions contributes to raising the quality of the educational process by setting long-term goals as well as determining the dimensions of the relationship between these objectives and its internal and external environments, such as identifying opportunities, risks, strengths, and weaknesses.

Materials and Methods: Karabuk University environment was used in the evaluation, and during this process, SWOT analysis was used as research methodology, because SWOT analysis is considered one of the best procedures that contribute to getting rid of corporate problems that hinder the progress of organizations, and utilization of opportunities that make best financial gains and avails most optimal position in the industry for the institution.

Result: Researchers believe that despite the abundance of research on strategic management in the field of education, if applied adequately in universities this study revealed the opinions of faculty members at the College of Business at Krabuk University. The most important results of the study were the requirements for the application of strategic management at Karabuk University which made valuable suggestions, including that the College of Business at Karabuk University use and adopt strategic management as the best tool for implementing the needed change and improving the work of management.

Keywords: Strategic Management, Strategic Planning, Faculty Development, SWOT Analysis, Krabuk University

HYDRAZINE OXIDATION AT METAL-METAL OXIDE AND CARBON NANOTUBE MODIFIED GLASSY CARBON ELECTRODE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Advances in technology have led to an increase in energy needs. Fuel cells that use hydrazine as fuel are called direct hydrazine fuel cells. Since hydrazine does not contain carbon in its structure, it does not form CO and CO₂ products as a result of the reaction. Carbon-based materials are used in fuel cells technologies. Examples of these materials are carbon nanotube, diamond, graphene, fullerene and carbon fiber. Metal-metal oxide nanoparticles show higher conductivity and catalytic effects than bulk metal atoms in sensor applications with the synergistic effect they create. Composite electrodes modified with carbon material and metal-metal oxide nanoparticles have better properties than the glassy carbon electrode used alone. In this study, the catalytic effects of metal-metal oxide modified and carbon nanotube modified glassy carbon electrodes on hydrazine oxidation were investigated.

Materials and Methods: Autolab PGSTAT101 and PGSTAT128N devices were used for electrochemical measurements. Voltammetric triple electrode system was consisted of working electrode (glassy carbon electrode (GCE), auxiliary electrode (Pt wire) and reference electrode (Ag/AgCl (sat. KCl))). GCE was cleaned by polishing on a synthetic cloth with Al₂O₃ slurry, followed by ultrasonication of the electrode for 3 min each in ethanol and pure water, respectively. 10 µL of CNT suspension was dropped onto bare GCE and DMF was evaporated for about 30 min under the IR lamp. The resulting electrode was denoted as CNT/GCE. To obtain modified surfaces from metal oxides and their binary mixtures, the required amount of MnSO₄, NaVO₃, TeO₂, MoO₂ and CuSO₄ was mixed and prepared in pure

water. These solutions were added to the voltammetric cell and deposited on the CNT/GCE by using cyclic voltammetry. The modified electrodes were denoted as MeOx/CNT/GCE. The electrochemical behavior of hydrazine oxidation was investigated at modified electrodes in pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution by cyclic voltammetry.

Results: The obtaining results were compared with other modified electrodes. While the hydrazine oxidation occurs with a broad peak at bare GCE, oxidation peak shifted to more negative values at CNT/GCE and MnSO₄, NaVO₃, TeO₂, MoO₂ and CuSO₄ modified MeOx/CNT/GCE. The best catalytic activity towards hydrazine oxidation was obtained at MnOx-MoOx/CNT/GCE.

Key Words: hydrazine, carbon nanotube, metal-metal oxide, cyclic voltammetry.

ELECTROCATALYTIC HYDRAZINE OXIDATION AT MIXED METAL OXIDE AND FULLERENE (C70) MODIFIED GLASSY CARBON ELECTRODE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Hydrazine is widely used in agriculture and industrial applications as air bags, rocket fuel, fuel cells, inhibitor etc. Among the many methods used for the determination of hydrazine, the voltammetric method has many advantages such as high sensitivity, wide linear working range, good selectivity, fast response and simple application. Carbon materials consist of many types such as diamond, graphite, fullerenes, carbon fiber, and carbon nanotubes. Metal and metal-oxide nanoparticles (1-100 nm) have attracted the attention of researchers in recent years due to their electrical, magnetic, optical and many unique properties. In this study, the catalytic effects of mixed metal oxide modified and fullerene (C70) modified glassy carbon electrodes on hydrazine oxidation were investigated.

Materials and Methods: Autolab PGSTAT101 and PGSTAT128N devices were used for electrochemical measurements. 20 μ L of C70 suspension was dropped onto bare GCE and DMF was evaporated for about 30 min under the IR lamp. The resulting electrode was denoted as C70/GCE. To obtain modified surfaces from metal oxides and their binary mixtures, the required amount of MnSO₄, NaVO₃ and MoO₂ was mixed and prepared in pure water. These solutions were added to the voltammetric cell and deposited on the C70/GCE by using cyclic voltammetry. Modified electrodes were denoted as MeOx/C70/GCE. The electrochemical behavior of hydrazine oxidation was investigated at modified electrodes in pH 7.0 phosphate buffer solution by cyclic voltammetry.

Results: Electrochemical behavior of hydrazine oxidation was investigated by modifying MeOx on carbon-based material C70. For the hydrazine oxidation peak current and potential, the modified surfaces with the best catalytic effect were determined. The best catalytic activity towards hydrazine oxidation was obtained at MnOx-VOx/C70/GCE. The use of these modified electrodes as anode material in fuel cells and their usability in sensor studies were investigated.

Key Words: hydrazine, fullerene(C70), mixed metal oxide, cyclic voltammetry.

HIRSHFIELD SURFACE ANALYSIS OF (4-AZIDO-2-(4-METHOXYPHENYL)-5-(2-NITROPHENYL)-2H-1,2,3-TRIAZOLE

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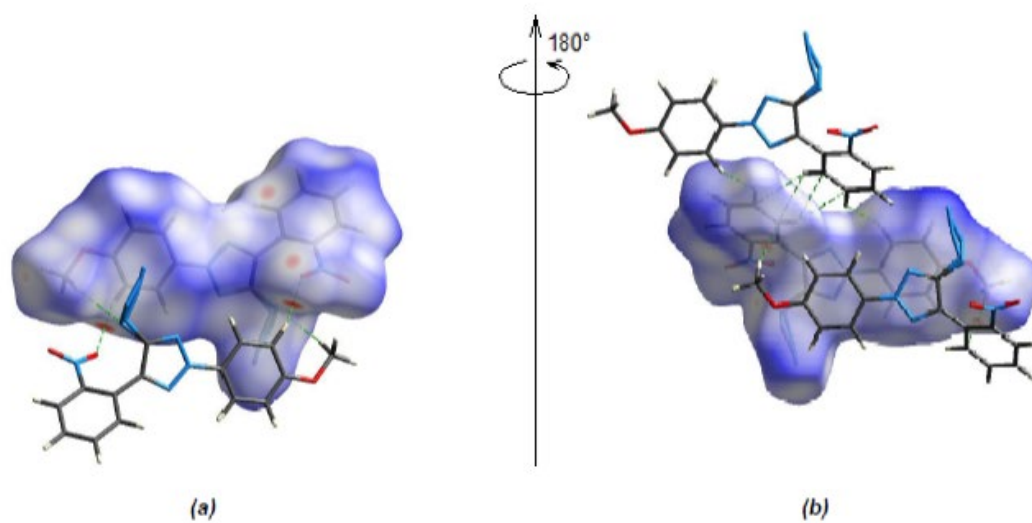
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ABSTRACT

Azo-hydrazones are found in diverse fields ranging from catalysis, organic/inorganic synthesis, and medicinal chemistry to materials chemistry. They can be used as molecular clocks, analytical reagents, ligands, and solvatochromic materials, as well as dyes. The donor/acceptor properties of azo-hydrazones depend significantly on the functional groups present in their composition. At the same time, the formation of halogen bonds was observed during the addition of halogen atoms to the compound, and the molecular and crystal structures of the compounds and their intermolecular relationships were examined by the Hirshfeld surface analysis method. Taking all these into consideration, Hirshfeld surface analysis was performed on 4-azido-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-(2-nitrophenyl)-2H-1,2,3-triazole.



The bright-red spots indicate shortened contacts, and correspond to the C—H···O intermolecular hydrogen bonds.

Keywords: triazole, hirshfeld surface analysis

TWO DIMENSIONAL FINGERPRINT GRAPHICS OF (4-AZIDO-2-(4-METHOXYPHENYL)-5-(2-NITROPHENYL)-2H-1,2,3-TRIAZOLE

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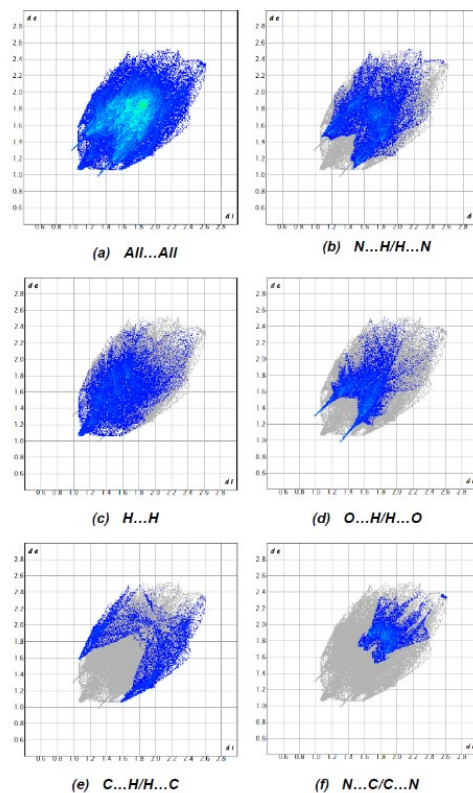
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ABSTRACT

In recent years, Hirshfeld surface analysis has been widely used to study intermolecular interactions [1]. Therefore, the Hirshfeld surface analysis of this compound was conducted. Hirshfeld surface analysis is used to investigate intermolecular interactions in the crystal structure of each compound. We also performed Hirshfeld surface analysis for 4-azido-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-(2-nitrophenyl)-2H-1,2,3-triazole, and the two-dimensional fingerprint graphs are shown below.



The two-dimensional fingerprint plots, showing (a) all interactions, and delineated into (b) N...H/H...N, (c) H...H, (d) O...H/H...O, (e) C...H/H...C and (f) N...C/C...N interactions.

Keywords: triazole, two dimensional fingerprint graphics

TARİHİ DARAN KÖPRÜSÜ AHŞAPLARININ ANATOMİSİ

ANATOMY OF THE WOODS OF THE HISTORIC DARAN BRIDGE

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ÖZET

Ahşap insanlık tarihinin en eski yapı malzemelerinden biridir. Farklı uygarlıklar tarafından binlerce yıl boyunca değişik amaçlarla kullanılmıştır. Avcı-toplayıcı toplumlar bitki köklerini topraktan çıkarmada, yaban hayvanlarını avlamada, barınak yapımında ve vahşi doğadan gelebilecek saldırılara karşı kendilerini korumada ahşaptan geniş ölçüde yararlanmıştır. Neolitik Dönemde tarımın yaygınlaşmasıyla birlikte ahşap tarımsal aletlerin yapımında yaygın biçimde kullanılmıştır. Anadolu'da da ahşap tarih boyunca farklı kullanım alanları bulmuştur. Bu kullanım alanlarından biri de ahşabın köprü yapımında kullanılmasıdır. Anadolu'da Hattuşa yakınlarındaki Ambarlıkaya'da bulunan Hitit Köprüsü, Ambarlıkaya geçidine yerleştirilmiş ahşap kirişlerle inşa edilen en eski köprü olarak bilinir. Bu çalışmada yörüklerin Taşkent bölgesindeki Barcın yaylasına geçiş yolu olarak kullandıkları Karaman Sarıveliler Daran Çayı üzerindeki tarihi Daran Köprüsünün ahşapları taksonomik olarak teşhis edilmiştir. İncelenen ahşap numunelerinin odun anatomisi özellikleri köprünün yapımında kullanılan ahşapların *Cedrus libani* (Lübnan Sediri) türüne ait olduğunu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Daran Köprüsü, Lübnan sediri, odun anatomisi

ABSTRACT

Wood is one of the oldest building materials in human history. It has been used for various purposes by different civilizations over thousands of years. Hunter-gatherer societies widely utilized wood to extract plant roots from the soil, hunt wild animals, construct shelters, and protect themselves from potential attacks in the wild. With the spread of agriculture during the Neolithic Period, wood was extensively used in the production of agricultural tools. In Anatolia, wood has found various applications throughout history, one of which is in bridge construction. The Hittite Bridge found in Ambarlıkaya near Hattusa, built with wooden beams placed over the Ambarlıkaya pass, is known as the oldest bridge. In this study, the woods of the historic Daran Bridge over the Daran Stream in Karaman Sarıveliler, used by the Yoruks as a passage to the Barcın Plateau in the Taşkent region, were taxonomically identified. The wood anatomy characteristics of the examined wood samples indicate that the woods used in the construction of the bridge belong to the species *Cedrus libani* (Lebanese Cedar).

Key Words: Daran bridge, Lebanon cedar, Wood Anatomy

INVESTIGATION OF THE MOISTURE RETENTION CAPACITY OF DIFFERENT
BENTONITES PRODUCED/USED BY BENTAŞ BENTONITE AND DETERMINATION OF
THEIR DESICCANT PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Moisture causes various harmful effects on the material it comes into contact with, such as corrosion, rust, mold, leaking, and material deterioration, which will lead to economic damage. Especially in foods, water activity is the basic parameter for food degradation. Natural or synthetic substances used to protect the material from moisture by absorbing moisture in the environment are called "dehumidifiers". Dehumidifiers are divided into two: synthetic and natural. Clay dehumidifiers have some advantages over synthetic dehumidifiers. Some of these include their natural formation, being chemically inert and nontoxic, their ability to quickly adsorb at critical humidity levels, maintaining their dry and free flowing properties under all humidity conditions, their high moisture absorption capacity, and being recyclable. Natural dehumidifying products have become a subject of remarkable research in the scientific world thanks to their excellent properties. Within the scope of this study, clays with different structures were taken. The natural moisture absorbing properties of these clays were examined. In the second stage of the study, clays were modified with CaCl₂ and MgCl₂, and moisture absorbing clays were formed, and then their moisture absorption behavior was examined.

Materials and Methods: Bentonite samples were dried in the oven at a certain temperature and time. The moisture absorption capacities of clays were investigated both 50% humidity 20 °C and 40% 23 °C

Result: It has been understood that the moisture absorption capacity of 3 Ca-bentonite brought from different regions of Turkey is better than other types of bentonites, but since the desired value is not reached in standard and commercial products, the desired value can be reached by adding inorganic salts such as CaCl₂ and MgCl₂ to these bentonites. **Discussion and Conclusion :** As a result of the enrichment process with CaCl₂, it was determined that the Cabentonite samples could be a pure desiccant clay with a moisture absorbing capacity of 18%, which can be packaged and offered to the market.

Table 1: The table of percentage change moisture adsorption capacity of clays

Dehumidification Capacity						
Contribution name	(%50 humidity rate 20 °C), %			(%40 humidity rate, 23 °C), %		
	Clay 1	Clay 2	Clay 3	Clay 1	Clay 2	Clay 3
Without contribution	9	3	5	5	2	5
%2 CaCl ₂	18	11	8	16	10	8
%2 MgCl ₂	17	9	9	16	7	8
%3 CaCl ₂	18	14	13	18	12	11
%3 MgCl ₂	17	17	12	17	11	12
%5 CaCl ₂	18	13	15	13	12	14
%5 MgCl ₂	13	12	13	14	10	9

Key words: Natural clay, Bentonite, and Desiccant clay, Humidity.

INVESTIGATION OF METHYLENE BLUE ADSORPTION CAPACITY IN NATURAL CLAYS
TO DETERMINE DIFFERENT USAGE AREAS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Adsorption is the most common method used to treat textile wastewater. However, using the method is restricted because of the high cost of the adsorbent. For this reason, adsorbent studies on cheap, environmentally friendly, and sustainable adsorbent that can be used in adsorption systems have gained great importance in recent years. Clays have some important properties such as high absorption and ion exchange potential and are effective and low-cost adsorbents. They have a layer structure and act as adsorbents, holding ions. In the study, the suitability of bentonite as an adsorbent for the treatment of methylene blue, which is abundant in textile wastewater was examined.

Materials and Methods: Adsorbents were dried in an oven at 138°C for 4 h, before experiments. A stock methylene blue solution with a concentration of 1000 ppm was prepared. Adsorption experiments were carried out by mixing 100 mL of methylene blue solution at a certain concentration respectively (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 80 ppm) at different using 1g of adsorbent. PH is an important factor in any adsorption study because it can influence both the adsorbent and adsorbate structure and the adsorption mechanism. To investigate the effect of PH on the adsorption of MB, PH 4, 6,10, and 12 were studied. At the end of the adsorption process, the absorbance value of methylene blue in the solution was measured at a wavelength of 662 nm by UV-vis spectrophotometry type Shimadzu. The percentage removal of methylene blue at the end of each experiment was calculated from the solution absorbance values before and after adsorption, the finding obtained from experimental studies.

Result: Three adsorbent clays (SDZ-3E, NA, and A-E3) were used in this study. The adsorption capacity of clays for methylene blue was investigated. The adsorption data were examined by Langmuir, Freundlich, and Temkin isotherms. Applying the Langmuir isotherm for the bentonite adsorbents, correlation coefficients of 0,9938 (r^2 SDZ-E3); 0,6712 (r^2 NA), and 0,9876 (r^2 A-E3) were found. Applying the Freundlich isotherm for the bentonite adsorbents, the correlation coefficient of 0,5992 (r^2 SDZ-E3); 0,6789 (r^2 NA), and 0,9486 (r^2 A-E3) were found. Applying the Temkin isotherm for the bentonite adsorbents, correlation coefficients of 0,7628 (r^2 SDZ-E3); 0,6789 (r^2 NA), and 0,8968 (r^2 A-E3) were found. The Langmuir isotherm provides the best correlation with the experimental data. **Discussion and Conclusion:** Adsorption cannot go beyond a single layer. All adsorption centers are equivalent. The adsorber surface is homogeneous in terms of adsorption centers. The finding obtained from experimental studies with the recommended adsorbents was compared and their limitations and advantages were determined. In line with the findings obtained, bentonite was found to be a suitable, locos, and environmentally friendly adsorbent in the purification of methylene blue dye from textile wastewater.

Key Words: Adsorption, Methylene blue, Natural clay, Isotherm.

**UNDERSTANDING AND MANAGING CHEMOTHERAPY-INDUCED NEUROTOXICITY IN
COLORECTAL CANCER PATIENTS**

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ABSTRACT

Chemotherapy-induced neurotoxicity is a frequent side effect of cancer treatment, presenting as symptoms like cognitive decline and peripheral neuropathy, which can significantly affect a patient's quality of life. This concern is especially notable in the treatment of colorectal cancer, where oxaliplatin a commonly used chemotherapy drug is known for its potential to cause neurotoxic effects. To address this, genetic studies are increasingly focused on identifying specific genetic variations that may influence how individual patients respond to oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy. The primary objective of this research is to optimize therapeutic strategies by incorporating genetic testing, predictive biomarkers, and personalized treatment plans. Patients

who are genetically predisposed to developing neurotoxicity could be guided toward alternative therapies, thereby reducing the unnecessary use of oxaliplatin and potentially avoiding severe side effects. Although managing such cases effectively presents a challenge for healthcare providers, it also offers significant benefits. For instance, by minimizing the use of oxaliplatin in high-risk patients, substantial cost savings can be achieved, particularly considering that oxaliplatin is fully reimbursed by social security systems, which adds a considerable financial burden. Personalizing care based on each patient's genetic profile not only helps to reduce the risk of neurotoxicity but also prevents treatment interruptions that could cause significant delays in a patient's therapeutic journey. Research in this area of personalized medicine, especially regarding the use of oxaliplatin in colorectal cancer, is a promising and rapidly evolving field. This approach has the potential to lead to more precise and effective treatments, with less side effects, thereby significantly advancing the management and outcomes of colorectal cancer.

Keywords: Oxaliplatin , chemotherapy, colorectal cancer , neurotoxicity, biomarkers.

INVESTIGATING POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS OF NANOTECHNOLOGY FOR MEDICATION DELIVERY AND DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASES IN THE FIELD OF MEDICINE

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Abstract

The deliberate application of a material's special qualities at the nanoscale is known as nanotechnology. Because of its ability to produce more intelligent and well-built products, nanotechnology has grown in appeal spanning several industries. Nanomedicine is a branch of nanotechnology in healthcare and medicine, and it has been employed for the treatment of some of the most prevalent illnesses. The most popular and widely used technology designed to raise the standard of healthcare practices is nanotechnology, often known as nanomedicine. Despite these restrictions, medical nanotechnology has already been used by numerous pharmaceutical and medical equipment businesses. Nanotechnology can sometimes be used to deliver medications with a higher safety profile, such with cancer chemotherapy treatments, even if these medications have a high risk for toxicity. Living cells are microscopic virtual machines that are engaged in all biological processes, such as cell signaling, metabolism, energy production, and nutrient transport. This is a crucial point to remember. As a result, it is a strong contender for use in biology and medicine as a therapeutic technology. Because of the pathophysiological underpinnings of diseases, progress is being made to address obstacles related to the use of nanotechnology in the medical domain. The multifaceted nature of nanomedicine and how nanotechnology is helping the health sector are highlighted in this overview. Minimize the risks that nanotechnology poses to human health, the environment, and ethics. With a thorough examination of the development and use of nanomaterials in enhancing the effectiveness of both new and old medications (such as natural products) and selective diagnosis using disease marker molecules, the current review provides an updated summary of recent developments in the field of nanomedicines and nano-based drug delivery systems. There is also a discussion of the potential and difficulties associated with using nanomedicines for the delivery of drugs from synthetic or natural sources to clinical settings. We have also provided information about the prevailing trends and viewpoints in the field of nanomedicine.

Keywords: Nanomedicine, Healthcare and medicine, Nanotechnology, Nanomaterials, Diagnosis, Delivery of drugs.

THE USE OF COMSOL TO MODEL THE IMPLANTATION OF A HYDROGEL SCAFFOLD FOR THE REGENERATION OF SPINAL CORD INJURIES

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ABSTRACT

Tissue engineering is required for the fabrication of neural tissue in nanomedicine. An artificial scaffold One of the most prominent central nerve repair procedures is the graphene nanocomposite, which exhibits in vivo surgical problems, immunological reactivity, and biocompatibility. To solve these concerns, additional hydrogels are required. Hydrogels are attractive possibilities for brain tissue engineering due to their great mechanical characteristics and strong electrical conductivity. To address the shortcomings of current treatments and improve tissue engineering, inflammation management, and function restoration following spinal cord injuries (SCIs), this study aimed to promote central nerve regeneration with a biocompatible poly glutamic acid (PGA)-Graphene nanocomposite hydrogel scaffold. The researchers employed COMSOL's improved modeling capabilities to explore the impact of scaffold in vivo diffusion on injured neurons. Michaelis-Menten kinetics describes the enzyme-driven release of PGA from a biomaterial matrix into a nerve cell. The results from in vitro injectable hydrogel scaffolds and simulations were similar. Injectable hydrogel scaffolds increased astrocyte glutamate absorption from the extracellular matrix, reducing brain cell mortality and toxicity. Similar to spinal cord anomalies seen in lampreys.

Keywords: Tissue Engineering; Spinal Cord Injury; Graphene; Nanocomposite.

IMPACT OF DRIED, SMOKED, AND PROCESSED MEATS ON HEALTH: A REVIEW OF RECENT RESEARCH LINKING DIETARY PATTERNS TO CANCER RISK

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ABSTRACT

The increasing consumption of dried, smoked, and processed meats, such as charcuterie, raises significant concerns regarding their long-term effects on human health. These products are integral to many dietary patterns worldwide, valued for their flavor, convenience, and preservation. However, their preparation processes—including drying, smoking, and the addition of preservatives like nitrates and nitrites—may introduce harmful compounds that pose risks to health, particularly in relation to cancer development.

This review synthesizes the latest findings from epidemiological and experimental studies on the health impacts of dried and processed meat consumption. Recent research has highlighted a potential association between frequent intake of these foods and an increased risk of colorectal, stomach, and pancreatic cancers. Key mechanisms identified include the formation of carcinogenic compounds such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), heterocyclic amines (HCAs), and nitrosamines during smoking and curing processes. These compounds, when metabolized in the body, can cause DNA damage, promote inflammation, and lead to cancerous mutations over time.

The review also discusses the broader health implications of these meats beyond cancer, including their contribution to cardiovascular disease due to high levels of saturated fats, cholesterol, and sodium. Emerging research on alternative curing methods, natural preservatives, and potential dietary interventions is explored, offering insights into reducing the harmful effects of these popular food items. Public health recommendations and regulatory measures aimed at mitigating the risks associated with processed meat consumption are also examined.

Keywords: dried food, smoked meat, charcuterie, processed meats, cancer risk, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), nitrosamines, food preservation, public health

“META-ANALYSIS OF EPILEPSY-ASSOCIATED CARDIAC ABNORMALITIES”

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Abstract

Epilepsy, impacting over 50 million individuals globally, poses a substantial risk of sudden unexpected death, with SUDEP. Notably, a history of epilepsy is associated with a 21% incidence of heart disease, significantly higher than the 12% observed in those without epilepsy. Heart disease is 2.4 times more prevalent among epilepsy patients aged 18-44 years, reaching 25.6% compared to 11.5% in those without epilepsy. Research into the "Epileptic Heart" syndrome reveals structural and autonomic changes in the heart linked to chronic epilepsy, leading to increased susceptibility to fatal arrhythmias. Studies using electrocardiography (ECG) and heart rate variability (HRV) assessments have identified significant abnormalities, including elevated QTc and QTd values, particularly among refractory epilepsy patients, suggesting heightened SUDEP risk in this subgroup. Autonomic dysfunction, characterized by sympathetic overactivity, has been implicated in cardiac fibrosis and arrhythmogenesis, contributing to cardiovascular complications in epilepsy.

The concept of an "ictal-Heart Syndrome" is supported by data showing that nearly 9% of epilepsy patients experience cardiovascular events (CVEs) within 30 days following ictal episodes, with rates varying across age groups. Those who suffer early CVEs face elevated long-term risks of hospitalization and mortality compared to individuals without epilepsy-related CVEs. Moreover, individuals with epilepsy have a 2–3 times higher risk of premature death, with SUDEP accounting for 2–18% of epilepsy-related deaths. The integration of routine cardiac evaluations, including resting 12-lead EKG and ambulatory EKG patch recording, into epilepsy management is crucial for detecting and managing cardiac issues associated with seizures. This multidisciplinary approach aims to optimize outcomes and reduce premature mortality by addressing cardiac comorbidities in epilepsy patients. These findings underscore the urgent need for comprehensive care strategies tailored to mitigate cardiovascular risks and improve long-term prognosis in this vulnerable population.

Keywords: Epilepsy, SUDEP, Cardiovascular disease, Ictal-Heart Syndrome, Autonomic dysfunction, Sudden cardiac death, Electrocardiography (ECG), Heart rate variability (HRV), Cardiac evaluation, Multidisciplinary care.

PASTORALISTS' ADAPTATION STRATEGIES TO DEAL WITH LIVELIHOOD
VULNERABILITY IN IRAN

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ABSTRACT

Pastoralists' livelihood on natural rangelands is increasingly influenced by the destructive impacts of climate change. While the phenomenon of climate change continues globally, it is expected to put more pressure on unfavorable rangelands and pastoral households whose livelihood source is only based on pastoralism activities. Thus, it is vital to reduce the livelihood vulnerability of pastoralists to climate change impacts through appropriate adaptation strategies. Accordingly, the aim of the current study was to assess the compatibility of adaptation strategies with the vulnerabilities posed by climate change to pastoralists' livelihoods. The evaluation was based on a spatial survey that was conducted with a random sample of 393 Iranian pastoralists distributed in the counties of Eghlid, Sepidan, and Shiraz in the northern Fars province. The results showed that pastoralists were commonly vulnerable in terms of high-risk exposure and low adaptive capacity. About 27 livelihood vulnerability patterns were detected using data mining based on the relationships among the sub-components of exposure, sensitivity, and adaptation in three counties. The scores of the livelihood vulnerability were high in most of the livelihood vulnerability patterns. Only four patterns obtained relatively low vulnerability scores through accurate decisions on adopting the appropriate set of adaptation strategies. According to the low compatibility of pastoralists' livelihood with climate change, the results of this study can assist policymakers to introduce appropriate adaptation strategies for pastoralists. In this regard, appropriate adaptation strategies in each vulnerability pattern are able to reduce livelihood vulnerability to climate change.

Keywords: Adaptive capacity; Climate change; Data mining; Degraded rangeland; Pastoral livelihoods.

WEARABLE BIOMEDICAL DEVICES AND BIOSENSORS: ADDRESSING HEALTHCARE CHALLENGES IN GILGIT-BALTISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Background:

The remote region of Gilgit-Baltistan in northern Pakistan faces significant healthcare challenges due to limited access to medical facilities. Many areas suffer from a shortage of healthcare professionals, lack tertiary care hospitals, and have inadequate advanced medical infrastructure. As a result, residents struggle with the timely diagnosis of chronic conditions, preventive care, and access to proper treatment. The introduction of wearable biosensors and biomedical devices has the potential to revolutionize healthcare in these underdeveloped areas by enabling remote disease monitoring, facilitating early detection, and promoting proactive health measures.

Keywords: biosensors, medical devices, tertiary hospitals, monitoring.

MODULATION OF NLRP3 INFLAMMASOME ACTIVATION BY *LEISHMANIA TROPICA* AND *LEISHMANIA MAJOR* IN BONE MARROW-DERIVED MACROPHAGES

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ABSTRACT

Cutaneous leishmaniasis (CL) is a vector-borne parasitic infection caused by a protozoan of the genus *Leishmania*, which manifests as one or more skin lesions. CL in Morocco represents a major public health issue. It is mainly caused by the species *Leishmania major* and *Leishmania tropica*, and presents in various clinical and epidemiological forms.

The NLRP3 inflammasome is an innate immune protein complex that plays a key role in pathogen detection and the regulation of inflammatory responses. Primarily expressed in macrophages, its activation leads to the maturation and secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines, such as IL-1 β and IL-18. It appears to play a dual role in the pathogenesis of cutaneous leishmaniasis, contributing to the body's defense while also posing the risk of causing tissue damage.

The objective of this work is to evaluate the activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome in bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMDM) infected by *L. tropica* and *L. major*. Our preliminary results reveal that these two species do not induce NLRP3 inflammasome activation, either in the presence or absence of LPS stimulation, as shown by the lack of IL-1 β and IL-18 production determined by ELISA. However, an analysis of IL-1 β expression by qRT-PCR showed a downregulation of this cytokine in BMDM infected by both *Leishmania* species. Although further investigation is needed, these results suggest that the two *Leishmania* species may modulate the activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome.

Keywords: *leishmania major* ; *leishmania tropica* ; *NLRP3*; inflammasome ; Macrophage ; IL-1 β

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INFLAMMATORY PROFILE, BIOMARKERS AND MALE INFERTILITY: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Male infertility is one of the most widespread diseases with various etiologies. It is estimated that approximately 15 to 20% of all infertility cases are due to inflammation of the genital tract, characterized by elevated leukocytospermia. During the inflammatory process, excessive infiltration of leukocytes into the genital tract occurs, generating high levels of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in the semen, leading to oxidative stress. This may be associated with a significant release of inflammatory mediators such as cytokines, proteases, and other products resulting from oxidative stress. The high presence of leukocytes in semen can be a sign of localized inflammatory responses in the male genital tract, which may be responsible for poor semen quality. Some studies have highlighted a significant correlation between genital tract inflammation and alterations in semen quality. However, few studies have conclusively demonstrated the detrimental effect of certain inflammatory mediators on sperm parameters. It is within this context that the objective of the present study is set, primarily focusing on evaluating the impact of inflammation on semen quality through the assessment of new inflammatory biomarkers, which could be considered promising tools for detecting this condition and predicting sperm alterations, with the aim of developing future strategies for the effective management of male infertility.

Keywords: male infertility, inflammation, leukocytospermia, inflammatory biomarkers, semen quality.

PLANTS USED BY MOROCCAN HERBALISTS TO TREAT FEBRILE ILLNESSES

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ABSTRACT

Since ancient times, plants have been valued in Morocco as both a cultural heritage and a remedy for a wide array of ailments, with a broad spectrum of pharmacological properties. This study is an ethnomedicinal investigation aimed at gathering and documenting the traditional knowledge of herbalists regarding plants used in treating febrile illnesses. In Casablanca, Morocco, interviews with 105 herbalists provided valuable insights into local practices. The gathered data were analyzed using seven quantitative indices: Fidelity Level (FL), Use Value (UV), Frequency of Citation (FC), Relative Frequency of Citation (RFC), and Informant Consensus Factor (ICF). Through this research, 22 species of medicinal plants from 11 different families were identified as treatments for fevers. Among these, *Dysphania ambrosioides* L. emerged as the most frequently cited species, with a high Relative Frequency of Citation (RFC = 0.15), highlighting its significant role in fever management. The combination of *D. ambrosioides* L. with *Citrus × limon* (L.) Osbeck, also notable for its RFC value of 0.139, was particularly emphasized for its effectiveness. By comparing these findings with existing literature, this study underscores the continued relevance and richness of Moroccan ethnomedicine. This research plays a crucial role in documenting and preserving the knowledge of traditional herbalists in Morocco, ensuring that valuable information on plants used for febrile conditions remains accessible for future generations.

Keywords: Ethnobotany, fever, Casablanca, herbalist knowledge, medicinal plants.

GENETIC DIVERSITY ANALYSIS OF *EUPHORBIA RESINIFERA* IN MOROCCO: A POTENTIAL PLANT TO REMEDY CLIMATE CHANGE, PROTECTING AND RESTORING ECOLOGICAL HABITATS OF PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES

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ABSTRACT

Euphorbia resinifera an endemic Moroccan plant plays a significant role in the structure and functioning of pre-forest ecosystems. The vegetative formations of this species occupy various ecological situations, suggesting a high specific biodiversity. It has multiple and varying roles at different scales, such as combating pollution, protecting and restoring habitats of mountain plant and animal species, inhibiting soil erosion, providing protection against heat, and producing O₂. In order to safeguard, conserve and develop the genetic resources of this plant, we are interested to study the genetic diversity of natural populations of this species in Morocco.

Genetic variation was estimated using 14 ISSR markers. The mean values obtained for the PIC (0.33) and Rp (2.8) PBP (74.81%) parameters demonstrated the efficiency of these markers to analyse the variability and genetic differentiation of natural populations of *Euphorbia resinifera*. Similarly, the results obtained showed a high genetic variability within the studied populations (HT= 0.21 and I= 0.35), and strong differentiation between the analysed populations (FST= 0.24) and restricted gene flow between them (Nem= 0.77). Furthermore, multivariate analyses revealed that the structuring of the genetic diversity of the populations into two groups occurred independently of geographical origin, mountain range type and the altitude.

This study highlights the importance of preserving the genetic diversity of *E. resinifera*. The results provide valuable information to support management and improvement of this endemic species in Morocco.

Keywords *Euphorbia resinifera*, genetic diversity, ISSR, ecology, biodiversity

USING ZEOLITE NANOPARTICLES TO COMBAT LEAD TOXICITY AND SOME OF ITS EFFECTS IN RATS

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ABSTRACT

Zeolites are crystal microporous materials of natural or synthetic origin. In the recent years zeolites and their micro- and nano- structural forms started to gain increasing interest for medical and ecological applications. For example it was found that dietary zeolite supplementation improves some aspects in the metabolism in the brain of an Alzheimer's disease mouse model. Lead ions are part in the heavy metal pollution in the human environment and in the nature in general and often may cause toxicity, metabolic disturbances and diseases in the exposed and affected individuals. Therefore, lead heavy metal pollution is important health and environmental problem. Zeolite microparticles in physicochemical studies were found to be able to selectively adsorb several heavy metal ions from water-based solutions including lead ions. On the other hand, zeolite nanoparticles compared to larger size particles have larger surface area, which is of vital importance in processes as adsorption.

The aim of the present study was to evaluate the effects of zeolite nanoparticles on the behavioral and Acetylcholinesterase activity in rats with induced heavy metal intoxication.

Male Wistar rats were treated with heavy metal salts as $Pb(CH_3COO)_2$. The heavy metal salts were administered via drinking water in doses 100 mg/kg drinking water. The Control group drank clean water. Half of the rats received 2% Zeolite with their regular food during the experiment.

The results showed that there was improvement in the Acetylcholinesterase activity in the intoxicated but treated with zeolite nanoparticles. Also there were observed improvements in some of the evaluated behavioral and cognitive parameters.

In conclusion, although the results are promising further research is needed to determine the mechanisms of action involved and the optimal application scheme.

Keywords: Heavy metals, lead toxicity, Zeolite, nanoparticles.

EFFECT OF MOISTURE CONTENT ON LIME STABILIZED SOIL USING LIGHT WEIGHT DEFLECTOMETER

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ABSTRACT

The engineering properties of soft soil can be improved by using several techniques. One among those techniques is lime stabilization. The present research work aims to investigate the effect of lime on strength parameters of soil. In order to demonstrate such effect, a series of tests were conducted in the laboratory. Compaction test, Atterberg limit, California Bearing Ratio test, un-confined compressive test, and Light Weight Deflectometer (LWD) test was carried out on soil mixed with 2%, 4%, and 6% of lime. The soil results indicated that, the addition of lime showed reduction in Plasticity Index, Liquid limit and maximum dry density of the soil and increase in cohesion, plastic limit, optimum moisture content and un-confined compressive strength. In the present study water content and time are the two parameters, which were considered to influence strength parameter. Finally Light Weight Deflectometer test was conducted on CBR samples.

Key Words: Moisture content, Soft soil, Lime stabilization, Light Weight Deflectometer, California Bearing Ratio, Strength parameter.

ISOLATION OF THE CAUSATIVE AGENT OF FUSARIUM WILT DISEASE IN TOMATOES.

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ABSTRACT

Tomatoes come in first place among vegetable crops in terms of the area planted annually, production and consumption, either fresh or processed. Tomatoes are also characterized by being a high source of the antioxidant cyclopene and are used to prevent cancerous diseases. They are also considered a source of vitamin A, B, C and potassium, iron and calcium.

Like other agricultural crops, tomatoes are exposed to a large number of diseases, including fungal diseases.

The genus *Fusarium* is one of the most complex and adaptive species in the Eumycetes family, and the *Fusarium oxysporum* (Fo) species complex includes plant, animal, and human pathogens as well as a wide range of non-pathogens. Members of *Fusarium* species are ubiquitous soil pathogens of a wide range of horticultural and food crops that cause destructive vascular wilt, rot and damping-off diseases.

In addition to losses caused before or during harvest, some *Fusarium* species are capable of producing mycotoxins in food and agriculture. *Fusarium* toxins are the most abundant natural contaminants in diets containing grains and other grains and are suspected of being involved in many diseases in mammals and other living things. Fumonisin belongs to the family of food-borne carcinogenic mycotoxins, with reports of toxic activity of Fo strains isolated from various products that exhibited varying degrees of toxicity to laboratory animals.

Therefore, and from this study, our main objective, the isolation of the agent responsible for fusarium wilt in tomatoes from a sample with the symptoms of the disease.

Keywords: Tomatoes, *Fusarium*, phytopathogenic fungi, mycotoxins.

WATER ENGINEERING SYSTEM IN SITE OF JESUS BAPTISM - JORDAN VALLEY
(AGRICULTURE & RELIGIOUS PURPOSES)

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ABSTRACT

The techniques used in water architecture facilities at the site of the Baptism of Christ on the eastern side of the Jordan River; are the most important water systems dating back to the end of the Roman era and the beginning of the Byzantine era. The archaeological excavations have confirmed that the architect of the Baptism Site strove to improve water engineering methods by building canals, channel-bearing arches, small pools, large pools, reservoirs, cisterns and water barriers 100 years ago.

Through intensive field studies, the Baptism Site Project has uncovered the remains of water systems that were used to improve the limited agricultural reality in the environment adjacent to the site of the clergy's residence. In addition, water was used for religious purposes related to religious beliefs and historical events in the area of Livias in the vicinity of the Baptism Site.

The sustainable water management systems are based on imported ancient technology and modern versions of ancient infrastructure designed. They can be efficient solutions for sustainable water management and implement social, cultural and economic values. The revival of traditional infrastructures preserves culture and environmental resources at the same time. The main objective of the article is to recover lost processes of the ancient urban water cycle, instead of recovering the natural water cycle (as nature-based solutions do). and strived to find methods and approaches based on architecture in the construction of buildings and their accessories that aim to transfer water from one area to another and use it according to the maxim.

واظهرت نتائج التنقيبات الاثريه العديد من بقايا المنشآت المائيه التي اعتمدت على التقنيات / التكنولوجيا المتوفره خلال العصر البيزنطي ، ومن ابرزها القناه الفخاريه التي استخدمت انابيب السيراميك للتقليل من المياه الفاقده بسبب التبخر ، حيث ان منطقة الاغوار والتي يتواجد بها موقع عماد السيد المسيح حاره جدا خلال فصل الصيف وتصل درجة حراره اكثر من خمسين درجه مئوية ، كما اقيمت المناهل على طول امتداد القناه على مسافات منتظمه لاغراض الفحص والصيانه والتنظيف ولمسافة تبلغ اكثر من كيلو متر ، وعند وصول الانابيب قرب موقع تل مار الياس وهو التل الرئيسي الذي تتواجد عليه ثلاث كنائس تم بناء عدد من الاقواس لحمل القناه المائيه فوق المنخفض الضحل المتواجد امام تل مار الياس ، وذلك لتمكين المياه من الوصول الى قمة التل حيث يتواجد بركتين للمياه ، وبعد تعبئة البركتين تتدفق المياه الى السفح الغربي للتل فوق كنيسة الكهف ثم تتحول القناه الى قناه حجرية ، وتستمر من امام الكهف وتصب في وادي الخرار المجاور

ان اساليب العماره المستخدمه في بناء النظام المائي في الموقع تعتبر متميزه جدا ، وساهمت ايضا في نشوء الزراعات المحدوده في الموقع وخاصة في المناطق القريه من مجرى المياه قرب محطة الحجاج البيزنطيه ، وبعض المواقع الاخرى المتواجده على الجانب الشرقي لنهر الاردن ، وعليه فقد ساهمت هذه التقنيات في تحسين النشاطات الزراعيه ، والاستخدامات الدينيه للمواقع ، كما وساهمت في توفير المياه العذبه للعابرين في تلك المنطقه .

Keywords: Water ,Engineering, Agriculture

EARLY WATER HARVESTING ENGINEERING SYSTEM IN SEMI-ARID AREAS IN JORDAN
UMM AL-JIMAL CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT:

Many areas in Jordan suffer from a lack of fresh surface water, so since ancient times, people have been searching for ways and means and methodologies to harvest water and provide the quantities of water they need in their daily lives, especially for drinking purposes, watering domesticated animals, daily living uses, agricultural work, and other multiple uses. Over time, humans have been able to establish many water harvesting systems to preserve the water that goes to waste during the winter season and utilize it for as long as possible. This is through the establishment of many water facilities to store water, especially the establishment of large and small water pools and the roofing of some of them to reduce the evaporation process during the summer. In addition to earthen dams using dirt and stones, near the paths of wadis that are active during the winter season. By examining the archaeological findings, we find that the use of cisterns for water storage purpose has played a prominent and important role in providing water for multiple purposes, as the Great Pool at Umm al-Jamal continued to be used from the Nabataean era through the Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic eras until the present time.

We do not doubt that the degree of interest in water facilities was very high, so we find many types of reservoirs-cisterns and cultural pools spread inside the archaeological city of Umm Al-Jimal dating back to the Nabataean and Roman periods. The large pool reused during the Byzantine period, while water channels found extended in most parts of the city. According to an engineering system it takes into consideration corridors, streets, roads and the distribution of residential neighborhoods. We find that water cisterns were built next to houses and residences areas. These cisterns were roofed with stones using corbelling system, this technique is also useful in protecting the water roof from burning if it is made of wood. Hence, the research aims to shed light on the early technology that was used in the water facility in the city of Umm Al-Jamal, provide means of protection for it, and identify the role that it contributed throughout history in activating agriculture and improving plant production, as well as benefiting from these techniques in the modern era.

Keywords: Sime-arid system, Umm Al-Jamal, Water System, Dames, Archeological falsies.

**PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS AGAINST ON H₂O₂
INDUCED OXIDATIVE DAMAGE IN *SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE***

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ABSTRACT

Reactive oxygen species (ROS) are essential for cell survival as they are involved in various physiological processes such as apoptosis, immunity, differentiation and signalization. However, an excess of ROS can create an imbalance in the ROS/antioxidant balance called oxidative stress. The latter is capable of generating damage to cellular components such as membranes, proteins, lipids and DNA leading to several diseases that can be associated with oxidative stress such as diabetes, kidney disease, cancer, cardiovascular, neurological and respiratory diseases.

Aromatic and medicinal plants are rich in phenolic compounds, which are recognized for their beneficial effects on health. Studies have shown that there is a good correlation between the ability of phenolic compounds to interact with the membrane and their antioxidant effectiveness in order to combat lipid peroxidation. It turned out that the phenolic compounds extracted from PAMs accumulate at the level of the polar heads of the phospholipids of the membranes of the cells forming a barrier that would limit the diffusion of the radicals in the membrane, thus protecting the latter from oxidation.

Saccharomyces cerevisiae is one of the most widely used eukaryotic model organisms. It has been used as a model to study aging, gene expression regulation, signal transduction, cell cycle, metabolism, apoptosis, neurodegenerative disorders, and many other biological processes. The study of the protective effect of PAMs against oxidative stress induced in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* can aim to understand the mechanisms involved in the interactions between phenolic compounds and peroxy radicals.

Keywords: Oxidative stress, antioxidant, Yeast model, *S. cerevisiae*, aromatic and medicinal plant

STUDY OF THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF NATURAL EXTRACTS FROM SOME EXOTIC PLANTS

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ABSTRACT

The present work is part of the evaluation of the protective effect of *lycium barbarum* and *psidium guajava* plant extracts against NaCl-induced stress in *Tetrahymena pyriformis*, chosen as the cellular model. Their antibacterial activity was also studied on a number of multi-resistant bacterial strains. Our results show the cytotoxicity of NaCl through growth inhibition and its effect on protozoan shape. However, monitoring of in-vivo antioxidant activity confirms that both plants are endowed with good anti-stress activity, which can attenuate the intensity of NaCl-induced stress, improving cell growth and restoring *Tetrahymena pyriformis* cell numbers. On the other hand, the study of antibacterial activity suggests that *psidium guajava* extract is characterized by inhibitory activity against *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Listeria monocytogenes*. *Lycium barbarum* extract, on the other hand, showed no activity against these bacteria. We have therefore demonstrated that both extracts have a protective effect against stress. Only *psidium guajava* showed antibacterial activity.

Keywords: *Lycium barbarum*, *Psidium guajava*, Stress, NaCl, *Tetrahymena Pyriformis*, Antibacterial Activity

ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

Organizational culture is a system of values acquired and developed by the organization and habit patterns as the basic philosophy of its founder, which is formed into rules that are used as guidelines for the organization. Basic philosophy of its founder, which is formed into rules that are used as guidelines for thinking and acting in achieving organizational goals. in thinking and acting in achieving organizational goals. Culture that culture that grows to be strong is able to spur the organization towards better development better.

In organizational culture we will get to know about human resources and non-human resources. Human resources are the most important factor as a support for a company to achieve the desired goals. Without human resources, companies cannot carry out their activities or company activities properly. With the complete facilities and sophisticated technology and the large costs used, there will be no price if there is no most important factor in the life of the company, namely human resources to maintain, maintain and make the best use of the facilities and facilities that have been provided properly. A strong organizational culture increases behavioral consistency. Strong cultures emphasize employees to conform to the values contained in these cultures, cultures with strong values limit the size of values and styles that can be applied.

The type of research used is library research or literature study where researchers use various literatures to obtain research data and use a qualitative approach because the data produced is in the form of words or descriptions. The results of this study indicate that human resources are fundamental, so a strategy for human resource development is needed. The stages of human resource development start from recruitment, work experience and following several levels of training and education. Organizational culture can shape the way employees work and character to match the company's goals for a more efficient and more profitable way of working. But there needs to be a change in organizational culture to adapt to the times and adjust to the environment that is also developing. The purpose of following the existing environment is to be accepted by the community well.

Keywords: Organizational culture, Management in School, Human resources

"CREATING A HARMONIOUS SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION MANAGEMENT"

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ABSTRACT

The organizational culture of schools plays an important role in creating a harmonious environment that supports the management of Christian Religious Education (PAK). This article discusses how an organizational culture built on Christian values can strengthen the management of Christian Religious Education in schools, covering aspects of planning, implementation, and program evaluation. A good organizational culture enables the creation of synergy among school leaders, teachers, students, and parents in supporting effective Christian Religious Education programs. Factors such as inspirational leadership, open communication, and strong collaboration among all stakeholders become key elements in creating a conducive learning environment. This article also highlights that the integration of Christian values into the school's organizational culture not only impacts the quality of Christian Religious Education management but also shapes the spiritual character of students. This study employs library research and netnography methods. The findings indicate that a harmonious organizational culture can encourage more directed and structured management of Christian Religious Education, which ultimately contributes to improving students' learning outcomes in both academic and spiritual aspects. This article offers an important perspective on how organizational culture can support the achievement of holistic educational goals within the context of Christian Religious Education in schools.

Keywords: Organizational Cultur; Christian Religious Education (CRE); Educational Management

VALIDITY OF THE MASLACH BURNOUT INVENTORY-STUDENT SURVEY
AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN MOROCCO

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ABSTRACT

Background: Burnout constitutes a common disorder with negative health and psychological effects outcome. There are a large number of studies in the literature on burnout and its negative consequences for health and psychological wellbeing. Use of the burnout index in the academic context has increased to the point of identifying even the adolescent population. Nevertheless, at the present time there is no validated instrument for evaluating this syndrome in Moroccan high school students. Our study aims to evaluate the factor structure and reliability of the Moroccan version of the Maslach Burnout Inventory-Student Survey (MBI-SS) in a sample of high school adolescents.

Method: 1116 high school students from Rabat Sale Kenitra Region, Morocco, including 47.1% boys and 52.9% girls, with a mean age of $M=15.07$, $SD=1.174$). were responded to a questionnaire. Confirmatory factor analyses were carried out on the data collected.

Results: The exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses supported a model with 13 items showing the three-dimensional structure of this scale: emotional exhaustion, cynicism and academic efficacy, and indicate generally satisfactory psychometric qualities.

Conclusions: These results shows that MBIS instrument has an excellent factor structure and internal consistency, and allow clinicians a quick and simple first assessment of this problem in Moroccan adolescents and researchers to develop theoretical knowledge on this phenomenon.

Keywords: Adolescents, High school students, burnout, Maslach Burnout Inventory-Student Survey, psychometric properties, Validity, Morocco.

EFFEKTIVE EDUCATION MANAGEMENT IN SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to provide an understanding of the importance of implementing effective educational management to all stakeholders in the school environment both teaching staff, students and parents. Many factors influence the ineffectiveness of effective education so that it will affect the decline in student achievement, the lack of quality teaching of educators in the school environment. So this research will answer: First, what are the factors that influence the creation of effective education? Secondly, how to equip human resources to implement effective educational management. This research will use a qualitative method with a literature review approach by accessing books, articles and other documents. In conclusion, the achievement of effective education management will have an optimal impact on all stakeholders, including teachers, students and parents.

Keywords: Management, Education, Effective, School

**THE ROLE OF BIOTEKNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT IN THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT
COMBAINED WITH AN UNDESTANDING OF CHISTIANITY**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to provide an understanding of biotechnology in schools with good management so that it can be applied through theory and practice and challenges in modern Christianity. Biotechnology and management are two things that are interconnected when viewed from the Christian side. So this research will answer : First, the relationship between biotechnology and management and the Christian view. Second, the impact of biotechnology that is managed in schools in relation to Christian faith. The writing of this article uses a descriptive qualitative method, using the sources of articles, books and supporting documents. In conclusion, with the existence of management combined with biotechnology in schools then : First, the teaching staff has the ability to communicate and practice to students how biotechnology works so as not to interfere with faith beliefs. Second, students can apply biotechnology in the community and not deviate from the Christian faith.

Keyword: Biotechnology, Management, School, Christian Faith

**TRAPPED IN FEAR: THE STRUGGLES OF ROHINGYA REFUGEE CHILDREN IN INDIA'S
OVERCROWDED SETTLEMENTS**

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ABSTRACT

This study delves into the deteriorating living conditions and psychological struggles faced by Rohingya refugee children residing in India, based on in-depth interviews with over 18 children. Many of these children, born or raised in refugee camps after their families fled the 2012 Burma genocide, live in overcrowded, chaotic settlements with little to no access to education. Excluded from government schools due to improper documentation, they rely on sporadic visits from UNHCR educators. Additionally, these children are forced into child labor, working in tea stalls and puncture shops, further compounding their hardships. Interviews revealed that the children are severely demotivated, see no hope for their future, and live in constant fear, as many have witnessed family members being jailed by authorities. This atmosphere of despair, coupled with the absence of proper educational and social support, calls for urgent intervention to address both the physical and psychological needs of Rohingya refugee children in India.

Keywords: Children, Rohingya, family

IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHOOL-BASED MANAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the implementation of School-Based Management (SBM) as a strategic approach to enhancing the quality of education in Indonesia through the provision of autonomy to schools in managing resources. SBM aims to improve efficiency, participation, and educational quality by involving the active roles of school principals, teachers, students, parents, and the community in decision-making and school management. In this context, SBM serves as a vital tool for creating an education system that is more responsive and adaptive to local needs.

The implementation of SBM encompasses several key aspects, including planning, organizing, monitoring, and evaluation. Each of these aspects is interconnected and forms the foundation of a management approach that is more responsive to the dynamics of society. This study employs qualitative methods to analyze data from various sources, including interviews with relevant stakeholders and direct observations in several schools. The findings indicate that SBM not only enhances community participation in education but also fosters the creation of a democratic and innovative learning environment.

Furthermore, SBM encourages schools to adjust curricula and teaching methods to be more adaptive in facing the challenges of the 21st century, including technological advancements and social changes. With effective SBM implementation, it is hoped that improvements in educational quality can be achieved sustainably, in accordance with national education policies and community needs. This research provides recommendations for policymakers and education practitioners regarding the importance of support and training in implementing SBM so that its benefits can be maximized across all levels of education.

Keywords: School-Based Management, National Education, School Autonomy, Community Participation, Education Quality, Education Policy

IMPROVING TEACHERS PRESTIGE IN EDUCATIONAL CLUSTER

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ABSTRACT

The role of teachers is fundamental in shaping future generations, yet their status and prestige often lag behind other professions. Enhancing the perception of teaching as a valued and respected profession is essential for attracting and retaining talented individuals in the field. In this article , we can discuss about teachers prestige and several strategies to improve teachers' status within the educational cluster.

Keywords:Teacher, educational, prestige

IN THE MIDDLE OF QIN, AUTUMN FEELINGS, AND MASTER YUAN BY MENG HAORAN:
AN ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to analyse a Chinese poem written by a poet from the Tang dynasty, Meng Haoran, called *In the Middle of Qin, Autumn Feelings, and Master Yuan*. The poem was written in a context which referred to the Buddhist priests and teachings, as well as to the contemporary times of Meng Haoran. However, the poem also has a universal theme which appeals to readers living in other times and in other cultures. The poem makes reference to the three ways of suffering in Buddhism, which are related, first of all to birth, sickness, death, second, to change, and third, to anxieties and worries. The cinammon mentioned in the poem refers to the incense used in Chinese Buddhist temples in order to chase away the evil spirits. The poem also alludes to the Ancient States of China, which were the symbol of times that have passed for the poets of this time period. The references to nature, in the meantime, manage to make the poem relevant to today's audiences. The cinammon which "burns bright as gold" can be understood as a reference to the yellow leaves of autumn. The state of suffering can be related to the end of the cycle of the seasons, as autumn is a season of passage towards winter. It is also the season related to the moving on towards old age of human beings. The ambition which fades can be related to the growing wisdom of old age, but also to the weakening of the human body. The sad mood brought by the sound of the cicadas reinforces the familiar emotions associated with the autumn seasons. Psychological crises are also associated with the change suggested by autumn.

Keywords: Psychology, crisis, history, Buddhism, change

IMPROVED SNAKE OPTIMIZER WITH ELEMENTARY FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Metaheuristic algorithms are considered as one of the fundamental steps for solving complex problems. The primary objective of the optimization research is to develop robust optimizers. Snake Optimizer (SO) is a recently introduced nature-inspired algorithm that simulates the mating and foraging habits of snakes. Although the snake optimizer algorithm successfully converges the optimal point, if the balance of the exploration and exploitation stages is not properly adjusted, it becomes trapped in local optimums. This paper proposes an Improved Snake Optimizer (ISO) based on temperature factors with elementary functions, which are linear, sine, cosine, and logarithmic functions.

Materials and Methods: The algorithm introduces four temperature factors based on elementary functions. The effectiveness of the algorithms has been tested on 10 classic benchmark functions. To evaluate the performance of the proposed ISO algorithms, qualitative and quantitative analyses are performed. A set of statistical tests, which are minimum, maximum, average, and standard deviation, are realized as a quantitative analysis of the methods.

Results: The convergence curves are provided for the proposed ISO and original SO algorithms for the quantitative analysis. Experimental studies and results demonstrate that the ISO based on temperature factors with linear and logarithmic elementary functions performs better than the original SO and other elementary-based SO algorithms.

Discussion and Conclusion: The proposed ISO4 algorithm, which is developed with the logarithmic elementary function-based temperature function, demonstrates superior performance for almost all functions. ISO1, developed with the linear elementary function-based temperature function, produces competitive results with ISO4 for a few functions.

Key Words: Snake optimizer; temperature factor; elementary function, optimization metaheuristic algorithm

OPTIMIZED PID SPEED CONTROL BASED ON METAHEURISTIC METHODS FOR A TWO-MASS DRIVE SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Two-mass drive systems, which are used in many industrial applications are still a challenge to control due to torsional vibrations occurring in case of a long connection between the drive motor and the load machine. In recent studies, metaheuristic methods are widely preferred to solve complex engineering problems because of their simplicity, applicability, and durability. The performance of the control methods relies on accurately deciding the control parameters. The optimal controller parameters are not always easy to find in complex systems. Obtaining the control parameters by traditional methods involves a very time-consuming and complicated process. For these reasons, metaheuristic algorithms are frequently preferred more than traditional methods. In this study, the effective determination of the PID parameters for the speed control of a two-mass drive system, which presents a challenging control problem, is performed based on two recent metaheuristic algorithms.

Materials and Methods: Optimized PID control frameworks based on the African Vulture Optimization Algorithm (AVOA) and the Arithmetic Optimization Algorithm (AOA) are compared to examine the effects of different types of methods, which are nature-inspired and math-inspired, on determining control parameters. The speed control for the two-mass drive system is performed with these robust PID control frameworks.

Results: Step responses of the systems controlled by the optimized-controllers are compared by taking into account the control performance criteria of steady-state error (e_{ss}), maximum overshoot (%M), rise time (T_r), and settling time (T_s). The AOA-based control structure with $1.31e-06$ steady-state error provided superior performance than the AVOA-based control structure.

Discussion and Conclusion: The simulation studies showed that the AOA-based optimized PID controller produces better performance in terms of dynamic statistical indexes. In other words, it can be concluded that math-inspired method AOA provides better control performance than the nature-inspired method AVOA for the optimization of controller parameters of two-mass systems.

Key Words: Parameter optimization; two-mass drive system; African Vulture Optimization Algorithm; Arithmetic Optimization Algorithm; PID

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF MODIFIED-TWINBLOCK APPLIANCE ON INCISOR
MANDIBULAR PLANE ANGLE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Removable functional appliances are frequently used for dentoalveolar camouflage during peak growth and development. Key indicators for this treatment include the vertical facial growth pattern and lower incisor angulation. This pilot study aims to assess the impact of modifying the twin-block appliance's acrylic component by covering the lower incisor tips.

Material and method: Fourteen patients in their peak growth phase were included in this study, divided into two equal groups. One group received a twin-block appliance modified with acrylic covering the lower incisor tips, while the other group was treated with a conventional twin-block. Lateral cephalometric radiographs were taken before and after treatment, with measurements performed using NemoCeph software. Statistical analysis, including the Shapiro-Wilk test and independent sample t-test, was conducted using SPSS (version 26). Sagittal (SNA, SNB, ANB), vertical (Sum of internal angles, Jarabak, FMA), and dental (IMPA, LI-OP, I-I) measurements were compared between groups.

Results: Except for IMPA (modified: -2.28; traditional: 4.85; $P = .000$), there was no statistically significant difference between the groups before and after treatment in the other measured values. However, numerical averages indicated changes of 2° in LI-OP (modified: -1.85; traditional: 0.85) and I-I (modified: 7; traditional: 5.28).

Conclusion: The preliminary results suggest that modifying the acrylic component of the twin-block appliance to cover the lower incisor tips offers improved control over incisor movement, especially in patients with an increased lower incisor angle. However, larger studies are needed to confirm these findings and draw more definitive conclusions.

Key Words: Functional treatment, Twinblock appliance

EFFECT OF POLYCARBOXYLATE ETHER-BASED GRINDING AIDS ON CLINKER GRINDING PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Cement production significantly impacts the environment due to high energy consumption, raw material use, and CO₂ emissions. A substantial portion of the energy is consumed during the clinker grinding process. To reduce energy use and mitigate environmental harm, grinding aids (GAs) are extensively employed in this stage. In recent years, alongside conventional amine and glycol-based GAs, polymer-based GAs have gained prominence. This study aims to explore the synergistic effects of triethanolamine (TEA), an amine-based additive when physically combined with a polycarboxylate ether (PCE)-based water-reducing admixture during the grinding process.

Materials and Methods: A laboratory-scale mill equipped with a 1.5 kW motor and 5 kg capacity was utilized for clinker grinding. In all experiments, a blend of 96% clinker and 4% gypsum was used. To assess the combined effect of PCE and TEA on clinker grinding efficiency, TEA and a PCE-based water-reducing admixture were physically mixed at a 1:1 ratio. The newly mixed PCE-based TEA was added at concentrations of 0.25%, 0.05%, and 0.1% of the total clinker and gypsum. These formulations were compared against cement produced without PCE-based TEA. Grinding was performed until the cement achieved the target Blaine of 3900±100 cm²/g. The efficiency of the PCE-based TEA was assessed based on the time required to reach the target Blaine.

Results: Regardless of the type and dosage of GA, the use of PCE-based TEA improves grinding efficiency by approximately 4-11%. The optimal grinding performance was obtained with the addition of 0.1% PCE-based TEA. **Discussion and Conclusion:** The superior grinding performance of PCE-based TEAs compared to TEA or PCE alone is attributed to the synergistic effect when both are used together. Additionally, the improved grinding efficiency is believed to result from enhanced dispersion, as the amount of GA adsorbed onto cement particles increases with higher GA dosages.

Keywords: Grinding aids, energy efficiency, TEA, PCE

DETERMINATION OF MIX PROPORTION FOR RCC MIXTURES PRODUCED BY MAXIMUM DENSITY METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: It was established that multiple methods exist for determining the optimal mixture of roller-compacted concrete (RCC), with the maximum density method being the most prevalent. The purpose of the study is to identify the optimum mixture ratios for RCC using this method, specifically by varying water-to-cement (w/c) ratios and analyzing their effects on density.

Materials and Methods: Five different RCC mixtures were prepared varying water-to-cement (w/c) ratios of 0.37, 0.40, 0.43, 0.46, and 0.49. Each mixture included 300 kg/m³ of CEM I 42.5 R type cement and crushed limestone aggregate with a maximum particle size of 25 mm. The aggregates were proportioned to achieve a specific gradation, with 60% of the total aggregate volume in the 0-5 mm range, 20% in the 5-12 mm range, and 20% in the 12-22 mm range. Following ACI 207 guidelines, a dry unit weight versus water content curve was plotted for each mixture to identify the maximum dry unit weight and optimum water content.

Results: It is found that RCC density increased with the w/c ratio up to a peak, after which it declined. The maximum dry unit weight and optimum water content were determined at the w/c ratio of 0.43, yielding a dry unit weight of 2350 kg/m³ and a water content of 4.79%. **Discussion and Conclusion:** The study confirmed that the maximum density method is effective for determining optimum mixtures of roller-compacted concrete (RCC). It identified a specific w/c ratio of 0.43 as optimum, yielding a dry unit weight of 2350 kg/m³ and a water content of 4.79%. The findings indicate that RCC density improves with higher w/c ratios up to a threshold, beyond which it decreases, establishing the importance of optimizing water content in RCC mixtures.

Key Words: Roller compacted concrete, Optimum water content, Maximum dry unit weight

AKDENİZ KÜLTÜRÜ VE ÜÇ BÜYÜK MUTFAK: FRANSA, İTALYA VE İSPANYA
MUTFAKLARINA TARİHSEL BAKIŞ

MEDITERRANEAN CULTURE AND THREE GREAT CUISINES: FRANCE, ITALY AND SPAIN
HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF KITCHENS

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ÖZET

Akdeniz havzası, tarih boyunca birçok medeniyete ev sahipliği yapmış ve bu medeniyetlerin etkileşimleri sonucu zengin bir kültürel mozaik oluşturmuştur. Bu zenginlik, sadece sanat, mimari ve edebiyat gibi alanlarda değil, aynı zamanda mutfak kültürlerinde de kendini göstermektedir. Fransa, İtalya ve İspanya gibi ülkeler, Akdeniz'in bereketli topraklarından beslenen ve binlerce yıllık tarihleri boyunca şekillenen mutfak kültürleri ile öne çıkmaktadır. Bu makalede, bu üç ülkenin mutfaklarının tarihsel gelişimi, meşhur yemekleri ve Akdeniz kültürü ile olan ilişkileri ele alınacaktır.

Akdeniz kültürü, tarih boyunca çeşitli medeniyetlerin etkisi altında kalmış zengin bir gastronomi mirasına sahiptir. Fransa, İtalya ve İspanya mutfakları, bu kültürel çeşitliliği yansıtan başlıca örneklerdir. Fransa'nın mutfağı, Orta Çağ'dan itibaren soylular ve kraliyet için geliştirilen sofistike tekniklerle tanınır; Fransız yemekleri, detaylı sunum ve karmaşık tat kombinasyonları ile bilinir. İtalya mutfağı ise Roma İmparatorluğu döneminden bu yana sade ama lezzetli yemekleri ile öne çıkar; zeytinyağı, taze malzemeler ve makarnalar bu mutfağın temel unsurlarıdır. İspanya mutfağı, Arap etkileri ve bölgesel çeşitlilikle şekillenmiş olup, tapas ve paella gibi zengin tatlarla tanınır. Akdeniz mutfakları, coğrafi keşifler ve yeni dünya malzemeleriyle daha da zenginleşmiş, global gastronomi üzerinde kalıcı bir etki bırakmıştır. Çalışmamızda bu üç mutfağı seçmemizin nedeni elbette Akdeniz coğrafyasıdır. Ancak bu üç mutfak birbirlerini etkilemiş ve günümüze kadar bu etkileşim devam etmiştir. Bizde çalışmamızda Fransa, İtalya ve İspanya mutfaklarına değinerek bu üç ülkenin önemli yemeklerine göz attık. Ayrıca coğrafi keşifler gibi tarihsel süreçlerin mutfaklarına etkisini inceleyerek Akdeniz mutfağının ana hatlarını ortaya çıkardık.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fransa, İtalya, İspanya, Akdeniz, Mutfak

ABSTRACT

The Mediterranean basin has been home to many civilisations throughout history and has formed a rich cultural mosaic as a result of the interactions of these civilisations. This richness manifests itself not only in fields such as art, architecture and literature, but also in culinary cultures. Countries such as France, Italy and Spain stand out with their culinary cultures, which are nourished by the fertile soil of the Mediterranean and shaped throughout their thousands of years of history. In this article, the historical development of the cuisines of these three countries, their famous dishes and their relations with the Mediterranean culture will be discussed.

Mediterranean culture has a rich gastronomic heritage that has been influenced by various civilisations throughout history. The cuisines of France, Italy and Spain are prime examples of this cultural diversity. The cuisine of France is known for the sophisticated techniques developed for nobility and royalty from the Middle Ages onwards; French food is known for its elaborate presentation and complex flavour combinations. Italian cuisine, on the other hand, has been characterised by simple yet flavourful dishes since the Roman Empire; olive oil, fresh ingredients and pasta are the staples of this cuisine. Spanish cuisine has been shaped by Arab influences and regional diversity and is known for rich flavours such as tapas and paella. Mediterranean cuisines have been further enriched by geographical discoveries and new world ingredients, leaving a lasting impact on global gastronomy. The reason for choosing these three cuisines in our study is of course the Mediterranean geography. However, these three cuisines have influenced each

other and this interaction has continued until today. In our study, we touched upon the cuisines of France, Italy and Spain and looked at the important dishes of these three countries. In addition, we have revealed the outlines of Mediterranean cuisine by examining the impact of historical processes such as geographical discoveries on their cuisine.

Keywords: France, Italy, Spain, Mediterranean, Cuisine

BİZANS MUTFAĞININ KEYİFLİ DÜNYASI: TARİHTEN GÜNÜMÜZE LEZZETLER VE ETKİLER

THE DELIGHTFUL WORLD OF BYZANTINE CUISINE: FLAVOURS AND INFLUENCES FROM HISTORY TO THE PRESENT

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ÖZET

Antik Yunan ve Roma mutfak gelenekleri ile Hristiyan Ortodoks dininin ritüellerinin birleşimi, Bizans mutfağını şekillendirmiştir. Bizans mutfağının zenginliği, Doğu'dan gelen baharatlar, şeker ve patlıcan, ıspanak gibi yeni sebzelerle artmıştır. İmparatorluğun geniş toprakları, buğday, arpa, darı, zeytin, ceviz, badem ve fıstık gibi tarım ürünlerinin yanı sıra elma, armut, erik, kayısı, şeftali, nar, incir ve üzüm gibi meyvelerin yetiştirilmesine imkân sağlamıştır. Bu ürünler, mutfak kültürünün temel taşlarını oluşturmuştur. Özellikle buğday, ekmeğin temel maddesi olarak kullanılmış; üzüm ise şarap üretiminde yaygın olarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Bizans mutfağı, Antik Yunan, Roma ve Doğu etkilerinin birleşimiyle zengin bir kültürel mirasa sahiptir. Diyetin temelini tahıllar oluştururken, ekmeğin her öğünde bulunurdu. Sebzeler ve baklagiller, özellikle lahana, pazı, fasulye ve mercimek önemli bir yer tutardı. Et, daha çok zengin kesim tarafından tüketilirken, balık kıyı bölgelerinde yaygındı. Meyveler ve kuruyemişler tatlı ve atıştırmalık olarak tüketilirdi. Süt ürünleri, özellikle peynir ve yoğurt, yaygındı. Şarap ve baldan yapılan hidromel (bal likörü) de popüler içeceklerdendi.

Bizans toplumunda genellikle üç öğün yenirdi. Hristiyanlık, beslenme alışkanlıklarını etkilerken, oruç dönemlerinde sebze ve baklagil ağırlıklı bir diyet izlenirdi. Yemekler kızartma, haşlama, fırınlama ve tütsüleme gibi çeşitli tekniklerle pişirilirdi. Gıdalar tuzlama, tütsüleme ve kurutma gibi yöntemlerle saklanırdı.

Bizans mutfağı, diğer kültürlerle etkileşim içinde gelişmiş ve günümüz Yunan, Türk ve Balkan mutfaklarını etkilemiştir. Akademik çalışmalar ve arkeolojik bulgular, Bizans'ın zengin mutfak kültürünü gözler önüne sermektedir. Bizde çalışmamızda dünya tarihinde müstesna bir yer edinen akabinde kendi tarihimizde de mücadele halinde bulunduğumuz Bizans İmparatorluğu'nun mutfağına değindik.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bizans, Yemek, Beslenme

ABSTRACT

The combination of ancient Greek and Roman culinary traditions and the rituals of the Christian Orthodox religion shaped Byzantine cuisine. The richness of Byzantine cuisine was enhanced by the introduction of spices, sugar and new vegetables such as aubergine and spinach from the East. The vast territory of the empire enabled the cultivation of agricultural products such as wheat, barley, millet, olives, walnuts, almonds and pistachios, as well as fruits such as apples, pears, plums, apricots, peaches, pomegranates, figs and grapes. These products formed the cornerstones of the culinary culture. In particular, wheat was used as the main ingredient of bread and grapes were widely utilised in wine production.

Byzantine cuisine has a rich cultural heritage with a combination of Ancient Greek, Roman and Eastern influences. Cereals formed the basis of the diet, while bread was present at every meal. Vegetables and legumes, especially cabbage, chard, beans and lentils, played an important role. Meat was mostly consumed by the wealthy, while fish was common in coastal areas. Fruits and nuts were consumed as desserts and snacks. Dairy products, especially cheese and yoghurt, were common. Hydromel, made from wine and honey, was also a popular drink.

Byzantine society generally ate three meals a day. While Christianity influenced eating habits, during fasting periods a diet centred on vegetables and legumes was followed. Meals were cooked with various techniques such as frying, boiling, baking and smoking. Foods were preserved by salting, smoking and drying.

Byzantine cuisine developed in interaction with other cultures and influenced today's Greek, Turkish and Balkan cuisines. Academic studies and archaeological findings reveal the rich culinary culture of Byzantium. In our study, we have touched upon the cuisine of the Byzantine Empire, which has an exceptional place in world history and with which we are in a struggle in our own history.

Keywords: Byzantium, Food, Nutrition

ENGELLİ TURİZM KAPSAMINDA RESTORAN İŞLETMELERİNE ERİŞİLEBİLİRLİĞİN
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

ASSESSMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY IN RESTAURANT ESTABLISHMENTS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF
DISABILITY TOURISM

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ÖZET

Turizm, ekonomik büyüme ve istihdam yaratmanın yanı sıra giderek artan bir şekilde birincil sosyal ihtiyaç haline gelmiştir. Toplum geliştikçe, turizmin statüsü sosyal olarak arzu edilir olmaktan çıkıp bir zorunluluk haline dönüşmektedir. Bu değişim, çeşitli fiziksel ve diğer engelleri olan kişiler için de geçerlidir. Engelli bireyler, turizm pazarının önemli bir bölümünü oluşturmaktadır. Bu nedenle, engelli bireylerin ihtiyaçlarını karşılayacak ve onlara erişimi kolaylaştıracak faaliyetler önem arz etmektedir. Ayrıca engelli bireylerin turizm potansiyelinden tam olarak yararlanabilmesi için, engellilikle ilgili farkındalığın artırılması, altyapı iyileştirmeleri ve erişilebilirlik standartlarının geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu sayede, turizmin herkes için daha kapsayıcı hale gelmesi sağlanabilir. Sonuç olarak, erişilebilir turizm, engelli bireylerin seyahat etme özgürlüklerini artırırken, turizm endüstrisine de ekonomik fayda sağlayabilir. Ancak, bu alanda daha fazla bilinçlendirme, yatırım ve işbirliği gerekmektedir. Erişilebilir turizm, herkes için daha kapsayıcı ve sürdürülebilir bir seyahat deneyimi sağlamak için önemli bir adımdır. Bu çalışma da farklı engel türlerine sahip kişilerin restoran işletmelerine erişimlerinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda ilgili literatür taranmış ve restoranlara erişim ile ilgili düzenlemeler incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Engelli turizm, Erişilebilirlik, Erişilebilir Turizm, Restoran

ABSTRACT

Tourism, in addition to fostering economic growth and creating employment, has increasingly become a primary social necessity. As societies develop, the status of tourism has shifted from being a socially desirable pursuit to becoming a necessity. This change is also applicable to individuals with various physical and other disabilities. People with disabilities constitute a significant segment of the tourism market. Therefore, activities that cater to the needs of individuals with disabilities and facilitate their access are of paramount importance. Moreover, to fully harness the tourism potential for people with disabilities, there is a need to raise awareness about disabilities, improve infrastructure, and enhance accessibility standards. This will contribute to making tourism more inclusive for everyone. Consequently, accessible tourism not only increases the travel freedom of individuals with disabilities but also provides economic benefits to the tourism industry. However, increased awareness, investment, and collaboration are required in this field. Accessible tourism represents a crucial step towards providing a more inclusive and sustainable travel experience for all. This study aims to evaluate the accessibility of restaurant establishments for individuals with different types of disabilities. To this end, relevant literature has been reviewed and regulations related to restaurant accessibility have been examined.

Keywords: Disabled tourism, Accessibility, Accessible Tourism, Restoran

HOW PRODUCT AND SERVICE QUALITY SHAPE BANK REPUTATION

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ABSTRACT

Despite growing research in service management, few studies provide an integrated framework for service and product quality, especially with evidence from countries like India. This has resulted in limited insights into the differences between these two dimensions, their antecedents, and their unique effects on performance in service industries. Findings from developed countries may not be directly applicable. This study focuses on distinguishing between service and product quality, their unique antecedents, and the importance of a positive bank reputation in the Indian context, using structural equation models developed with AMOS.

Keywords: Product, service, bank

KURUMSAL İTİBAR VE KURUMSAL SOSYAL SORUMLULUĞUN MARKA SADAKATİNE ETKİSİ

THE IMPACT OF CORPORATE REPUTATION AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON BRAND LOYALTY

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Kurumsal itibar ve kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk, marka sadakatini güçlendiren önemli unsurlardan biridir. Bir şirketin topluma, çevreye ve çalışanlarına yönelik sorumluluklarını yerine getirmesi, tüketicilerde güven oluşturur ve olumlu bir algı yaratır. Bu algı, şirketin ürün ve hizmetlerinin yalnızca kaliteli olduğu değil, aynı zamanda etik ve sürdürülebilir olduğu mesajını verir. Kurumsal itibar ise, bir markanın geçmiş performansı ve gelecekte nasıl davranacağına dair beklentilerle şekillenir. İyi bir itibar, tüketicilerin markaya olan bağlılığını artırır, sadakat oluşturur ve bu sadakat, marka tercihinde süreklilik sağlayarak şirketin uzun vadeli başarısına katkı sağlar. Bu çalışmanın amacı, İstanbul'da yaşayan tüketiciler için kurumsal itibar ve kurumsal sosyal sorumluluğun marka sadakatine etkisini belirlemektir.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmada İstanbul'da yaşayan 689 tüketici için analizler yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın ilk aşamasında demografik ve genel özelliklere ilişkin tanımsal bilgiler verilmiştir. Daha sonra, ölçek boyut ve alt boyutlarına yönelik tanımsal bilgiler ile güveninirlik kriteri Cronbach-Alpha değerleri verilmiştir. Kolmogorov-Smirnov ve Shapiro-Wilk normallik testleri uygulanmıştır. İlişkilerin belirlenmesi amaçlı Pearson korelasyon analizi ve regresyon analizi yapılmıştır. Regresyon analizinde varsayımların sağlanması amaçlı dirençli tahminci Newey-West algoritması uygulanmıştır.

Sonuç: Boyut skor değerlerinin $p > 0.05$ olduğundan normal dağılımı sağladığı belirlenmiştir. Pearson korelasyon analizi sonucunda, kurumsal itibar ile müşteri sadakati %51.2 pozitif yönde ilişkili, kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk faaliyetleri ile müşteri sadakati %49.4 pozitif yönde anlamlı ilişkili olarak elde edilmiştir. Regresyon analizi sonucunda, kurumsal itibar ve kurumsal sosyal sorumluluğun müşteri sadakatini pozitif yönde anlamlı etkilediği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Öneriler: Kurumsal itibar ve kurumsal sosyal sorumluluğun marka sadakatine etkisini artırmak için, şirketler öncelikle topluma ve çevreye duyarlı projeler geliştirmelidir. Müşteri beklentilerini anlamak ve bu beklentilere yönelik sosyal sorumluluk projeleri oluşturmak, markanın değerini güçlendirecek ve sadakat yaratacaktır. Şirketler sosyal sorumluluk projelerinin etkilerini düzenli olarak raporlamalı ve kamuoyuyla paylaşmalı, şeffaflık ve hesap verilebilirlik ilkelerini benimsemelidir. Bu projelere müşterileri ve paydaşları aktif bir şekilde dahil etmek, marka ile duygusal bir bağ kurmalarını sağlayarak uzun vadeli sadakati destekleyecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kurumsal İtibar, Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk, Marka Sadakati, İstatistik Analiz

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Corporate reputation and corporate social responsibility (CSR) are important factors that strengthen brand loyalty. A company's fulfillment of its responsibilities towards society, the

environment, and its employees builds trust among consumers and creates a positive perception. This perception conveys the message that the company's products and services are not only of high quality but also ethical and sustainable. Corporate reputation is shaped by a brand's past performance and expectations regarding its future behavior. A good reputation enhances consumer loyalty, fosters brand attachment, and ensures continuity in brand preference, contributing to the company's long-term success. The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of corporate reputation and corporate social responsibility on brand loyalty among consumers living in Istanbul.

Materials and Methods: In this study, analyses were conducted for 689 consumers living in Istanbul. In the first stage of the study, descriptive information related to demographic and general characteristics was provided. Subsequently, descriptive information regarding the scale dimensions and sub-dimensions, as well as reliability criteria Cronbach-Alpha values, were presented. Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk normality tests were applied. Pearson correlation analysis and regression analysis were conducted to determine the relationships. The Newey-West algorithm, a robust estimator, was applied to meet the assumptions in the regression analysis.

Results: It was determined that the dimension score values met the normal distribution as $p > 0.05$. As a result of the Pearson correlation analysis, corporate reputation was found to be positively correlated with customer loyalty by 51.2%, and corporate social responsibility activities were positively correlated with customer loyalty by 49.4%. The regression analysis results showed that corporate reputation and corporate social responsibility have a significant positive impact on customer loyalty.

Discussion and Conclusion: To increase the impact of corporate reputation and corporate social responsibility on brand loyalty, companies should develop projects that are sensitive to society and the environment. Understanding customer expectations and creating CSR projects in response will enhance the brand's value and foster loyalty. Companies should regularly report on the effects of their CSR projects and share this information with the public, adopting principles of transparency and accountability. Actively involving customers and stakeholders in these projects will help establish an emotional connection with the brand, supporting long-term loyalty.

Keywords: Corporate Reputation, Corporate Social Responsibility, Brand Loyalty, Statistical Analysis

ŞUBAT DEPREMİ SONRASI TÜRKİYE’NİN EN BÜYÜK İLK 10 ŞİRKETİNİN INSTAGRAM PAYLAŞIMLARINA YÖNLİK TÜKETİCİ DAVRANIŞLARININ İNCELENMESİ

AN EXAMINATION OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOR TOWARDS THE INSTAGRAM POSTS OF TURKEY’S TOP 10 COMPANIES FOLLOWING THE FEBRUARY EARTHQUAKE

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ÖZET

Şubat 2023 tarihinde, AFAD verilerine göre Kahramanmaraş ili Pazarcık ilçe merkezli 7.7 büyüklüğünde bir deprem, asrın felaketi olarak adlandırılacak şekilde, başta Türkiye olmak üzere tüm dünyayı derinden etkilemiştir. Gecenin geç saatlerinde meydana gelen bu deprem, hasarın gerçek boyutlarının sabahın ilk ışıkları ile ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuş ve özellikle Kahramanmaraş ve Hatay illeri olmak üzere 11 ilimize dikkatleri yöneltmiştir. Kamusal ve sivil toplum örgütlerince hazırlanan kaynaklar, meydana gelen hasarın hızlıca giderilebilmesi için bölgeye sevk edilmiş ve yardım süreçleri halen ihtiyaç duyulan alanlarda devam etmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, Türkiye menşeli en büyük ilk 10 şirketin Şubat 2023 tarihli deprem sonrası, aktif olarak kullandıkları Instagram hesaplarına ait paylaşımlar ve bu paylaşımların içerikleri ile takipçi reaksiyonları incelenmiştir. Şirketlerin, deprem sonrası dönemde Instagram üzerinden yaptıkları paylaşımlar ve bu paylaşımlara gelen takipçi tepkileri analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmanın bulgularına göre, takipçilerin, şirketlerin kendi yürüttükleri yardım faaliyetlerine ilişkin paylaşımların, genel bilgi paylaşımlarına oranla daha fazla beğeni aldığı görülmüştür. Bu durum, firmaların paylaşım içeriklerinin şekillenmesinde önemli bir rol oynamıştır.

Araştırmanın sonuçları, kriz anlarında tüketici davranışlarının ve sosyal medya etkileşimlerinin, şirketlerin pazarlama stratejileri üzerindeki etkilerini anlamada önemli bulgular sunmaktadır. Şirketlerin, toplumsal krizlere verdikleri tepkiler ve bu tepkilerin tüketici davranışları üzerindeki etkileri, pazarlama stratejilerinin etkinliğini artırma potansiyeli taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kriz Pazarlaması, Tüketici Davranışları, Sosyal Medya Etkileşimi, Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk

ABSTRACT

In February 2023, a 7.7 magnitude earthquake centered in the Pazarcık district of Kahramanmaraş province, as recorded by AFAD, profoundly affected not only Turkey but also the entire world, subsequently being labeled as the "disaster of the century." This earthquake, which struck late at night, revealed the true extent of its damage with the first light of dawn, drawing significant attention to 11 provinces, particularly Kahramanmaraş and Hatay. Resources prepared by public and civil society organizations were rapidly dispatched to the region to address the damage, and aid efforts continue in the needed areas.

This study examines the Instagram posts and follower reactions to these posts by Turkey's top 10 companies following the February 2023 earthquake. The analysis focuses on the posts made by these companies on Instagram during the post-earthquake period and the subsequent follower engagement. The findings indicate that posts related to the companies' own relief efforts received more likes compared to general informational posts. This trend has influenced the content of the companies' subsequent posts.

The results of this research provide significant insights into consumer behavior and social media engagement during crises, highlighting the impact of such events on companies' marketing strategies. The responses of companies to societal crises and the effects of these responses on consumer behavior have the potential to enhance the effectiveness of marketing strategies.

Keywords: Crisis Marketing, Consumer Behavior, Social Media Engagement, Corporate Social Responsibility

ULUSLARARASI LOJİSTİK YÖNETİMİNDE DIŞ KAYNAK KULLANIMI

OUTSOURCING IN INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

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ÖZET

İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra uluslararası ticarete yaşanan serbestleşme eğilimi ile birlikte küreselleşme olgusunda hızlı bir ivme yaşanmıştır. Küreselleşme lojistik ve tedarik zinciri sürecini de önemli ölçüde etkilemiştir. İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan önce lojistiğin daha çok askeri boyutu öne çıkarken, savaştan sonra işletme boyutu daha fazla öne çıkmaya başlamıştır. Yirminci yüzyılın son çeyreğinden itibaren uluslararası ticaretin en önemli bileşenlerinden biri lojistik ve tedarik zinciri olmuştur. Kara, deniz, hava ve demir yollarında meydana gelen gelişmeler bir taraftan uluslararası ticareti artırırken, diğer taraftan taşıma modları arasında daha rantabl olan intermodal taşımacılık, kombine taşımacılık, Ro-Ro taşımacılığı vb. karma taşıma yöntemlerinin gelişmesine neden olmuştur. Böylece ülkeler arasında ticaret git gide birbirlerine daha bağımlı hale gelerek işletmeleri daha etkin ve verimli lojistik ve tedarik zinciri arayışına itmiştir. Önceleri neredeyse tüm lojistik faaliyetler işletme bünyesinde yapılırken, lojistik ve tedarik zinciri sürecinde yaşanan gelişmeler sonucunda artık bu faaliyetlerin tümünün işletme bünyesinde yapılması imkânsız hale gelmiştir. Bu nedenle işletmeler kendi üretim ve faaliyet alanlarına yoğunlaşarak uzmanlıklarını geliştirmeye çalışmış, lojistikle ilgili hizmetleri ise bu alanda faaliyette bulunan işletmelerden temin etme yoluna gitmişlerdir. Bu da lojistikte dış kaynak kullanımı (outsourcing) adı verilen olgunun ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuştur. Birinci ve ikinci parti lojistik (1PL ve 2PL) uygulamalarında işletmeler dış kaynak kullanımına neredeyse hiç ihtiyaç duymadan kendi lojistik faaliyetlerini işletme içerisinde kendi imkanlarıyla yürütürken, işletmelerin kapasite ve faaliyetlerinin genişlemesi sonucunda üçüncü parti lojistik (3PL) uygulaması ile birlikte dış kaynak kullanımı yoluyla dışarıdan profesyonel lojistik hizmeti satın almaları artık bir tercih olmaktan çok bir zorunluluk haline gelmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, işletmeler için dış kaynak kullanımının nedenlerini, boyutlarını, çeşitlerini ve sonuçlarını araştırıp değerlendirmektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası Lojistik Yönetimi, Dış Kaynak Kullanımı, 3PL, 4PL ve 5PL, Uluslararası Ticaret.

ABSTRACT

After the Second World War, there was a rapid acceleration in globalization with the trend towards liberalization in international trade. Globalization has significantly affected the logistics and supply chain process. Before the Second World War, the military aspect of logistics was more prominent, but after the war, the business aspect began to stand out more. Since the last quarter of the twentieth century, logistics and supply chain have become one of the most important components of international trade. Developments in land, sea, air, and rail transport have increased international trade on one hand, and on the other hand, have led to the development of more efficient mixed transport methods such as intermodal transport, combined transport, and Ro-Ro transport. As a result, trade between countries has become increasingly interdependent, pushing businesses to seek more effective and efficient logistics and supply chain solutions. Initially, almost all logistics activities were conducted within the enterprise. However, as a result of developments in the logistics and supply chain process, it has become impossible to carry out all these activities internally. Therefore, businesses have focused on developing their expertise in their production and operational areas and have sought to obtain logistics-related services from companies operating in this field. This has led to the emergence of the phenomenon known as outsourcing in logistics. In first- and second-party logistics (1PL and 2PL) practices, businesses operated their logistics activities within the enterprise with almost no need for outsourcing. However, as businesses expanded their capacity and operations, with the third-party logistics

(3PL) application, obtaining professional logistics services from outside through outsourcing has become more of a necessity than a choice. The aim of this study is to investigate and evaluate the reasons, dimensions, types, and results of outsourcing for businesses.

Keywords: International Logistics Management, Outsourcing, 3PL, 4PL and 5PL, International Trade

**KONVANSİYONEL BANKALARDA ENTELEKTÜEL SERMAYESİNİN REKABET
AVANTAJINA ETKİSİ**

THE IMPACT OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL ON COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE IN TURKISH
BANKS

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ÖZET

Banka ve finans kuruluşlarının artışı bir ülkenin ekonomik gelişmişliğini de gösterir. Bu araştırma gelişmekte olan ülkelerde faaliyet gösteren bankaların ekonomik yönden rekabet üstünlüklerini arttırmak için entelektüel sermayenin rolüne ilişkin algıyı incelemektedir. Ayrıca bu çalışmada bankaların rekabet avantajı kazanmasında inovasyon performansının ve büyük veri analizinin rolü vurgulanır. Entelektüel sermaye unsurlarından insan ve yapısal sermaye ile performans arasında pozitif ilişki vardır. Ayrıca yeni ürünlere atfedilen cironun oranı olarak ölçülen inovasyon performansı ilgili ortakların niteliğine bağlı olarak farklılık gösterebilir dolayısıyla rekabet avantajını ve performansı etkileyebilir. Entelektüel sermaye bir işletmeye rekabet avantajı sağlayan eşsiz bir kaynak ve yetenektir. Entelektüel sermaye ile rekabet avantajı arasındaki pozitif ilişki birçok çalışma tarafından incelenmiştir. Ticari bankalar bağlamında entelektüel sermaye geliştirmek rekabeti performans olarak artırır ve yenilikçi davranışlara yol açar. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türk bankacılık sektöründe entelektüel sermayenin rekabet avantajı üzerindeki etkisini araştırmaktır. Veriler, Türkiye'de faaliyet gösteren kamu ve özel banka çalışanlarından toplanmıştır. Araştırma entelektüel sermayenin rekabet avantajı üzerinde etkisi olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Araştırma yalnızca Türkiye bankacılık sektörüyle sınırlıdır. Bu çalışmada entelektüel sermayenin yalnızca üç boyutu ele alınmıştır. Bu çalışma, bankacılık sektöründe entelektüel sermaye ile rekabet avantajı arasındaki pozitif ilişkiyi ortaya koymasından önemlidir. Sonuçlar, insan sermayesi ve ilişkisel sermayenin rekabet avantajı üzerindeki etkisini ve yeni fırsatların anlaşılmasını sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bankacılık, Entelektüel sermaye, Rekabet avantajı

ABSTRACT

The increase in banks and financial institutions also indicates the economic development of a country. This research examines the perception of the role of intellectual capital in increasing the economic competitive advantage of banks operating in developing countries. In addition, the role of innovation performance and big data analysis in gaining competitive advantage of banks is emphasized in this research. There is a positive relationship between human and structural capital elements of intellectual capital and performance. In addition, innovation performance measured as the ratio of turnover attributed to new products may vary depending on the characteristics of the relevant partners, thus affecting competitive advantage and performance. Intellectual capital is a unique resource and capability that provides a business with competitive advantage. The positive relationship between intellectual capital and competitive advantage has been examined by many studies. Developing intellectual capital in the context of commercial banks increases competition as performance and leads to innovative behaviors. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of intellectual capital on competitive advantage in the Turkish banking sector. Data were collected from employees of public and private banks operating in Turkey. The research reveals that intellectual

capital has an effect on competitive advantage. The research is limited to the Turkish banking sector. Only three dimensions of intellectual capital are discussed in this study. This study is important in terms of revealing the positive relationship between intellectual capital and competitive advantage in the banking sector. The results provide an understanding of the impact of human capital and relational capital on competitive advantage and new opportunities.

Keywords: Banking, Intellectual capital, Competitive advantage

TURİST SAYILARI İLE KONUT FİYATLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOURIST NUMBERS AND HOUSING PRICES

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda Türkiye’de turizm sektörü hızla gelişme göstermektedir. Türkiye’ye gelen yabancı turist sayısı son yıllarda artmaya devam etmektedir. Turist sayısındaki artışın döviz girdisi sağlamlasının yanı sıra ekonomik değişkenler üzerinde de etkisi olmaktadır. Bunlardan biri de konut fiyatlarında ortaya çıkması beklenen etkilerdir. Artan turist sayılarının konut fiyatlarını etkilemesi enflasyonu artırıcı etkide bulunmaktadır. Artan enflasyon ise ekonomik yapı ve işleyişte sorunlara sebep olmaktadır. Bu açıdan turist sayısı ile konut fiyatları arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya çıkarmak oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışma, turizmdeki gelişme ile konut fiyatları arasındaki ilişkiyi inceleyerek turizm literatürünün teorik temellerini güçlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu çalışma, gelişmekte olan bir ülke olan Türkiye’de turist sayısının konut fiyatları üzerinde bir etkisinin olup olmadığını ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Araştırma, 2007–2020 yıllarını kapsayan 14 yıllık dönemi kapsamaktadır. Araştırma Türkiye’nin 81 il bazındaki verileri kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veriler panel veri regresyon analizine tabi tutulmuş ve uygun modeller kullanılarak test edilmiştir. Analiz sonuçlarına göre turist sayısı ile konut fiyat endeksi arasında (HPI) bir ilişki olduğu belirlenmiştir. Sonuçlar duyarlılık testi ile desteklenmiştir. Literatürde turist sayısının konut fiyatlarına etkisini ele alan çalışma olmakla birlikte bu etkiyi Türkiye’de il bazında ele alan herhangi bir çalışmaya rastlanmamıştır. Bu durum çalışmanın temel motivasyon kaynağını oluşturmakta ve özgünlüğünü göstermektedir. Çalışma sonucunda araştırmacılar, yöneticiler ve politika yapıcılar için politika önerileri yapılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konut Fiyatları, Turizm, Ekonomi

ABSTRACT

In recent years, the tourism sector in Turkey has been developing rapidly. The number of foreign tourists coming to Turkey has continued to increase in recent years. In addition to providing foreign exchange inflow, the increase in the number of tourists also has an impact on economic variables. One of these is the expected effects on housing prices. The effect of increasing tourist numbers on housing prices has an increasing effect on inflation. Increasing inflation causes problems in the economic structure and functioning. In this respect, it is very important to reveal the relationship between the number of tourists and housing prices. This study aims to strengthen the theoretical foundations of tourism literature by examining the relationship between developments in tourism and housing prices. This study aims to reveal whether the number of tourists has an impact on housing prices in Turkey, a developing country. The research covers a 14-year period between 2007 and 2020. The research was carried out using data from 81 provinces of Turkey. The data were subjected to panel data regression analysis and tested using appropriate models. According to the analysis results, it was determined that there was a relationship between the number of tourists and the housing price index (HPI). The results were supported by sensitivity testing. Although there are studies in the literature that address the effect of the number of tourists on housing prices, no study has been found that addresses this effect on a provincial basis in Turkey. This situation constitutes the main motivation source of the study and shows its originality. As a result of the study, policy recommendations are made for researchers, managers and policy makers.

Keywords: Housing Prices, Tourism, Economy

EXPLORING POTENTIAL OF MICROBIAL BIOFILMS FOR PESTICIDES AND DYE
BIOREMEDIATION

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ABSTRACT

Environmental pollution with heavy metals and dye effluents is a world wide problem. The current study was designed to isolate paper and pulp mill effluent decolorizing and heavy metal degrading and bacteria from tanneries as well as paper and pulp mill effluents from Kasur & Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan. Among 11 isolated bacterial strains, six showed mature biofilm on day 5 while rest at day 7. 16S rRNA gene sequencing confirmed that strains belong to *Bacillus cereus*, *B. flexus*, *Leptospira* sp., *L. interrogans*, *B. licheniformis*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas putida*, *B. subtilis* and *Pannonibacter phragmitetus*. The mature biofilm of three *Bacillus* sp. (SB1, SB2 & SC1) and *Leptospira* sp. (QN2 & SN4) was used to degrade heavy metals (Pb, Ni, and Mn), and Zn, Cu and Co, respectively. Atomic absorption spectroscopy confirmed that both *B. cereus* and *B. flexus* biofilm showed the highest significantly high biodegradation ($67.4 \pm 1.2 \mu\text{gmL}^{-1}$; $60.0 \pm 0.6 \mu\text{gmL}^{-1}$) against Pb, and Mn, respectively. *Leptospira* sp. (SN2) showed significant degradation ($1.46 \pm 0.67 \text{mgmL}^{-1}$) against Zn, *L. interrogans* showed the highest degradation ($0.78 \pm 0.13 \text{mgmL}^{-1}$) against Cu and consortia of both *Leptospira* sp. showed highest degradation ($0.47 \pm 0.07 \text{mgmL}^{-1}$) against Co. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopic analysis indicated that there was a shifting of functional groups at 1633, 1647, 3344, 3336, 3311 cm^{-1}) after the treatment of metals confirming the degradation of heavy metals. *B. cereus*, *B. licheniformis*, *K. pneumonia* and *P. putida* showed the highest discolouration (40.95, 45.5, 53.1 and 65.1% respectively) of paper and pulp effluent (black liquor (BL)). The study recommended that microbial flora of tanneries waste has the potential for ecofriendly bioremediation and need to be investigated further to reduce heavy metal and dye effluent contamination thus lowering the rate of problems associated with heart, brain and cancer occurrence in residing population.

Keywords: Ribotyping, Bioremediation, Biodegradation, Heavy metal removal, Atomic Absorption analysis
FTIR

“METALLIC PHYTO-NANOTECHNOLOGY: THE NEXT FRONTIER”

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ABSTRACT

Phytonanotechnology is a new area that combines plant sciences and nanotechnology to enhance environmental and agricultural applications. In order to boost crop output, prevent disease, and promote plant growth, nanoparticles (NPs) are used. More sustainable farming methods could result from the engineering of NPs to more efficiently transport pesticides or nutrients. On the basis of scientific research various types of metallic nanoparticles are identified, these nanoparticles are made from elements like Ce, Ag, Au, Pt, Pd, Cu, Ni, Se, Fe, and their oxides. These nanoscale metals range from one to one hundred nanometers in size. These metallic nanoparticles are characterised by several characterization techniques, such as X-ray diffraction, small-angle X-ray scattering, UV-visible spectroscopy, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, dynamic light scattering, scanning electron microscopy, and transmission electron microscopy. Metal nanoparticles are highly capable antibacterial agents and also they are capable of combating antibiotic-resistant bacteria and fungi. They are also used as catalysts in organic chemistry, enhancing reaction efficiency by reducing response times and increasing yields. There is another term called as Metallic Phyto-nanoparticles which include the combination of metallic nanotechnology with Phytochemistry of various natural drugs. The use of green methods for creating nanoparticles leads to creation of secure, environmentally friendly nanoparticles and they are more effective as they are less expensive, have low risk of failure and are simpler to characterize. This review outlines the concept, benefits, and drawbacks of metallic nanoparticles, along with synthesis techniques and their various applications.

Keywords: Metallic Nanoparticles, Synthesis, Biological methods, Natural drugs, Phytonanotechnology

NANOTECHNOLOGY: EXPLORING NANOSCALE INNOVATIONS AND GREEN SYNTHESIS METHODS

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ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology is a multidisciplinary field focused on the synthesis, properties, and applications of materials at the nanoscale (1 to 100 nm), which exhibit unique characteristics compared to larger counterparts. Rapid advancements have enabled diverse applications in bioengineering, pharmacology, and biotechnology, including silver nanoparticles for antibacterial purposes and gold nanoparticles for targeted drug delivery. However, safety concerns regarding health impacts pose challenges. Recent trends emphasize green chemistry in nanoparticle synthesis, promoting environmentally friendly methods over traditional techniques that generate toxic byproducts. Plant-based synthesis has emerged as a promising, cost-effective, and scalable approach, particularly for silver and gold nanoparticles. The future of nanotechnology lies in balancing innovative applications with safety and sustainability, underscoring the need for ongoing research in green synthesis methods.

Keyword : Green chemistry, Biotechnology, Innovative applications, Antibacterial applications

**ROLE OF NANOTECHNOLOGY IN REDUCING POSTHARVEST LOSSES IN AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES - A REVIEW.**

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ABSTRACT

Postharvest losses represent a significant challenge to global food security, particularly in developing nations where up to 30-40% of harvested crops are lost due to poor storage conditions, microbial spoilage, pest infestations, and suboptimal handling. With growing concerns about food availability and sustainability, innovative approaches like nanotechnology offer promising solutions to enhance postharvest management. Nanotechnology presents a viable strategy to reduce these losses by improving storage, packaging, and pest management options. This paper investigates the use of nanotechnology to reduce postharvest losses of agricultural commodities through advances in nanoparticle-based insecticides, antimicrobial packaging, and sensor technologies for real-time spoiling monitoring. The usefulness of nanoparticles such as silver, zinc oxide, and carbon nanotubes are discussed, as well as potential hazards and regulatory implications. Furthermore, this review discusses future research possibilities for scaling up the use of nanotechnology in agriculture, with the goal of achieving long-term and widespread acceptance in postharvest management systems. Despite these achievements, using nanotechnology in food systems raises substantial safety, environmental, and regulatory concerns. Nanoparticle toxicity, environmental persistence, and a lack of uniform regulatory frameworks must all be solved before widespread adoption occurs. This review therefore also emphasizes the need for further research into scalable and eco-friendly nanoparticle solutions that can be applied globally, particularly in resource-constrained regions.

Keywords: Postharvest losses, nanotechnology, nanoparticles, food security.

**EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR MALARIA
DETECTION AND DIAGNOSTICS IN AFRICA**

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ABSTRACT

Malaria continues to present a significant global health challenge, disproportionately affecting low-resource regions, particularly in Africa. Traditional methods of malaria diagnosis, although reliable, face several challenges in terms of scalability, speed, and accessibility. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have emerged as transformative tools in healthcare, promising to enhance malaria diagnostics by automating processes, improving diagnostic accuracy, and reducing the time required for analysis. This paper explores the role of AI-based techniques, including deep learning, biosensor optimization, and infrared spectroscopy, in advancing malaria detection and diagnosis. The discussion highlights the potential of these technologies to provide scalable, accurate, and accessible solutions, with a focus on their application in Africa. Findings from recent studies suggest that AI-based systems can achieve diagnostic accuracy comparable to skilled microscopists, thereby offering a viable alternative in resource-constrained settings.

Keywords: Exploring, global, malaria

NANOTECHNOLOGY: REVOLUTIONIZING MEDICINE, ENERGY, BEYOND

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ABSTRACT:

The fast developing area of nanotechnology has the power to drastically alter a number of facets of our existence. Researchers and scientists can build new materials and gadgets with unique features by modifying matter at the nanoscale. These developments have broad ramifications for a number of sectors, including materials research, energy, and medicine. The field of medicine is one where nanotechnology is most often used. Drug delivery can be made more precise and successful by using nanoparticles that are engineered to target particular cells or tissues. This may result in less adverse effects and better therapeutic outcomes. Furthermore, biosensors and lab-on-a-chip devices-two examples of cutting-edge medical diagnostics-can be created using nanotechnology.

Nanotechnology can be applied to the energy sector to enhance energy conversion and storage. For instance, the introduction of nanomaterials can improve the performance of super capacitors and batteries, resulting in more effective energy release and storage. Nanotechnology can also be used to create fuel cells and solar cells that are more efficient. But there are also ethical questions, environmental effects, and toxicological issues with nanotechnology. It is crucial to address these issues as research moves forward and create plans for the responsible and safe development and application of nanotechnology. All things considered, nanotechnology has the power to completely change a number of sectors and our perception of the physical world. To ensure safe and responsible development and deployment, it is imperative to address the issues and challenges related to this field.

Keywords:

"Nanotechnology", "Nanoparticles", "Nanomaterials", "Energy storage", "Medical diagnostics", "Targeted drug delivery", "Nano robots", "Nano sensors", "Environmental impact", "Toxicity", "Ethical considerations"

INTEGRATING NANOTECHNOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY: ENHANCING COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT AND LEARNING OUTCOMES THROUGH NEURO ENHANCEMENT AND SMART LEARNING TOOLS

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the integration of nanotechnology and biotechnology in educational psychology as a transformative approach to enhancing cognitive development and learning outcomes. Nano-technology, with its capacity for atomic-level material manipulation, and biotechnology, which utilizes biological systems for technological applications, present promising opportunities for advancing educational practices. These technologies enable the development of brain-computer interfaces, targeted cognitive enhancement techniques, and adaptive learning tools that cater to individual cognitive needs, aligning with educational psychology's objective of optimizing learning strategies through insights into brain activity and physiological responses. By leveraging Neuro-enhancement methods, such as brain stimulation and Nano-drug delivery to improve memory and attention, these innovations have the potential to significantly impact educational outcomes. Smart learning tools, including cognitive training devices and adaptive software, can be customized to match individual cognitive profiles, providing more effective and personalized educational experiences. The implications for the future of education are far-reaching, potentially reducing learning disparities, expanding educational access, and raising new ethical questions regarding cognitive enhancement. As these technologies evolve, they promise not only to transform educational tools but also to redefine the nature of learning itself.

Keywords: Nanotechnology, Biotechnology, Educational Psychology, Cognitive Development, Neuro-enhancement, Smart Learning Tools

TEMPE: INDONESIA'S CONVENTIONAL BIOTECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to show about Indonesian conventional biotechnology, namely Tempe. Tempe is a traditional Indonesian food made from soybeans or some other ingredients processed through fermentation using *Rhizopus* sp. mold microorganisms or commonly known as tempe starter/yeast. *Rhizopus* sp. molds play a role in breaking down complex compounds present in raw materials so that they are more easily digested in the body than those found in soybeans. Tempeh is a simple and cheap food, but has sufficient nutrition. Tempe is a healthy food that is nutritious and prevents disease. For poor people who cannot afford meat, tempeh can be an alternative substitute to get protein. Because protein is needed for the growth of children in school. Protein is one of the essential nutrients for children's brain development. Protein helps build brain tissue and cells, and produces new nerve cells. The research method used is a literature study, including identification, analysis, and synthesis of various sources. The result wants to show how to make tempe and its benefits for humans.

Keywords: Tempe, biotechnology, *Rhizopus* sp, nutritious food

**THE ROLE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF CHRISTIAN ETHICS:
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN MANAGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN
SCHOOLS**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the role of biotechnology from Christian ethical perspective and its impact on the management of Christian religious education in schools. Advances in genetic engineering, cloning, and gene therapy are elements in the development of science in the modern era. However, it has become an urgent issue for Christian educational institutions to formulate a comprehensive approach in integrating with Christian ethical and moral values into the science curriculum in schools. Biotechnology, as a rapidly developing branch of science, raises various significant ethical and theological implications, especially in the context of Christian education. This article also analyzes the managerial challenges faced by Christian schools in responding to these technological developments, as well as opportunities for innovation in teaching that can combine modern scientific understanding with faith values. Through an effective educational management approach, Christian schools are expected to be able to prepare students not only to have knowledge, but also to be able to apply moral and spiritual principles in dealing with biotechnology issues. This article concludes that the integration of Christian ethical values in science education can improve the quality of learning, promote critical attitudes, and strengthen students' faith amidst the challenges of modern science.

Keywords: Biotechnology, Christian ethics, educational management, curriculum, modern science.

**ISLAM AND ENVIRONMENTAL BIOTECHNOLOGY: AN ANALYSIS OF QUR'ANIC VERSES
ON THE CARE OF NATURE**

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the relationship between Islam and environmental biotechnology through an analysis of Qur'anic verses that discuss the preservation of nature. In Islam, the concept of nature care and sustainability has a strong theological foundation, which can be found in verses that teach balance, human responsibility as khalifah on earth, and the importance of maintaining ecosystem sustainability. Environmental biotechnology, as a branch of science that aims to utilize living organisms to address environmental problems, such as pollution and ecosystem damage, has significant relevance to Islamic principles. This article analyzes Qur'anic verses related to the creation and preservation of nature and describes how environmental biotechnology approaches can be in harmony with Islamic teachings. The ethical approach offered by Islam through the concept of responsibility towards nature supports environmental restoration efforts with modern technology-based approaches. Thus, this study seeks to bridge between the spiritual understanding of Islam and the practical application of environmental biotechnology in maintaining and improving the balance of the earth's ecosystem.

Keywords: Biotechnology, Holy Qur'an, Nature preservation

THE INTERACTION OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION : A CONSTRUCTIVE DIALECTICAL
APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to explore various dialectical models that combine science and religion in the contemporary context. Through a qualitative method with a literature study approach, this research examines the theories underlying the relationship between science and religion and the models of interaction that have developed, such as conflict, independence, dialog, and integration models. The study also uses historical analysis of concrete cases to understand how these two domains interact in various religious traditions and disciplines. The results show that despite the fundamental differences between the scientific method and religious beliefs, many thinkers and practitioners seek common ground. Dialogue and integration models are more frequently used in modern contexts, especially in discussions of science ethics issues, such as biomedical technology, the environment and artificial intelligence. Meanwhile, the conflict model tends to fade away as more efforts are made to harmonize the two domains. The findings demonstrate the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to understanding the complexity of the relationship between science and religion, as well as the potential for developing more inclusive models in the future. The study concludes that a pluralistic approach to the dialectic of science and religion is necessary to understand this complex relationship, where science and religion can both interact mutually and maintain their respective autonomy.

Keywords: Dialectic, Science, Conflict, Dialog, and Integration.

BUILDING HARMONY: RECONCILING ISLAMIC KNOWLEDGE THROUGH THE PRINCIPLES OF INTEGRATION AND INTERCONNECTION

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to explain the Reconciliation of Islamic Science: Integration-Interconnection. Reconciling science and Islam is an effort to build a harmonious relationship between science, religion and philosophy. Harmony between science and religion is the main principle in the integration of Islamic science, where both complement each other and support a deeper understanding of Allah's creation. The integration of science and Islam must be based on fundamental harmony between scientific knowledge and religious teachings. science and Islam are connected through the concept of creation in the Koran, many verses encourage people to explore nature. We explore the integration of these interconnections as a foundation for a holistic understanding of science.

This research uses a literature review method which is carried out by collecting, reviewing and analyzing various relevant literature regarding RECONCILIATION OF ISLAMIC SCIENCE : INTEGRATION-INTERCONNECTION from books, journals and scientific articles.

It can be concluded that the integration of science and Islam involves a deep understanding of the rules, principles and appropriate implementation. By following the rules of harmony, reason and revelation, as well as the unity of science and faith, as well as the principles of balance, openness to new knowledge, and awareness of the historical context, this integration can be carried out effectively. Implementation in education, research, dialogue and everyday life is a concrete step to realize harmonious integration between science and Islam. This conclusion which reconciles and integrates the relationship between science and Islam emphasizes that the two can complement each other.

Keywords: Reconciliation, Islamic, and Sains.

RECONCILIATION OF ISLAM AND SCIENCE IN NIDHAL GUESSOUM'S PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the concept of reconciliation between science and Islam, and identify how scientific implementation and teaching in Islam can combine these two disciplines. This study uses a literature review method that is carried out by collecting, reviewing, and analyzing various relevant literature on the reconciliation of Islam and science in the perspective of Nidhal Guessoum from books, journals, and scientific articles. The results of the study indicate that there are three main principles underlying the reconciliation of science and religion. First, the principle of non-contradictory, which emphasizes the harmony between revelation, reason, and nature. Second, the principle of layered interpretation, where the verses of the Qur'an can be interpreted according to the level of reasoning. Third, the principle of theistic falsifiability, which combines modern scientific methods with theistic views. The implementation of this reconciliation can be done through educational reform, dialogue between scientists and theologians, and the development of modern Islamic cosmology. Education that combines science and religion and interdisciplinary dialogue is important to build a deep and comprehensive understanding. In conclusion, this reconciliation not only provides an alternative solution for Muslims to develop in science, but also creates a balance between spirituality and scientific knowledge.

Keywords: Reconciliation of Islamic science, falsificative-theistic, Nidhal Guessoum, education, and modern Islamic cosmology.

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN CHILDREN'S AS A FOUNDATION FOR QUALITY FAMILY LIFE

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ABSTRACT

Parental involvement in children's education serves as a crucial foundation for fostering quality family life. This study aims to explore the various dimensions of parental engagement in children's educational processes and its impact on family dynamics. Through a comprehensive literature review, we analyze recent research indicating that active parental participation—both at home and in school—enhances not only children's academic achievement but also strengthens emotional bonds within the family. Engagement activities, such as assisting with homework, communicating with teachers, and attending school events, are shown to significantly influence children's motivation, self-esteem, and social skills. Furthermore, families that prioritize parental involvement tend to cultivate a positive home environment that values education, promotes effective communication, and encourages the development of essential life skills. As a result, quality family life is enhanced, contributing to the overall well-being of both children and parents. This study highlights the importance of fostering parental involvement as a vital component in building strong, resilient families. The findings aim to provide insights for parents, educators, and policymakers to create supportive programs and initiatives that encourage parental engagement in children's education, ultimately leading to enriched family relationships and a thriving community.

Keywords: Parental involvement, children's education, quality family life, academic achievement, family dynamics.

**NANOTECHNOLOGY AND THE I'JAZ OF THE QUR'AN: EXPLORING THE WONDERS OF
THE UNIVERSE IN SCIENCE VERSES**

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ABSTRACT

This research examines the relationship between nanotechnology and the I'jazul Qur'an, the scientific wonders contained in the verses of the Qur'an. The main focus is how verses that discuss the creation of creatures, the universe, and the smallest elements, such as atoms or particles, align with modern findings in nanotechnology. One example is the description of the creation of humans from soil or water in the form of tiny particles, which is relevant to the current understanding of nanotechnology. The formulation of the problem raised is how nanotechnology can reveal scientific wonders in the Qur'an, especially related to natural phenomena that are very small and invisible to the eye. The research method used is an interdisciplinary literature review with a qualitative approach, combining primary data from Quranic verses and secondary data from scientific research related to nanotechnology. Analyses were conducted through thematic interpretation and modern science. The results show a correspondence between the Qur'anic description of the smallest elements and the discovery of nanotechnology. Verses alluding to the creation of fine structures and microscopic creatures reinforce the I'jazul Qur'an's argument that the knowledge in the holy book includes natural phenomena that can only be revealed with advanced technology. Nanotechnology offers a deeper insight into the wonders of the universe, by the divine messages in the Qur'an.

Keywords: nanotechnology, qur'an, universe

**THE INFLUENCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS ON INVESTMENT DECISIONS IN THE
CAPITAL MARKET: A LITERATURE STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyse the influence of psychological factors on investment decisions in the capital market using a qualitative literature study. Psychological factors such as risk perception, overconfidence, herding behaviour, and cognitive bias often affect how investors assess investment opportunities and risks. Risk perceptions, for example, can change according to the information investors receive, thus affecting their interest in specific stocks. Overconfidence makes investors more likely to over-transact and maintain unprofitable investments. Herding behaviour causes investors to follow the majority decision without in-depth analysis, which can trigger phenomena such as panic selling and bubble markets; meanwhile, cognitive biases such as confirmation and anchoring biases obscure investor objectivity in decision-making. The results show that these psychological factors significantly influence investment behaviour, often leading to less rational actions in the capital market. Investors need better financial education to reduce this negative impact and make more objective decisions. The study also recommends that market regulators consider psychological factors when developing financial education programs. The implications of this study are essential in understanding the dynamics of investor behaviour in the capital market and in designing strategies to improve investor financial literacy. Thus, a deeper understanding of psychological factors can help create a more stable and efficient investment environment in the capital market.

Keywords: Psychology, Investment, Capital market.

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (GCG) IN PUBLIC COMPANIES IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This literature review analyzes the factors influencing the implementation of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) in public companies in Indonesia. It highlights the interconnectedness of various elements, including government regulations, ownership structure, management commitment, organizational culture, market and investor pressure, as well as education and human resource development. The findings suggest that while regulatory frameworks are essential for promoting GCG practices, mere compliance is inadequate; companies must fully integrate GCG principles into their operations. Furthermore, a diversified ownership structure can mitigate conflicts of interest, enhancing accountability and governance quality. Management commitment and effective leadership play a pivotal role in fostering a culture of governance, while a supportive organizational culture encourages ethical practices. Investor expectations significantly influence GCG implementation, as companies prioritizing governance attract more investments. Continuous education and training on GCG for employees are also vital for fostering the necessary competencies. The review concludes that a comprehensive approach involving all stakeholders is essential for improving GCG implementation, leading to greater transparency, accountability, and enhanced corporate performance.

Keywords: Good Corporate Governance, GCG Implementation, Public Companies, Indonesia, Government Regulation, Ownership Structure, Management Commitment, Organizational Culture, Investor Pressure, Education and Training.

THE FEAR OF MARRIAGE: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS BEHIND ‘MARRIED IS SCARY

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ABSTRACT

This comprehensive review explores the fear of marriage, focusing on the emotional and social factors that contribute to the sentiment encapsulated in the phrase “Married is Scary.” We begin by examining the psychological underpinnings of marriage anxiety, highlighting how societal expectations and personal experiences shape individuals' perceptions of marriage. Fear of commitment often stems from previous relationship traumas, societal pressures, and the fear of loss of independence. We analyze how these factors influence not only individual attitudes but also relationship dynamics. Moreover, this review delves into the role of communication in mitigating fears surrounding marriage. Effective communication between partners fosters understanding and helps address underlying anxieties. Additionally, we investigate how social influences, such as family expectations and peer relationships, further complicate perceptions of marriage. The fear of failure in marriage, driven by rising divorce rates, also emerges as a significant concern for many individuals. We argue that recognizing and addressing these emotional and social factors is essential for fostering healthier relationships. By promoting open discussions about fears and expectations, couples can build a stronger foundation for their future. This review concludes with recommendations for future research, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions to support individuals grappling with marriage anxiety. Ultimately, understanding the complexities behind the fear of marriage can empower individuals and couples to navigate their relationships with greater confidence and clarity.

Keywords: Fear of Marriage, Emotional Factors, Social Factors, Marriage Anxiety, Communication in Relationships.

ALTERNATIVE ANTIMICROBIAL STRATEGY AGAINST DRUG-RESISTANT *ESCHERICHIA COLI*

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ABSTRACT

In light of the increasing global health challenges posed by antibiotic resistance, there is an urgent need for innovative therapeutic alternatives. The prevalence of bacterial infections, particularly those caused by multidrug-resistant strains of *Escherichia coli*, has escalated into a significant public health crisis, leading to rising morbidity and mortality rates. These infections pose significant challenges due to their growing resistance to conventional antibiotics. The increasing ineffectiveness of traditional therapies has led to an urgent need for alternative antimicrobial strategies that can effectively combat these resilient pathogens. Among various approaches, the utilization of nanoparticles has emerged as a promising solution in the field of infection management. In this study, we focused on synthesizing silver nanoparticles biologically from a plant extract. This green synthesis method not only minimizes environmental impact but also contributes to improved safety in biological application of these nanoparticles. After characterizing the synthesized nanoparticles, we evaluated their antibacterial properties against multidrug-resistant *E. coli* strains. Our results demonstrate that these nanoparticles exhibit potent antimicrobial activity, significantly inhibiting the

growth of resistant bacterial strains. This innovative approach represents a viable alternative for combating antibiotic resistance, which is a critical global health problem. The potential of silver nanoparticles as effective treatments or disinfectants against resistant bacteria underlines the importance of exploring nanoparticles produced by plants in modern medicine.

Keywords: *Escherichia coli*; silver nanoparticle; Plant extract; Antibiotic resistance.

TOXICOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE MOROCCAN COBRA *NAJA HAJE* AND THE VIPER *CERASTES CERASTES*, AND COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE NEUTRALIZING EFFICACY OF A COMMERCIAL ANTIVENOM AND A MONOSPECIFIC ANTIVENOM

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ABSTRACT

Morocco, situated along the Mediterranean basin, is distinguished by a remarkable faunal biodiversity, especially in terms of its snake fauna belonging to the Viperidae and Elapidae families. Among the medically significant snakes responsible for the most severe and fatal incidents in Morocco are the viper *Cerastes cerastes* (*C. cerastes*) and the cobra *Naja haje* (*N. haje*). The complexity of envenomations arises from intraspecific and interspecific variations in venom composition, which significantly impact venom mode of action and result in a polymorphic clinical presentation. This diversity also influences the efficacy levels of antivenoms, considered the primary treatment for envenomations. In this context, our study aims to investigate the biological activities and major alterations caused by the venoms of vipers and cobras, while assessing the effectiveness and specificity of the antivenom marketed in Morocco. Our methodological approach includes an in-depth characterization of venoms, involving an LD₅₀ test in mice to evaluate toxicity, polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) to determine venom molecule molecular weight, chromatographic techniques to characterize hemorrhagic molecules, and tests in mice to study hemorrhagic, edematous, and myotoxic activities post-envenomation. Anatomopathological analyses were conducted to examine alterations in various organs. The second part of our research consists of evaluating whether the antivenom currently marketed in Morocco (Inoserp[®]MENA) is capable of neutralizing the toxic activities of the venoms and the main alterations caused, in comparison with a specific antivenom (*NhMo_Av* and *CcMo_Av*). Our results indicate that the venom of the cobra *N. haje* is more toxic than that of the viper *C. cerastes*, causing specific alterations such as neurotoxicity and myonecrosis. Conversely, the venom of *C. cerastes* causes pronounced hemorrhages, confirmed by anatomopathological studies. Regarding the marketed antivenom, our results demonstrate its neutralization power on the toxic effects and main alterations, such as hemorrhages, edema, and congestion, induced by the venom of *C. cerastes* and *N.haje* . Our results show that specific antivenoms have a higher neutralizing power than the marketed antivenom, thus highlighting the interest in developing specific antivenoms against local venoms.

Keywords: Venoms, Cobra, Viper, Toxicity, Immunotherapy, Polyvalent Antivenom, Specific Antivenoms

STUDY OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF METAKAOLIN AND M SAND BASED CONCRETE

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ABSTRACT

Generally, the fine aggregate of the concrete mix facilitates a huge workable one. Currently, there is a demand in river sand supply for constructions when compared to manufacturing sand(M sand). Extraction of river sand(R sand) results in environmental problems like depletion of the groundwater and soil erosion and ecological problems such as the extinction of fauna and flora. M sand is an economical and works an eco-friendly material. Metakaolin is a pozzolanic material used as a partial replacement of cement and it improves the resistance of hardened concrete to attacks by sulfates, chlorides and other aggressive substances. Metakaolin introduced to increase the compression and bending nature of concrete. The present study focus on the cement was partially replaced with Metakaolin by 0%, 10%, 20% and 30% and R sand was replaced with double washed M sand by 0%, 50% and 100% for various proportions by using M30 grade concrete and evaluating its strength properties. The results obtained are satisfactory for 10% Metakaolin and 50% Manufactured sand.

Keywords: Metakaolin, Manufactured sand, Concrete, Compressive strength

DRUG REPURPOSING APPROACH TO IDENTIFY NOVEL INHIBITORS TO TARGET NUCLEOID-ASSOCIATED PROTEIN, HU FROM *MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS*

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ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant global health concern, particularly with the emergence of drug-resistant strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Mtb) and co-infection. The problem of disease relapse, often due to incomplete pathogen clearance and reactivation of drug-resistant Mtb, further complicates the situation. In our efforts to combat drug resistance, we have adopted a drug repurposing strategy to target the HU protein in Mtb. HU, a nucleoid-associated protein, plays a crucial role in organizing the chromosome architecture and DNA transactions of mycobacteria. Our research holds promise for the development of novel drugs to combat TB.

Experiments and Key Result Findings:

Our research involved a meticulous process, starting with in-silico docking and screening of drug bank libraries (FDA approved drugs) and phytochemical libraries against the DNA-binding region of HU. This led us to identify potential inhibitors such as Bleomycin, Chlorogenic acid, and Ginsenoside Re. We then rigorously evaluated the potency and efficacy of these compounds using biophysical techniques and whole-cell assays. Our comprehensive assessment, which included CD titration studies, surface plasmon resonance (SPR), and a thermal denaturation assay, revealed that Bleomycin exhibits a superior binding affinity and thermodynamic stability compared to MtbHU. Furthermore, Bleomycin effectively inhibits the growth of *M. tuberculosis* and *M. smegmatis* at MIC 90 values of 1.3 μ M and 4.7 μ M. These findings support the potential of Bleomycin as a repurposed drug and warrant further clinical trials.

Keywords: Drug, Tuberculosis, mycobacterium

LEVERAGING COMPUTATIONAL METHODS TO TACKLE THE GROWING THREAT OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

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ABSTRACT

The rise of multi-resistant and pan-resistant enterobacteria, particularly against beta-lactam antibiotics, presents a severe threat to global health. The primary mechanism of resistance is the production of beta-lactamases, enzymes that hydrolyze the beta-lactam ring, rendering the antibiotics ineffective. Inhibiting these enzymes could be a promising strategy for overcoming antibiotic resistance.

This study applied a virtual screening approach to a database of 6,100 compounds to identify potential inhibitors of beta-lactamase. Molecular docking was performed using AutoDock Vina to assess binding affinities, followed by Molecular Dynamics (MD) simulations to evaluate the stability of the top candidate compounds. ADMET (Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion, and Toxicity) properties were

predicted using admetlab to assess drug-likeness and pharmacokinetics. All simulations were carried out under standard conditions, and Root Mean Square Deviation (RMSD), Root Mean Square Fluctuation (RMSF), and hydrogen bonding were analyzed to verify stability.

Among the screened compounds, Voucapone exhibited the highest binding affinity (-11.458 kcal/mol), outperforming the commercial beta-lactam inhibitor, clavulanic acid (-6.8 kcal/mol). MD simulations confirmed the stability of Voucapone, with favorable RMSD, RMSF, and H-bond profiles under the simulated conditions. ADMET predictions suggested that the compound adheres to all drug-likeness rules and demonstrates suitable pharmacokinetic properties.

This study highlights the potential of AI-assisted virtual screening and molecular dynamics as powerful tools in the search for novel inhibitors of beta-lactamase enzymes. Voucapone shows promise as a candidate for therapeutic development against beta-lactamase-producing, antibiotic-resistant enterobacteria. Further *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies are warranted to confirm these findings and advance the compound's development as a new therapeutic option.

Keywords: Bacterial resistance, B-lactamases inhibitors, virtual screening, *in silico study*

EVALUATION OF THE ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF *Bulchholzia coriacea*
(WONDERFUL KOLA) EXTRACTS AGAINST ORAL PATHOGENS ISOLATED FROM
PATIENTS ATTENDING GENERAL HOSPITAL, MINNA

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ABSTRACT

Oral infections pose a significant global health challenge, often leading to pain, discomfort, and even life-threatening complications. While conventional antibiotic treatments are available, rising drug resistance and high costs necessitate the exploration of alternative, cost-effective therapies. This study evaluated the antibacterial activities of *Buchholzia coriacea* extracts against oral pathogens isolated from patients attending General Hospital, Minna. Aqueous (AE) and ethanolic (EE) extracts were obtained from the seeds of *Buchholzia coriacea* using cold maceration. The antibacterial efficacy of these extracts was assessed against *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* using the agar well diffusion method. The activity of the extracts was compared to the standard antibiotic, ciprofloxacin. The results showed that all the tested organisms, except *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, were susceptible to AE at 200 mg/mL, while EE was inactive against *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* at the same concentration. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of AE was 50 mg/mL for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and 100 mg/mL for *Streptococcus pyogenes*. The minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) of AE was 100 mg/mL for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and 200 mg/mL for *Streptococcus pyogenes*. Phytochemical analysis of *Buchholzia coriacea* revealed the presence of alkaloids, anthraquinones, carbohydrates, cardiac glycosides, flavonoids, phlobotannins, saponins, and tannins. The study's findings indicate that wonderful kola seed may have applications in both antibacterial and therapeutic drug development for the management of oral infections linked to the test organisms.

Key words: Aqueous, ethanol, *Buchholzia coriacea*, oral pathogens

***IN VITRO* AND *IN VIVO* ASSESSMENT OF *ADENOCARPUS DECORTICANS* TOXICITY: BRINE SHRIMP LETHALITY AND ORAL TOXICITY IN BALB/C MICE**

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ABSTRACT

A plethora of natural products, due to their diverse biological and pharmacological activities, hold immense potential for the development of novel medicines. However, it's imperative to acknowledge that some of these natural substances may exhibit toxicological properties. To ensure safe therapeutic applications of plant-based products, recent research has intensively explored both their pharmacological efficacy and toxicity.

This study investigates the acute toxicity of *Adenocarpus decorticans*, a medicinal plant endemic to northeastern Morocco, utilizing alternative biological assays and an animal model. The brine shrimp lethality test, employing *Artemia salina*, was used to assess the toxicity of ethanolic leaf extracts from *Adenocarpus decorticans*. Additionally, an acute oral toxicity assessment in *BALB/c* mice was conducted to determine the safe dosage range. Following OECD guideline 423, four doses (350, 700, 1400, and 2000 mg/kg) were administered orally to male mice, and animals were closely monitored for 72 hours for any signs of toxicity, changes in behavior, adverse effects, and mortality.

In the brine shrimp lethality test, leaf extracts exhibited the highest toxicity with an LC₅₀ of 125 µg/ml, followed by stem extracts at 200 µg/ml, and flower extracts at 310 µg/ml.

In the animal model, the weight of each mouse was monitored on days 0, 1, 7, and 14. Following a 14-day observation period, the animals were euthanized, and their organs were weighed. None of the treated groups exhibited mortality or notable behavioral changes. Only mild symptoms such as drowsiness, sedation, and lethargy were observed in animals receiving the highest dose of 2000 mg/Kg extract.

The results of our study reveal a significant correlation between the *in vitro* brine shrimp lethality test and *in vivo* acute oral toxicity in mice ($r = 0.85$, $p < 0.05$). This finding underscores the utility of the brine shrimp assay as a reliable and cost-effective method for assessing the potential toxicity of plant extracts. By employing this approach, researchers can expedite the identification of promising natural compounds while minimizing the risk of adverse effects.

Keywords: *Adenocarpus decorticans*, Hydro-ethanolic extracts, *Artemia salina*, *Balb/c*, Acute toxicity.

OPTIMIZATION OF THE OPERATION OF A CIRCULAR PLANAR COIL

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ABSTRACT:

Scientific research and technological development in the field of optimizing circular planar coils with an emphasis on thermal management. It explains the growing importance of passive components, such as these coils, in modern electronic systems, particularly in micro-converters. These coils are essential for reducing manufacturing costs, size, and weight but present thermal challenges due to heat generation. To address this, the thesis proposes an innovative cooling system based on heat sinks with conical fins to improve heat dissipation.

Keywords: Circular planar coils , Micro-converters., Electronic systems , Electricity.

STRUCTURE-BASED DRUG REPURPOSING TO INHIBIT THE DNA GYRASE OF MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS

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ABSTRACT

Drug repurposing is an alternative avenue for identifying new drugs to treat tuberculosis (TB). Although TB can be cured with anti-tubercular drugs, the emergence of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H37Rv (Mtb), as well as the significant death toll globally, necessitate the development of effective drugs to treat TB.

Experiments and Key result findings:

In this study, drug repurposing approach was employed to address this drug resistance problem by screening drugbank database to identify novel inhibitors of the Mtb target enzyme, DNA gyrase. The compounds were screened against the ATPase domain of gyrase B subunit (MtbGyrB47), and the docking results showed Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin possess high binding affinities against MtbGyrB47. Comprehensive assessment using fluorescence spectroscopy, SPR, and CD titration studies revealed that Echinacoside as a potent binder against MtbGyrB47. Further, ATPase, and DNA supercoiling assays exhibited IC₅₀ values of 2.1-4.7 μ M for Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin. Among these compounds, the least MIC₉₀ of 6.3 μ M and 12 μ M were observed for Epirubicin and Echinacoside, respectively. Hence, our findings indicate that Echinacoside and Epirubicin target mycobacterial DNA gyrase, inhibit its catalytic cycle, and retard mycobacterium growth. Further these compounds exhibits potential scaffolds for optimizing novel anti-mycobacterial agents that can act on drug-resistant strains.

Keywords: anti-mycobacterial, tuberculosis, DNA

FİBONACCİ TÜRLÜ HORADAM-LEONARDO SAYILARININ BAZI ÖZELLİKLERİ

SOME PROPERTIES OF HORADAM-LEONARDO NUMBERS OF THE FIBONACCI TYPE

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ÖZET

Fibonacci dizisi, güzelliği ve beklenmedik yerlerde ortaya çıkma eğilimiyle yıllardır matematikçileri ve bilim insanlarını büyülemektedir. Konu tavşan meselesine geldiğinde, Leonardo de Pisa sayı dizilerinin ne kadar maceracı olacağını tahmin edemezdi. Bununla birlikte, Fibonacci sayılarını kullanan grafik teorisi, bilgisayar algoritmaları, Pisagor üçlüleri, Pascal üçgeni ve daha pek çok matematiksel alan vardır. Fizik, ekonomi, mimarlık, bilgisayar bilimleri, jeostatistik, renkli görüntü işleme, müzik ve sanat dahil olmak üzere çok çeşitli diğer disiplinlerin hepsi bu sayıları deneyimlemektedir. Çoklu kullanımları nedeniyle, bu benzersiz sayı dizisi literatürde sayısız araştırmaya konu olmuştur. Fibonacci dizisi aşağıdaki şekilde verilen bir formül tarafından üretilir:

$$F_{n+2} = F_{n+1} + F_n$$

$n \geq 0$, $F_0 = 0$ ve $F_1 = 1$ [1, 2, 3, 4].

Leonardo sayıları olarak da bilinen Leonardo dizisi, tam sayıların doğrusal, yinelenen bir dizisidir. Üçüncü terimi sabit bir sayı olan Fibonacci dizisine benzer bir dizidir. Bu sayıların Pisa'lı Leonardo tarafından incelendiği ve ilgili çalışmaların azlığı nedeniyle literatürdeki hiçbir çalışmada kanıtlanmadığı düşünülmektedir. Bu dizinin Fibonacci dizisi ile ilişkili olduğu vurgulanmaktadır. Le_n ile göstereceğimiz Leonardo'nun yinelenen homojen olmayan dizisi doğrusal ve yinelenen bir dizidir ve karakteristik yineleme formülü şu şekilde tanımlanır:

$$Le_{n+2} = Le_{n+1} + Le_n + 1$$

for $n \geq 0$ with $Le_0 = Le_1 = 1$ [5, 6]. Ayrıca bu yineleme üzerinde cebirsel manipülasyonlar gerçekleştirerek, yeni bir homojen yineleme elde edilir:

$$Le_{n+3} = 2Le_{n+2} - Le_n$$

$n \geq 0$, $Le_0 = Le_1 = 1$ ve $Le_2 = 3$.

Verilen bir kuralı içeren bir sayı dizisinde, birbiriyle ilişkili herhangi üç ardışık terim, ikinci dereceden doğrusal fark denklemi ile tanımlanabilir. H_n bir sayı dizisi olmak üzere Horadam dizisinin terimleri arasındaki ilişki; $p, q \in \mathbb{Q}$ olmak üzere $pH_{n-1} + qH_{n-2}$ ise ikinci dereceden doğrusal fark denklemi ile tanımlanabilir.

Bu çalışmada, Fibonacci türü Horadam-Leonardo dizisi tanımlanacak ve çeşitli cebirsel özellikleri sunulacaktır. Binets formülü ve üreteç fonksiyon formülü gibi bazı özdeşliklerin yanı sıra Horadam-Leonardo dizisinin matris gösterimi verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fibonacci sayıları, Horadam sayıları, Leonardo sayıları.

ABSTRACT

Fibonacci sequence has enthralled mathematicians and scientists alike with its beauty and tendency to appear in unexpected places, for years. When it came to the rabbit issue, Leonardo de Pisa could not have predicted how adventurous the number sequences would be. However, there are several other mathematical fields such as graph theory, computer algorithms, Pythagorean triples, Pascal's triangle, and many more that use the Fibonacci numbers. A wide range of other disciplines, including physics, economics, architecture, computer sciences, geostatistics, color image processing, music, and the arts, all experience them. Because of its

multiple uses, this unique number sequence has been the subject of countless investigations in the literature. The Fibonacci sequence is generated by a recursive formula

$$F_{n+2} = F_{n+1} + F_n$$

for $n \geq 0$ with $F_0 = 0$ and $F_1 = 1$ [1, 2, 3, 4].

The Leonardo sequence, also known as Leonardo numbers, is a linear, recurrence sequence of integers. It is a sequence similar to the Fibonacci sequence, the third term of which is a constant number. It is thought that these numbers were examined by Leonardo of Pisa and could not be proven in any study in the literature due to the scarcity of relevant studies. It is emphasized that this sequence is related to the Fibonacci sequence. Leonardo's recurring non-homogeneous sequence, which we shall denote by Le_n is a linear and recurrent sequence, having its characteristic recurrence formula defined as

$$Le_{n+2} = Le_{n+1} + Le_n + 1$$

for $n \geq 0$ with $Le_0 = Le_1 = 1$ [5, 6]. It also performed algebraic manipulations on this recurrence, obtaining a new homogeneous recurrence.

$$Le_{n+3} = 2Le_{n+2} - Le_n$$

for $n \geq 0$ with $Le_0 = Le_1 = 1$ and $Le_2 = 3$. In a sequence of numbers containing a given rule, any three consecutive terms related to each other can be defined by the second-order linear difference equation. The relation between the terms of the Horadam sequence, where H_n is a sequence of numbers; If $pH_{n-1} + qH_{n-2}$, where $p, q \in \mathbb{Q}$, it can be defined by the second-order linear difference equation.

In this work, Horadam-Leonardo sequence will be defined and a variety of their algebraic properties will be presented. Some identities, such as Binets formula and generating function formula, as well as a matrix representation of the Horadam-Leonardo sequence, will be given.

Keywords: Fibonacci numbers, Horadam numbers, Leonardo numbers

DETERMINATION OF SHAFT SEAL ASSEMBLY FORCES FOR AUTOMATED PRODUCTION LINES

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ABSTRACT

Rotary shaft seals are commonly used components in passenger and commercial cars, and other machine systems. Rotary shaft seals provide sealing function to prevent lubricants from leaking out of the system. In order for the systems and other machines in vehicles to continue to operate properly, rotary shaft seals must perform their duties properly and provide sealing. Although the leakage or complete oil leakage of rotary shaft seals may be due to a variety of reasons, the majority of oil leaks seen in industry and daily life are caused by assembly errors. These assembly errors are caused by not using the correct apparatus and therefore not distributing the force equally and properly. Especially in factories and production lines where automobiles, heavy commercial vehicles and other machines are manufactured, after the widespread use of automatic assembly lines for efficiency and fast production, it is necessary to determine the appropriate assembly speeds and correct assembly forces for rotary shaft seals and proceed accordingly. In this study, rotary shaft seals with various diameters, such as metal, half rubber, half metal and completely rubber, were mounted in standard sized housings and how the driving forces changed with the seal diameter and design criteria were examined, and the advantages and disadvantages in terms of mounting force, functionality and cost were measured and evaluated experimentally.

Keywords: Rotary Shaft Seal, Sealing Elements, Seal, Assembly Force, Automated Production

BRAKE SYSTEM COMPONENT SAFETY TEST APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Various braking systems are used in motor vehicles to slow down and stop the vehicle safely. Braking systems used today can be defined as hydraulic, pneumatic, electromagnetic, electronic and regenerative braking systems. When passenger cars and heavy-duty vehicles are examined, it is seen that while hydraulic brake systems are used in passenger cars, air brake systems are used in heavy vehicles. In the hydraulic brake system, braking is performed by a drum/disc brake mechanism through hydraulic pressure. In the drum/disc brake system, the pads rub against the disc with the help of hydraulic pressure and convert the kinetic energy into heat energy. Braking is provided by the friction force in this sequence. If there is a hydraulic leak in this system, the brake may not work and may cause an accident. Air brake systems are used in heavy vehicles. The system provides braking through air pressure. The advantage of the air brake system is that in case of an air leak in the system, the system brakes and prevents accidents from occurring.

Materials and Methods: The subject of the study includes the cylinder part, one of the air brake system components. The cylinder part is the safety part for the air brake system. For this reason, the product should not leak liquid / gas from any section after plastic forming. Otherwise, the system will not perform its function. Shaping the product with the deep drawing process causes tribological factors to become more effective during the production of the cylinder part and increases the possibility of tearing. In addition to solving the root cause, post-production control is important as it is a safety part.

Results: In this context, the design and production of a leakproofness testing machine was carried out. For post-production control, the part placed in the system is filled with compressed air and measurement is performed at time t_0 . The second measurement is performed at time t_1 and the results are compared. If the difference between the results is within the specified tolerance range, the part is separated as OK, and if it is

outside the tolerance value, the part is separated as NOK product. As a result of the work carried out, efficiency and customer satisfaction increased.

Key Words: Fault Detection, Impermeability, Air Brake System

FAILURE ANALYSIS OF AIR BRAKE SYSTEM COMPONENT USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED VISUAL INSPECTION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Nowadays, the use of artificial intelligence (AI) supported visual inspection systems is becoming increasingly prevalent, particularly in factories engaged in mass production. This trend is driven by the various disadvantages of manual control systems. Manual control systems are operator-dependent, resulting in slow inspection speeds, high error rates, substantial financial losses, and low productivity. In contrast, AI-supported visual inspection systems offer effective solutions to these issues. Their capabilities include high-speed inspection, detection of complex and difficult-to-spot defects, programming of high-probability faults via software, and the ability to learn and adapt. These attributes make AI-supported visual inspection systems advantageous in industrial applications.

Materials and Methods: In manufacturing processes, parts are produced using various manufacturing methods, with sheet metal forming techniques playing a crucial role, especially for cylindrical components. Deep drawing is one of the primary methods preferred for producing such parts. However, this method poses challenges in serial production environments, where certain quality issues (such as axis deviation, hole deformation, etc.) may be difficult for operators to detect.

Results: In this context, this project aims to employ an AI-supported visual inspection system for detecting defects such as hole misalignment, edge cracks, deep marks, tears, and axial deviations in cylindrical parts of air brake system components manufactured using sheet metal forming techniques, particularly deep drawing. In this context, an artificial intelligence-based visual control system that controls with 10 cameras had been implemented in the final control line in order to catch relevant errors on-site and not to put the customer at risk. This integration ensures the shipment of defect-free products to Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and enhances the competitiveness of our factory.

Key Words: Artificial intelligence, visual inspection system, air brake system, failure analysis

EFFECT OF MATERIAL SELECTION ON PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT AND WEIGHT REDUCTION IN THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Nowadays, legal regulations aimed at improving fuel economy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions direct automobile manufacturers to produce lighter and/or higher-performance automobiles. The Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standard requires all original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) operating in the automotive industry to achieve fuel economy targets determined based on the average weight of their fleet of passenger cars or light trucks. Fuel economy targets set for passenger vehicles are quite challenging for many countries and regions. In this context, increasing fuel economy, controlling greenhouse gas emissions and developing high-performance vehicles become the main focus, and within this scope, the production of lighter vehicles is of great importance. Original equipment manufacturers are adopting different strategies to save weight, such as researching lighter materials and developing electric vehicles. Among these strategies, development of lightweight and high-performance materials as an alternative to traditional automotive materials is a prominent method. However, considering its low cost, high performance and manufacturability, steel continues to be an indispensable automotive material today.

Materials and Methods: In this project, DD13 (low carbon hot rolled steel) and S420MC (low carbon hot rolled but high strength steel) were preferred for the spring-plate part, which is one of the parts of the automotive shock absorber system and ensures the fixation of the helical-spring. The parts were analyzed in the Auto-Form simulation program before production.

Results: As a result of the analysis, a tearing problem occurred when S420MC material was used instead of DD13 material, but this problem was eliminated by making a small-scope design change. Moreover, 24.69% weight saving was achieved by using 3 mm thick S420MC material instead of 4 mm thick DD13. Although

there is no significant density difference between DD13 steel material and S420MC material, the fact that S420MC material has a much higher strength than DD13 material corresponds to a higher specific strength.

Key Words: Weight saving, shock absorber system, low carbon steel

THE IMPORTANCE OF MATERIAL SELECTION TO REDUCE WEIGHT AND ENSURE HIGH PERFORMANCE IN THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: With increasing aggressive competition, it is important for companies to ensure on-site quality in order to compete. Incomplete cutting problems in sheet metal tools are a common situation in the production phase. In these tools, the stable advancement of the sheet metal strip at high production speed is usually controlled by mechanical and/or electronic sensors.

Materials and Methods: In this context, the implementation of missing cutting sensors represents an innovative system developed to prevent the occurrence of defects on production lines. Missing cutting problems in sheet metal tools are frequently encountered issues during the production phase. Such problems can adversely affect the ability of tools to produce parts within specified tolerances, leading to a decline in final product quality. These sensors monitor the cutting status of parts in real-time throughout each stage of the production process, preventing defective parts from passing through the production line. As part of our project, missing-cutting sensors have been developed for use in sheet metal tools. These sensors automatically detect and separate parts that do not meet specific cutting measurements from the production line. This capability facilitates the early identification of errors within the production process, resulting in lower costs and improved final product quality.

Results: Physical tests have shown that missing cutting sensors achieve a 95% accuracy-rate in detection and reduce defective parts on the production-line by 85%. These results demonstrate the feasibility of employing missing cutting sensors in tool production processes. Furthermore, the development of these sensors has led to increased efficiency and minimized time losses in manufacturing processes. In the long term, the adoption of such technologies not only reduces costs but also enhances production quality, providing a significant competitive advantage in the market. Ultimately, systems integrated with missing-cutting sensors contribute to improved production quality in sheet metal tools and enhance the competitive strength of enterprises.

Key Words: Mis-cut sensor, sheet metal tools, quality control processes

**XARICI MAQNIT SAHƏSİNDƏ NEYTRİNO VƏ ANTİNEYTRİNO LARIN YÜKLÜ LEPTON VƏ
ANTİLEPTONLARA ANNİHİLYASİYASI PROSESLƏRİNDƏ YÜKLÜ LEPTON VƏ
ANTİLEPTONLARIN SPİNLƏRİNİN UZUNUNA POLYARLAŞMALARINI HALINDA BUCAQ
ASİMMETRİYASI**

ANGULAR ASYMMETRY IN THE PROCESSES OF NEUTRINO AND ANTINEUTRINO
ANNIHILATION INTO CHARGED LEPTONS AND ANTILEPTONS IN AN EXTERNAL MAGNETIC
FIELD WITH LONGITUDINAL POLARIZATION OF THE SPINS OF CHARGED LEPTONS AND
ANTILEPTONS.

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ÖZƏT

Bu məqalə xarici maqnit sahəsində neytrinolar və antineytrinoların yüklü leptonlar və antileptonlarla qarşılıqlı təsiri zamanı yaranan asimetriyaları tədqiq edir. Məqalədə bu proses zamanı yüklü lepton və antileptonların spinlərinin uzununa polyarlaşmaları nəzərə alınaraq bucaq asimetriyası təhlil edilir. Tədqiqat neytrino və antineytrinoların impulslarının müxtəlif istiqamətlərdəki davranışlarını və Landau səviyyələrində polyarlaşmış hissəciklərin yaranmasını əhatə edir.

Məqalədə müon neytrinoları maqnit sahəsinin əksi istiqamətində, elektron neytrinoları isə sahənin istiqamətində hərəkət etdikdə, spinləri "sol" polyarlaşmış pozitronlar və müonların doğulduğu proseslər tədqiq edilmişdir. Bu halda yaranan asimetriya təxminən 27% təşkil edir. Yüklü leptonların və antileptonların spinlərinin polyarlaşma halları proseslərin effektiv kəsiyinə və asimetriyanın hesablanmasına həssasdır.

Nəticə olaraq, maqnit sahəsində müxtəlif növ neytrino və antineytrinoların yüklü lepton və antileptonlara annihilyasiyası proseslərinin analizi yüksək enerjili kosmik hissəciklərin mənbələrinin müəyyən edilməsində praktiki əhəmiyyət kəsb edir.

Açar sözlər: Bucaq asimetriyası, Landau səviyyələri, müon neytrinosu, lepton

ABSTRACT

This article investigates the asymmetries that arise during the interaction of neutrinos and antineutrinos with charged leptons and antileptons in an external magnetic field. The article analyzes angular asymmetry, taking into account the longitudinal polarization of the spins of charged leptons and antileptons during this process. The study addresses the behavior of neutrino and antineutrino momenta in different directions and the creation of polarized particles in Landau levels.

The paper examines processes where muon neutrinos move in the opposite direction of the magnetic field, and electron neutrinos move along the field direction, leading to the creation of left-polarized positrons and muons. In this case, the resulting asymmetry is approximately 27%. The polarization states of charged leptons and antileptons are sensitive to the cross-sections of the processes and the calculation of the asymmetry.

In conclusion, the analysis of processes where various types of neutrinos and antineutrinos convert into charged leptons and antileptons in a magnetic field holds practical significance in identifying sources of high-energy cosmic particles.

Keywords: angular asymmetry, Landau levels, muon neutrino, lepton.

TILT ANGLES IN PHOTOVOLTAIC PANEL PERFORMANCE: AN ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: The objective of this study is to investigate how the electricity production performance of photovoltaic (PV) panels varies under different tilt angles. The efficiency of PV systems is influenced by various factors such as solar irradiation, cell temperature, and environmental conditions. Notably, the tilt angle of the panel affects the angle at which sunlight strikes the panel surface, directly impacting energy production. In this context, the study aims to determine the effects of different tilt angles on PV panel performance and to identify the most efficient tilt angle.

Materials and Methods: The research was conducted in the Mersin region, utilizing photovoltaic panels designed with five different tilt angles (15°, 30°, 45°, 60° and 75°). During the experiment, measurements of solar irradiation, cell temperature, and the electricity generated by each panel at various tilt angles were taken. The data were collected over a specified period and analyzed using statistical methods.

Results: The findings indicate that the tilt angle has a significant impact on the performance of PV panels.

Discussion and Conclusion: This study demonstrates the effect of tilt angle on the efficiency of PV panels. The optimal tilt angle may vary based on local climatic conditions and solar irradiation intensity. Therefore, it is crucial to determine the appropriate tilt angle that suits local conditions during the design and installation of photovoltaic systems. Ultimately, this study provides valuable insights for enhancing the performance of PV systems and contributes to improving the effectiveness of sustainable energy resources.

Key Words: Photovoltaic Panels; Tilt Angle; Electricity Generation; Renewable Energy

DETERMINATION OF ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION AND CELL TEMPERATURE IN PHOTOVOLTAIC PANELS USING DIFFERENT PERFORMANCE MODELS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: This study examines the various factors affecting the performance of photovoltaic (PV) panels in electricity generation. The efficiency of PV systems can vary significantly based on variables such as solar irradiation, cell temperature, panel orientation, and environmental conditions. In particular, an increase in cell temperature can adversely impact electricity production efficiency, leading to losses in energy output.

Materials and Methods: The research aims to determine the amount of electricity produced by photovoltaic systems and the cell temperatures of PV panels under various environmental conditions, utilizing field measurements and simulation data collected from the Mersin region. The performance models employed in this study are designed to facilitate a better understanding of the factors influencing the efficiency of PV systems.

Results: Comparing different performance models enhances understanding of the relationship between electricity production and cell temperature. This study seeks to provide theoretical and practical recommendations to improve the performance of PV systems, thereby increasing the efficiency of sustainable energy sources.

Discussion and Conclusion: Ultimately, the findings offer significant insights for applications in renewable energy and provide valuable data to guide future research.

Key Words: Ovary Transplantation; Hydrocortisone; Inflammation; Necrosis; Histopathology

BİR KAMU BİNASINDA YAĞMUR SUYU HASADI POTANSİTELİNİN BELİRLENMESİ VE EKONOMİK ANALİZİ

DETERMINATION AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF RAINWATER HARVESTING POTENTIAL IN A PUBLIC BUILDING

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Küresel ısınmanın etkisinin her geçen gün giderek artmasından dolayı dünyadaki su kaynaklarında azalmalar meydana gelmektedir. Gerekli tedbirlerin alınmaması, canlıların susuzluk yaşamalarına, tarımda sulama eksikliğinden kaynaklanan gıda sorunlarına ve çeşitli iklimsel sorunların meydana gelmesine neden olacaktır. Bundan dolayı geleceğimizi tehdit altına alan su kıtlığına karşı alternatif su kaynakları ve yöntemleri geliştirmek çok önemlidir. Yağmur suyu hasadı su tasarrufu sağlamak için kullanılabilir alternatif yöntemlerden bir tanesidir. Bu çalışmada Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Dekanlığı binasının yağmur suyu depolama kapasitesinin belirlenmesi, bu sistem aracılığıyla olası su ve para tasarrufunun ortaya konması ve sistem tasarımının gerçekleştirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Materyal ve Yöntem: Bu çalışma Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Dekanlığı binasında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada lazermetre (Extech DT300) ölçümleri kullanılarak dekanlık binasının çatı alanı 819,04 m² olarak hesaplanmıştır. Bursa bölgesi yıllık yağış verileri Meteoroloji İşleri genel Müdürlüğü web sayfasından alınmıştır. Hasat edilecek su miktarı, dekanlık binası çatı alanı, maksimum yağış miktarı, çatı katsayısı ve filtre etkinlik katsayısı kullanılarak belirlenmiştir. Dekanlık binasındaki yıllık su tüketim miktarı hesaplanarak, yağmur suyu hasadı yöntemi ile toplanacak olan su miktarı karşılaştırılmış ve yıllık olarak elde edilecek para ve su tasarrufu hesaplanmıştır.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Çalışma sonucunda Aralık ayında 58 m³ ile en fazla, Ağustos ayında ise 11 m³ ile en az yağmur suyu hasadı yapılmıştır. Dekanlık binasından Aralık ayından hasat edilen su ile bina için gerekli olan su miktarının %86,92'si karşılanabiliyorken, Ağustos ayında ise gerekli olan ihtiyacın %16,48'lik kısmı karşılanabilmektedir. Sistemde kullanılmak üzere en çok yağış depolanacak ay olan Aralık ayı göz önüne alınarak toplamda 60 m³ olacak şekilde üç adet 20 m³'lük dikey su deposu kullanılmasına karar verilmiştir. Gerçekleştirilen su hasadı ile birlikte yıllık olarak dekanlık binasından 418 m³ su tasarrufu sağlanmaktadır. Kurulacak sistem ile elde edilecek olan su tasarrufunun yanı sıra ekonomik olarak da yıllık 10519 TL su ücretinden kar elde edilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yağmur suyu, Yağmur suyu hasadı, Su kıtlığı, Bursa, Kamu binası

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Due to the increasing effect of global warming, water resources in the world are decreasing day by day. Failure to take the necessary precautions will cause living things to experience thirst, food problems due to lack of irrigation in agriculture and various climatic problems. Therefore, it is very important to develop alternative water sources and methods against water scarcity that threatens our future. Rainwater harvesting is one of the alternative methods that can be used to save water. In this study, it is aimed to determine the rainwater storage capacity of Bursa Uludağ University Faculty of Agriculture Dean's

Office building, to reveal the possible water and money savings through this system and to realize the system design.

Materials and Methods: This study was carried out in Bursa Uludag University Faculty of Agriculture Dean's Office building. In the study, the roof area of the deanery building was calculated as 819.04 m² using laser meter (Extech DT300) measurements. Annual precipitation data for Bursa region are taken from the web page of the General Directorate of Meteorological Affairs. The amount of water to be harvested was determined using the deanery building roof area, maximum rainfall, roof coefficient and filter efficiency coefficient. The annual water consumption in the deanery building was calculated and the amount of water to be collected with the rainwater harvesting method was compared and the annual savings in money and water were calculated.

Results: As a result of the study, the most rainwater was harvested in December with 58 m³ and the least rainwater was harvested in August with 11 m³. While 86.92% of the water required for the building can be met with the water harvested from the Deanery building in December, 16.48% of the water required in August can be met. It was decided to use three 20 m³ vertical water tanks of 60 m³ in total, considering the month of December, which is the month in which the most precipitation will be stored for use in the system. With the water harvesting, 418 m³ of water is saved annually from the deanery building. In addition to the water savings to be achieved with the system to be installed, an annual profit of 10519 TL will be obtained from the water fee.

Key Words: Rainwater, Rainwater harvesting, Water scarcity, Bursa, Public building

TİCARİ BİR YUMURTA TAVUĞU KÜMESİNDE KIŞ MEVSİMİNDE KAYNAKLANAN AMONYAK EMİSYONLARININ YAPAY SİNİR AĞLARI KULLANILARAK TAHMİNLENMESİ

PREDICTION OF WINTER AMMONIA EMISSIONS IN A COMMERCIAL LAYING HEN HOUSE USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Dünya popülasyonunun sürekli olarak artmasıyla doğru orantılı olarak ortaya çıkan gıda ihtiyacını karşılamak amacıyla hayvancılık işletmeleri sayısında ciddi artışlar söz konusudur. Bu nedenle üretim şekli entansif yetiştiricilikten ekstansif yetiştiriciliğe doğru değişim göstermekte ve birim alanda daha fazla hayvan yetiştirilmektedir. Yaşanan dönüşüm hayvancılık işletmelerinin çevresel etkilerini artırmaktadır. Hayvan barınaklarından kaynaklanan amonyak emisyonu çevresel etkileri çok fazla olan önemli bir çevre problemidir. Dünya da ortaya çıkan amonyak emisyonun yaklaşık olarak %50'si hayvan barınaklarından kaynaklanmaktadır. Bu durumdan dolayı hayvan barınaklarından kaynaklanan emisyon miktarının takibinin yapılması gerekmektedir. Yapay sinir ağları amonyak emisyonunun takibinin yapılabilmesi için alternatif yöntemlerden bir tanesidir. Hayvan barınaklarından kaynaklanan emisyon miktarının yapay sinir ağları ile tahminlenmesi işletmelere maliyet, zaman ve iş gücünden tasarruf etmek gibi faydaları olmaktadır. Bu çalışma da Bursa Bölgesinde ticari bir yumurta tavuğu kümesinde bir kış mevsimi sürecinde amonyak emisyon miktarının farklı sinir ağı yapıları ile tahminlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Materyal ve Yöntem: Bu çalışma Bursa bölgesinde bir ticari yumurta tavuğu işletmesinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma için yumurta tavuğu kümesinden Ocak, Şubat ve Mart ayları olmak üzere 3 ay boyunca amonyak konsantrasyonu (ppm), sıcaklık (°C), hava hızı (m/s), bağıl nem (%) ve havalandırma (m³/h) ölçümleri gerçekleştirilmiş ve hayvan sayıları (adet) takip edilmiştir. Elde edilen bilgiler yapay sinir ağlarında girdi parametresi olarak kullanılarak işletmedeki amonyak emisyonu miktarı tahminlenmiştir. Yapay sinir ağları ile tahminleme yapılırken Kademeli Çekim Eğitim algoritmasından (trainscg) yararlanılmış ve nöron sayısının tahminleme üzerine etkisinin belirlenebilmesi için 5 ila 50 arasında 10 farklı nöron sayısı kullanılarak tahminlemeler gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Çalışma sonucunda, kullanılan model en iyi tahminleme performansını 40 nöron sayısında, düşük hata oranları ve 0,9481 R² skoru (belirlilik katsayısı) ile göstermiştir. Yapay sinir ağının tahminleme performansı % 15,5 ortalama mutlak hata yüzdesi ile 'iyi' performansa sahiptir. Ölçülen konstrasyon değerleri ile hesaplanan emisyonlar ile yapay sinir ağı ile tahmin edilen emisyon değerleri karşılaştırıldığında, aralarındaki farklılıkların önemli olmadıkları, yüksek R² skoru nedeniyle tahminlenen verilerin kullanılabilmesi ve yapay sinir ağları yönteminin amonyak emisyonu tahminleme de başarılı olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay sinir ağları , Amonyak , Emisyon, Yumurta tavuğu, Bursa

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: There is a significant increase in the number of livestock enterprises in order to meet the need for food that arises in direct proportion to the continuous increase in the world population. For this reason, the production method is changing from intensive to extensive breeding and more animals are

raised per unit area. This transformation increases the environmental impact of livestock enterprises. Ammonia emission from animal shelters is a major environmental problem with many environmental impacts. Approximately 50% of the world's ammonia emissions come from animal housing. Due to this situation, it is necessary to monitor the amount of emissions from animal shelters. Artificial neural networks are one of the alternative methods for monitoring ammonia emissions. Estimating the amount of emissions from animal shelters with artificial neural networks has benefits such as saving cost, time and labor. In this study, it is aimed to predict the amount of ammonia emission during a winter season in a commercial laying hen house in Bursa Region with different neural network structures.

Materials and Methods: This study was conducted in a commercial laying hen farm in Bursa region. For the study, ammonia concentration (ppm), temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), air velocity (m/s), relative humidity (%) and ventilation (m^3/h) measurements were carried out and animal numbers (number of animals) were monitored for 3 months in January, February and March. The amount of ammonia emission in the plant was estimated by using the information obtained as input parameters in artificial neural networks. The Scaled conjugate gradient backpropagation (trainscg) was used for forecasting with artificial neural networks and forecasts were made using 10 different neuron numbers between 5 and 50 to determine the effect of the number of neurons on forecasting.

Results: As a result, the model showed the best prediction performance with 40 neurons, low error rates and an R^2 score (coefficient of determination) of 0.9481. The forecasting performance of the neural network is 'good' with an average absolute error percentage of 15.5%. When the emission values calculated with measured constraint values and the emission values estimated by artificial neural network are compared, it is concluded that the differences between them are not significant, the estimated data can be used due to the high R^2 score and the artificial neural network method is successful in predicting ammonia emission.

Key Words: Artificial neural networks, Estimation, Bursa, Laying hen

BİTCOİN GELENEKSEL YATIRIM ARAÇLARININ ALTERNATİFİ OLABİLİR Mİ?

CAN BITCOIN BE AN ALTERNATIVE TO TRADITIONAL INVESTMENT INSTRUMENTS?

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Ellerinde fon fazlası olan birey ve firmalar bu fon fazlalıklarını çeşitli yatırım araçlarında değerlendirerek gelir elde etmek isterler. Klasik yatırım araçları olarak; faiz, menkul kıymet borsaları, yabancı para ve değerli metaller sayılabilir. Gelişen ekonomik koşullar çerçevesinde günümüzde bu yatırım araçlarına petrol, mevduat sertifikaları ve sukuk gibi araçlar da eklenmiştir. Kripto paralar ise bilgisayar ve internet teknolojisinin gelişimine paralel olarak ortaya çıkan fiziki olarak bulunmayan sadece bir kod yazılımından oluşan sanal para birimleridir. Dünya üzerinde en çok talep edilen ve en yüksek işlem hacmine sahip kripto para aynı zamanda piyasaya ilk sürülen sanal para olan Bitcoin'dir. Bu nedenle Bitcoin çalışmada bağımlı değişken olarak kullanılmıştır. Kripto paralar ve bunun özelinde Bitcoin; merkezilikten uzak, düşük işlem maliyetleri olan ve gizlilik içerisinde çalışan fiziki olmadığı için taşınması ve kullanılması kolay olan bir ödeme aracıdır. Bunun yanı sıra; takip edilmesinin zorluğu nedeniyle yasa dışı örgütlerin para transferlerinde ve kara para aklamada kullanılması ile yatırımcıların internet teknolojisini kullanmadaki bilgi yetersizlikleri dezavantajlarını oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı; Türkiye'de Bitcoin'in diğer yatırım araçlarına alternatif yeni bir yatırım aracı olarak kullanılıp kullanılmayacağını analiz etmektir.

Materyaller ve Yöntemler: Bu amaçla, 2014:01-2024:03 döneminde Bitcoin ile borsa, faiz, Amerikan Doları, Euro ve altın arasındaki ilişkiler ARDL analizi ile test edilmiştir.

Bulgular: Elde edilen sonuçlara göre Bitcoin ile Amerikan Doları ve altın arasında uzun dönemde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı eşbütünleşme ilişkisi bulunmuştur. Eşbütünleşme ilişkisi kısa dönemde tüm anlamlılık düzeylerinde daha güçlü bir şekilde bulunmuştur.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Analizden elde edilen sonuçlar bize Bitcoin'in en azından şimdilik kısa dönemde alternatif bir yatırım aracı olarak kabul edilebileceğini ancak uzun dönem için süreye ihtiyaç duyulduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yatırım; Yatırım Araçları; Kripto Para; Bitcoin.

ABSTRACT

Introduction and purpose: Individuals and firms with surplus funds want to generate income by investing these surplus funds in various investment instruments. Classical investment instruments include interest, stock exchanges, foreign currency and precious metals. Within the framework of developing economic conditions, instruments such as oil, certificates of deposit and sukuk have been added to these investment instruments. Cryptocurrencies, on the other hand, are virtual currencies that do not exist physically but only consist of a code software that emerged in parallel with the development of computer and internet technology. The most demanded cryptocurrency with the highest transaction volume in the world is Bitcoin, which is also the first virtual currency introduced to the market. Therefore, Bitcoin is used as the dependent variable in this study. Cryptocurrencies, and Bitcoin in particular, is a payment instrument that is decentralized, has low transaction costs, and is easy to carry and use because it is not physical and operates in secrecy. On the other hand, its disadvantages include its use by illegal organizations in money transfers and money laundering due to the difficulty of tracking it and investors' lack of knowledge in using internet technology. The aim of the study is to analyze whether Bitcoin will be used as a new investment instrument as an alternative to other investment instruments in Türkiye.

Materials and Methods: For this purpose, the relationship between Bitcoin and the stock market, interest rates, US Dollar, Euro and gold for the period 2014:01-2024:03 is tested with ARDL analysis.

Results: According to the results, a statistically significant cointegration relationship was found between Bitcoin and the US dollar and gold in the long run. The cointegration relationship is found to be stronger in the short run at all significance levels.

Discussion and Conclusion: The results obtained from the analysis show that Bitcoin can be accepted as an alternative investment instrument, at least for the short term, but time is needed for the long term.

Keywords: Investment; Investment Instruments; Crypto Currency; Bitcoin.

BİREYLERİN MARKALARLA OLAN ETKİLEŞİMİNDE MÜŞTERİ-MARKA BAĞININ ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF CUSTOMER-BRAND ENGAGEMENT IN INDIVIDUALS' INTERACTIONS WITH BRANDS

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ÖZET

Teknolojinin pek çok alanda hızla gelişmesiyle birlikte şiddetli rekabet ortamı da yoğunlaşmaya başlamıştır. Teknolojik gelişmeler, e-ticaretin yaygınlaşması ve sosyal medya kullanım sıklığında yaşanan artışla birlikte müşteriler, markalara yönelik görüş ve fikirlerini daha rahat şekilde konumlandırılabilen, markalara çok rahat şekilde ulaşabilmekte ve fikir beyan edebilmektedir. Buna karşın piyasada bulunan birçok marka ve ürün grubu seçeneği arasında tüketicilerin istek ve ihtiyaçlarına en uygun ürünü ve ürünü doğru şekilde seçmeleri giderek zorlaşmaktadır. Markaların tüketicilerle olan ilişkilerinde yaşanan mevcut gelişmeler neticesinde ise, marka itibarı, tüketici tatmini, algılanan kalite, tüketici sadakati gibi etkenlerin önemi daha da artmıştır. Bu noktada öne çıkan müşteri-marka bağı, tüketici beklentilerini karşılayan bir markanın sonucunda taraflar arasında güçlü ilişkilerin kurulması olarak tanımlanan dinamik ve süreç bazlı bir kavramdır. Çünkü özellikle müşterilerin bir markayla kurdukları duygusal bağ, marka tercihinde ve marka sadakatinde önemli rol oynadığı düşünülmektedir.

Bireylerin markaya bağlanması ve müşteri-marka bağının oluşması için, ilgili markanın bireylerin ihtiyacını belirlenmesinin yanında, değişen beklenti ve isteklerin de yakından takip edilmesi ve tatmin yaratacak şekilde tüketicilere sunulabilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu bağlamda, mevcut çalışma ile müşteri-marka bağının oluşumunda önem taşıyan faktörler ve müşteri-marka bağının olası sonuçları üzerine kavramsal bir inceleme ortaya konulması amaçlanmaktadır. Böylelikle, marka yönetimi alanında yararlı olacağına inanılan birtakım teorik ve pratik katkıların ortaya konulacağına inanılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Müşteri-Marka Bağı, Marka İtibarı, Tüketici Tatmini, Algılanan Kalite, Tüketici Sadakati

ABSTRACT

With the rapid development of technology in many areas, the fierce competitive environment has also started to intensify. With technological developments, the widespread use of e-commerce and the increase in the frequency of social media use, customers can position their opinions and ideas about brands more easily, reach brands very easily and express their opinions. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult for consumers to choose the most suitable product and product that best suits their wants and needs among the many brands and product group options available in the market. As a result of the current developments in the relationship between brands and consumers, factors such as brand reputation, consumer satisfaction, perceived quality and consumer loyalty have become more important. The customer-brand engagement, which stands out at this point, is a dynamic and process-based concept defined as the establishment of strong relationships between the parties as a result of a brand that meets consumer expectations. This is because the

emotional bond that customers establish with a brand is thought to play an important role in brand preference and brand loyalty.

In order for individuals to be connected to the brand and for the customer-brand engagement to form, the relevant brand should be able to determine the needs of individuals, as well as closely monitor changing expectations and desires, and present them to consumers in a way that will create satisfaction. In this context, the aim of the present study is to present a conceptual review on the variables that are important in the formation of the customer-brand engagement and the possible results of the customer-brand engagement. In addition, it is believed that some theoretical and practical contributions will be made that will be useful in the field of brand management.

Keywords: Customer-Brand Engagement, Brand Reputation, Consumer Satisfaction, Perceived Quality, Consumer Loyalty

BİLANÇO TARİHİNDEN SONRAKİ OLAYLARIN DENETİM RAPORUNA YANSIMASI

REFLECTION OF EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE IN THE AUDIT REPORT

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ÖZET

Muhasebe bilgi sistemi tarafından kaydedilen, sınıflandırılan ve özetlenen bilgiler finansal tablolar şeklinde bilgi kullanıcılarına sunulmaktadır. Ancak bilgi kullanıcılarının işletmeden uzak oluşu, finansal tabloları hazırlayanların yanlı olması, muhasebe bilgi sistemin karmaşıklığı gibi nedenler, bu bilgilerin bağımsız birisi tarafından denetlenmesi gereğini ortaya çıkarmıştır. Finansal tablolarının bağımsız denetçi tarafından denetlenmesi, kullanıcıların bu tablolardaki bilgilere olan güvenlerinin derecelerini artırmaktadır. Bağımsız denetim, finansal tabloların bir bütün olarak hata veya hileden kaynaklanan önemli bir yanlışlık içermediği konusunda makul bir güvence sağlar. Bir denetim sürecinde son aşama denetim raporunun yazılmasıdır. Denetim raporu, bir denetim faaliyetinde dışa sunulan ve üçüncü kişilerin görme imkânı bulduğu tek belgedir. Başka bir ifadeyle denetim raporu, denetim sürecinden elde edilen bilgiler sonucu ulaşılan görüşün kamuya açıklandığı bir araçtır. Bu nedenle finansal tablolara ilişkin denetçi görüşünü yansıtan denetim raporu titizlikle hazırlanmalıdır. Bu noktada raporlama standartları denetim raporunu yazarken denetçinin nelere dikkat etmesi gerektiğini açıkça belirtmiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, bilanço tarihinden sonra meydana gelen olayların denetim raporuna etkisini araştırmaktır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda konu teorik çerçevede ele alınmıştır. Bilanço tarihinden sonraki olayların denetim raporuna yansımalarını iki bölüme ayırmak mümkündür. Birincisi; bilanço tarihi ile denetim raporunun teslim tarihi arasında gerçekleşen olaylardır. Bu durumda, denetçi raporu teslim etmediği için bu olayları rapora yansıtabilir. İkincisi ise; denetim raporunun teslimi ile yayımlanma tarihi arasındaki olaylardır. Bu durumda, denetçi raporu teslim ettiği için nasıl bir yol izleyeceği konunun önemini ortaya çıkarmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Denetim, Finansl Tablolar, Bilanço

ABSTRACT

The information recorded, classified and summarized by the accounting information system is presented to information users in the form of financial statements. However, reasons such as the fact that information users are far from the business, those who prepare the financial statements are biased, and the complexity of the accounting information system have led to the need for this information to be audited by an independent person. Having financial statements audited by an independent auditor increases the degree of users' trust in the information in these statements. An independent audit provides reasonable assurance that the financial statements as a whole do not contain any significant misstatements resulting from error or fraud. The final stage in an audit process is the writing of the audit report. The audit report is the only document presented to the outside in an audit activity and that third parties have the opportunity to see. In other words, the audit report is a tool in which the opinion reached as a result of the information obtained from the audit process is disclosed to the public. Therefore, the audit report reflecting the auditor's opinion on the financial statements should be prepared meticulously. At this point, reporting standards have clearly stated what the auditor should pay attention to when writing the audit report. The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of events occurring after the balance sheet date on the audit report. For this purpose, the subject has been addressed within a theoretical framework. It is possible to divide the reflection of events after the balance sheet date into two parts. The first is the events that occur between the balance sheet date and the audit report delivery date. In this case, the auditor may reflect these events in the report since he/she did not deliver the report. The second is the events between the delivery of the audit report and the publication date. In this case, the way the auditor will follow since he/she delivered the report reveals the importance of the subject.

Key Words: Audit; Financial Statements; Balance Sheet

**İSLAM İKTİSADI PERSPEKTİFİNDEN KİTLESEL FONLAMA:
FIRSATLAR VE ZORLUKLAR**

CROWDFUNDING FROM THE PERPECTIVE OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS: OPPORTINITIES AND CHALLENGES

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Kitlesele fonlama, herhangi bir fikri hayata geçirmek için, girişimcilerin yatırımcılardan online platformlar üzerinden fon toplamasına olanak sağlayan yapıdır. Bu işlem sayesinde, girişimciler ve işletmeler için sermaye piyasaları ve bankalar gibi geleneksel finansman araçları dışında farklı finansman desteği bulmanın kapılarını aralanmış olur. Bunun yanı sıra kitlesele fonlama, sosyal çevre oluşturma ve projenin daha ilk aşamalarında uzman kişilerden geri bildirim alma fırsatı da sunmaktadır. Kitle fonlaması, kültürel sektörün çok daha geniş uygulamalara sahip yenilikçi bir iş fikri üretmesi sebebiyle kültürel ekonomi için önemli bir konu haline gelmektedir. Çalışmanın amacı, kitlesele fonlamanın İslami finans prensipleriyle nasıl uyumlu olduğu veya hangi durumlarda uyumsuzluk gösterdiği hakkında bilgi vermektir. İslami finans bakış açısıyla kitlesele fonlamanın sunduğu fırsatlar; sosyal yatırım, mikrofinansman, girişimci destekleme gibi alanlarda sağladığı yenilikçi finansman yöntemlerini analiz etmek için teorik bir çerçeve sunmaktadır.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmada literatür taramasından elde edilen verilerin analizi, niteliksel bir yaklaşım benimsenerek gerçekleştirilecektir. İslami ve geleneksel kitlesele fonlama yöntemlerini karşılaştırarak, her iki sistemin avantajları ve dezavantajları hakkında derinlemesine bir inceleme yapılmıştır. İslami finans ve kitlesele fonlama arasındaki ilişki incelenerek, mevcut politikaların nasıl şekillendiği ve potansiyel değişiklikler değerlendirilmiştir.

Sonuçlar: Kitlesele fonlama İslami finans ilkeleri çerçevesinde sunduğu yenilikçi fırsatlar bulunmaktadır. Bu fırsatlar arasında, sosyal yatırımların artırılması, girişimcilerin desteklenmesi ve topluluk temelli projelerin finansmanına olanak sağlaması bulunmaktadır. Fırsatların yanı sıra İslami finansın temel ilkeleriyle çelişen zorluklar da bulunmaktadır. Bunlar; riba, garar, ve etik sorunlardır. Ayrıca, İslami finans ve kitlesele fonlama arasındaki etkileşimi düzenlemek için önerilen politika değişiklikleri ve düzenlemeler, kitlesele fonlama platformlarının İslami finans ilkelerine uygun bir şekilde nasıl yapılandırılabilceği konusunda öneriler sunmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kitlesele Fonlama, İslami Finans, Kitlesele Fonlama Platformları, İslami Kitlesele Fonlama

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Crowdfunding is a structure that allows entrepreneurs to raise funds from investors through online platforms to bring any idea. This process opens the door to finding different financial support apart from traditional financing tools like capital markets and banks for entrepreneurs and businesses. Additionally, crowdfunding offers the opportunity to create a social network and receive feedback from experts during the early stages of a project. Crowdfunding is becoming an important topic for the economy due to its potential to generate innovative business ideas with broader applications. The aim of this study is to provide information on how crowdfunding aligns with Islamic finance principles or in which situations it may show incompatibility. From the perspective of Islamic finance, the study presents a theoretical framework to analyze the innovative financing methods offered by crowdfunding in areas such as social investment, microfinance, and entrepreneurial support.

Materials and Methods: The analysis of data obtained from the literature review will be conducted using a qualitative approach. A comprehensive examination has been carried out by comparing Islamic and traditional crowdfunding methods, exploring the advantages and disadvantages of both systems. The relationship between Islamic finance and crowdfunding has been examined to assess how existing policies are shaped and potential changes evaluated.

Results: Crowdfunding presents innovative opportunities within the framework of Islamic finance principles. These opportunities include increasing social investments, supporting entrepreneurs, and enabling the financing of community-based projects. However, there are also challenges that contradict the fundamental principles of Islamic finance, such as *riba* (interest), *gharar* (uncertainty), and ethical issues. Furthermore, proposed policy changes and regulations to govern the interaction between Islamic finance and crowdfunding provided suggestions on how crowdfunding platforms can be structured in accordance with Islamic finance principles.

Keywords: Crowdfunding, Islamic Finance, Crowdfunding Platforms, Islamic Crowdfunding.

HAYAT SİGORTALARINDA SİGORTALANABİLİR MENFAAT ŞARTI İSTİSNASIZ BİR ŞEKİLDE Mİ UYGULANMALI? “HAYAT SİGORTASI POLİÇESİNİN SATILMASI”

SHOULD THE INSURABLE INTEREST REQUIREMENT BE APPLIED WITHOUT EXCEPTION IN LIFE INSURANCE? “SELLING A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY”

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ÖZET

Ölüm riskine karşı yapılan sigortalarda, sigortacı bir prim karşılığında sigortalının vefatı üzerine sözleşmede kararlaştırılan bedeli, lehtar veya lehtarlara ödemeyi taahhüt eder. Sigorta ettirenin aynı zamanda sigortalı olarak gösterildiği sözleşmelerde, bu bedelin sigorta ettiren tarafından kullanılması mümkün olmayacaktır. Diğer yandan hayat sigortaları sigortalının hayat süresi gibi uzun sürelerle yapılan sözleşmelerdir. Oysa bu uzun sürede sigorta ettirenin bu sigortaya ihtiyacı kalmayabilir. Keza lehtar olarak gösterdiği eşinden ayrılabilir. Yine lehtar olarak gösterilen çocuklar büyüyüp kendi geçimlerini sağlar hale gelebilir. Dahası, sigorta ettiren örneğin yakalandığı hastalığın tedavisi için kendisi bu sigorta bedeline muhtaç haline gelebilir. Tüm bu ihtimallerde, hayat sigortası sözleşmesinin bir bedel karşılığında devredilebilmesi bir çözüm olarak ortaya çıkar.

Nitekim Amerika Birleşik Devletleri dahil günümüzde çağdaş ülkelerde belli şartlar altında sigorta ettirenlerin, hayat sigortalarını sigortalanabilir bir menfaati olmasa da üçüncü bir kişiye devretmelerine için verilmektedir. Hatta bu sözleşmeleri devralan yatırım şirketlerinin sözleşmelerden doğacak sigorta bedeli alacaklarını menkul kıymet haline getirerek ikincil bir piyasa oluşturmalarını da izin verilmektedir.

Türk hukukunda ise Türk Ticaret Kanunu'nun 1490/2. maddesinde yer alan sigortalanabilir menfaat koşulu nedeniyle hayat sigortası sözleşmesinin, sigortalının hayatının devamında menfaati olmayan bir üçüncü kişiye bedel karşılığında devri mümkün değildir. Oysa, tedavilerinde kullanmak, bozulan ekonomik durumlarını düzeltmek veya geri kalan hayatlarındaki refah seviyesini artırmak vb haklı ihtiyaçlarına binaen, Türkiye'deki sigorta ettirenlerin de sözleşmelerini bu tür bir anlaşma ile devredilmeye ilişkin meşru bir çıkarları vardır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Hayat Sigortası; Sigortalanabilir Menfaat Koşulu; Sigorta Sözleşmesinin Devri

ABSTRACT

In insurance contracts against death risk, the insurer undertakes to pay the amount agreed in the contract to the beneficiary or beneficiaries upon the death of the insured, in return for a premium. In contracts where the policyholder is also shown as the insured, it will not be possible for the policyholder to use this insurance amount. On the other hand, life insurances are contracts made for long periods of time, such as the life of the insured. However, in this long period of time, the policholder may not need this insurance, anymore. For example, he / she can separate from his / her spouse whom he/she has designated as beneficiary in insurance policy. Again, children designated as beneficiaries may grow up and become self-supporting. Moreover, the policyholder may become dependent on this insurance amount, for example, for the treatment of his/ her disease. In all these cases, transferring the insurance contract in exchange for a fee emerges as a solution.

As a matter of fact, in modern countries, including the United States, it is given under certain conditions to allow policyholders to transfer their life insurance to a third party, even if they do not have an insurable interest. In fact, investment companies that take over these contracts are allowed to create a secondary market by converting the insurance amount receivables arising from the contracts into securities.

In Turkish law, duo to the insurable interest requirement in the article 1490/2 of the Turkish Commercial Code, it is not possible to transfer the life insurance contract for a fee to a third party who has no interest in the continuation of the life of the insured. However, policyholders in Turkey also have a legitimate interest in being able to transfer their contracts with such an agreement, based on their justified needs such as using this amount in their treatments, improving their deteriorated economic situation or increasing their level of welfare in the rest of their lifes.

Key Words: Life Insurance; Insurable Interest Requirement; Transfer of Insurance Contract

**İŞLETME BİLİMİNDE KARMA YÖNTEM ARAŞTIRMALARI:
YÜKSEK LİSANS TEZLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME**

MIXED METHODS RESEARCH IN BUSINESS SCIENCE: A STUDY ON MASTERS THESIS

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Araştırmacıların sıklıkla kullandıkları nitel ve nicel yöntemlerin ötesinde üçüncü bir paradigma olarak kabul bulan karma yöntem son yıllarda oldukça popüler olmuştur. Araştırmacılara karmaşık sorunların keşfedilmesinde önemli bir argüman sunan karma yöntem, hem nitel hem de nicel verilerin toplanması, analizi ve birleştirilmesi olarak anlam bulmaktadır. Araştırmalarda özellikle geçerlik ve güvenilirliğin sağlama çabasında verilerin doğrulanması, tamamlanması veya geliştirilmesinde önemli olmaktadır.

Materyal ve Method: Araştırmada Yüksek Öğretim Kurumları veri tabanında yer alan işletme bilimi yüksek lisans tezleri üzerinden bir inceleme gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veri tabanında karma yöntem anahtar kavramıyla önce tezlerin tümüne, sonrasında ise tez türü ve konu bakımından sınırlama yapılarak toplamda 23 yüksek lisans tezine ulaşılmıştır. Bu tezler üzerinden yazınölçme ve değerlendirme çalışması gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Sonuçlar: Araştırma sonucunda karma yöntemin işletme biliminde daha az kullanılmasına rağmen bir artış içerisinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. İncelenen tezlerin ilk tezden son teze kadar karma yöntemle başarılı sonuçlar ürettiği söylenebilir.

Tartışma ve Öneriler: Gelecek araştırmalarda bu çalışmanın ötesinde işletme biliminde karma yöntemin daha fazla kullanılması gerektiği ve araştırmalara daha çözümsel sonuçlar ortaya çıkaracağı betimlenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İşletme Bilimi, karma yöntem, yüksek lisans tezleri.

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Mixed method, which is accepted as a third paradigm beyond the qualitative and quantitative methods frequently used by researchers, has become quite popular in recent years. Mixed method, which offers researchers an important argument in discovering complex problems, finds meaning in the collection, analysis and combination of both qualitative and quantitative data. It is especially important in the verification, completion or development of data in the effort to ensure validity and reliability in research.

Materials and Methods: In the research, an examination was carried out on the business science master's theses in the database of Higher Education Institutions. In the database, first all the theses were reached with the key concept of mixed method, then by limiting the thesis type and subject, a total of 23 master's theses were reached. Literature measurement and evaluation study was carried out on these theses.

Results: Results: As a result of the research, it was determined that although mixed method is used less in business science, there is an increase. It can be said that the examined theses produced successful results with mixed method from the first to the last theses.

Discussion and Conclusion: It can be described that in future research, beyond this study, the mixed method should be used more in business science and that it will produce more analytical results.

Key Words: Business Science, mixed method, master's theses.

INVESTIGATION OF PROPERTIES OF DOUBLE WALLED HYBRID COMPOSITE
MATERIALS UNDER IMPACT LOADS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Composite materials, which are formed by combining the superior properties of more than one material and have significant advantages over conventional materials, are pioneering in many fields in solving engineering problems. In this study, it is aimed to observe how the impact resistance of a circular profile material will change when it is produced in different material structure and double-walled. Therefore, the manufacturability of double-walled circular layered composite pipes in the form of Al/Al-B4C and their energy absorption properties under impact loads were investigated.

Materials and Methods: Al6061 was used for the outer wall of the circular composite materials and Al6061/B4C metal matrix composite was used for the inner wall. Al6061 and B4C powders with a particle size of 35 µm were used in the inner wall. The composite materials were obtained by extruding the semi-finished product obtained by compressing the Al6061/B4C mixture powder into the Al6061 tube material. Composite materials were produced with three different inner and outer wall thicknesses and three different B4C reinforcement ratios under constant extrusion conditions. Extrusion processes were carried out with mandrel support at a constant temperature of 500 °C and a constant mould angle of 15 degrees. Low velocity impact tests were performed at a striking speed of 4.43 m/sec and an energy level of 200 J.

Results: According to the contact force-time curves obtained from impact tests, the maximum force values increase and the deformation time shortens with the increase in the reinforcement ratio of B4C in the inner walls of the composite materials. A similar effect was observed in the case of increasing the thickness of the inner wall. Therefore, the stiffness of the material increases with the increase of B4C reinforcement and reinforcement ratio in the inner wall and the increase of the inner B4C reinforced wall thickness. In other words, while the maximum contact force increases, the amount of deformation decreases.

Key Words: Composite pipe, Extrusion, Born carbide (B4C), Impact test

EXPLORATION OF THERMOPHORETIC AND THERMAL BROWNIAN DIFFUSION FOR REACTIVE WILLIAMSON HYBRID NANOFLUID WITH CONVECTIVE COOLING CYLINDER

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ABSTRACT

The current study focusses on the thermal properties of hybridized $Cu - Al_2O_3$ nanoparticles dispersed in a convective cooling cylinder containing Williamson-water base fluid. The Williamson-Cauchy fluid model is adopted to represent the rheological complex behaviour of the base fluid adequately. A coupled impact of Brownian diffusion and thermophoresis are captured to prompt the dynamical interactions at the nanoscale, especially the phenomena influence on the overall heat propagation. The model partial derivatives are changed into a coupled nonlinear ordinary derivative and then solved by the Galerkin-weighted residual. The study used a range of fluid terms to investigate their influences on a cylinder's thermal distribution and cooling efficiency. The outcomes present that the hybridized $Cu - Al_2O_3$ nanoparticle substantially enhances the base fluid thermal conductivity, improving the convective heat transport rates. The Brownian motion encourages uniform temperature distribution, while thermophoretic forces support nanoparticles' effective migration and thermal performance optimization. The chemical reactions pivoted the modulation of temperature and concentration fields to influence the whole heat transfer characteristics. The valuable characteristics of copper and aluminium oxide nanoparticles in enhancing the thermal performance of industrial cooling processes have propelled the study given the insights into the long-term stability and economic feasibility of nanofluid viscous materials for cooling systems design and potential advancement of nanotechnology.

Keywords: Heat transfer; Hartmann number; Tangent hyperbolic fluid; Joule heating

APPLICATION OF NANOTECHNOLOGY IN RECYCLING PROCESS OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW)

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ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology is revolutionizing the recycling of municipal solid waste (MSW) by offering advanced solutions for efficient material recovery and pollution control. Traditional MSW management faces challenges, such as incomplete material separation, low recycling rates, and high processing costs. Nanomaterials, including nano-adsorbents, nano-catalysts, and quantum dots, have demonstrated the potential to overcome these challenges by enhancing chemical, thermal, and biological processes (Gupta et al., 2019). Nano-adsorbents, such as nano-iron oxide and carbon nanotubes (CNTs), improve the removal of heavy metals and toxic substances from leachates and incinerator residues (Ahmed & Hameed, 2018). Nano-catalysts like nano-TiO₂ enable advanced oxidation processes (AOPs), accelerating the decomposition of organic matter and converting waste into usable energy forms through sustainable waste-to-energy technologies (Ruan et al., 2020). In addition, quantum dots facilitate precise waste sorting by enhancing fluorescence-based detection systems, leading to more efficient recycling of metals and plastics (Bera et al., 2019). The incorporation of nanotechnology also minimizes environmental hazards by reducing emissions and promoting more effective leachate treatment. However, concerns over the environmental risks posed by nanoparticle release and the high costs of large-scale applications remain key challenges. Future research should focus on developing eco-friendly nanomaterials and scaling up the use of nanotechnology in waste management systems. In conclusion, nanotechnology offers promising solutions to improve recycling efficiency, resource recovery, and pollution mitigation, paving the way for sustainable municipal solid waste management.

Keywords: Nanotechnology, municipal solid, process

NANOTECHNOLOGY: A REVOLUTIONARY APPROACH IN THE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF VIRAL DISEASES

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ABSTRACT

The ongoing development of novel viruses is a threat to global health. The uncontrolled emergence of viruses leads to pandemic and poses overburden to healthcare and Economic system. Vaccines are used for herd immunity and Antiviral therapy for that patient who has active viral infection, but sometime vaccines are not effective against the viral infection due to emerged strain of virus. So Nanotechnology has proven beneficial for the treatment of viruses. Functionalized nanoparticles (NPs) and quantum dots, as well as novel detection techniques related to nanotechnology, vaccine development, and the manufacturing of Nano drugs, are examples of nanomaterial's that hold great potential for interacting with harmful viruses and preventing their entry into cells. The fields of medicine and pharmacy have made extensive use of advances in nanotechnology, particularly in the area of Nano-delivery systems. These methods take a while to prove accurate delivery of extremely sensitive molecules. Nanotechnology is used for treating HBV and HCV by the active delivery of siRNA and DNA via cationic Nano particles which inhibit the replication of viruses. Now a day Nano Technology is the part for treating every disease as they easily uptake by immune system due to its small size. As the Nanoparticle's are beneficial also have limitation as they are uptake by macrophages which stop circulation, and aggregate formation also inhibit by physical process. In future we can use liposome and virus like particles for active delivery of Vaccine and there is need to develop silver and Graphene Oxide as they have potential for Antiviral medication.

Keywords:Nanotechnology, Functionalized nanoparticles, Vaccine development, Antiviral therapy, Virus-like particles (VLPs)

**DETECTION OF HEAVY METALS USING A CARBONE PASTE ELECTRODE MODIFIED
WITH BIO-NANOPARTICLES**

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ABSTRACT

A carbon paste electrode modified with Bio nanoparticles synthesized with a plant extract was employed as a sensor to detect metal ions. To study the response of the sensor to the metal ions, electrochemical techniques such as cyclic voltammetry (CV), electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) and square wave voltammetry (SWV) were used. The findings show that we have achieved good results. The suggested Bio-Nano/CPE electrode has a lower detection limit of 0.41 μM and a linear straight line from 3 to 9 μM ($R^2=0.99707$). The values of recovery rate indicate that the complex sensor can detect the metal in drinking water.

Keywords: Carbon paste electrode; Modified electrode; Bio-Nanoparticles.

NANOTECHNOLOGY IN WATER PURIFICATION: ADVANCEMENTS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

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ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology has emerged as a revolutionary tool in the field of water purification, offering innovative solutions to tackle global water contamination challenges. This study explores the application of nanomaterials, such as nanoparticles, nanofibers, and nanotubes, in enhancing water purification processes. Nanotechnology significantly improves the efficiency of contaminant removal, including heavy metals, pathogens, and organic pollutants, through mechanisms like filtration, adsorption, and catalysis. Current advancements in nanotech-based purification systems are discussed, along with the associated challenges, particularly the environmental and health risks posed by nanoparticle release into water systems. The review also highlights future prospects, focusing on the scalability of nanotechnology for global water purification and its potential in addressing water scarcity issues. As the demand for clean water intensifies, nanotechnology presents a promising approach for developing efficient and sustainable water treatment solutions.

Keywords: Nanotechnology, Global, Water

USE OF NANOTECHNOLOGY IN SUBGRADE SOIL STABILIZATION

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ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology has emerged as a promising solution for stabilizing subgrade soils in infrastructure projects. Conventional stabilization techniques, such as the use of lime and cement, often face challenges in improving weak and expansive soils effectively. In contrast, nanomaterials like nano-silica, nano-clay, carbon nanotubes, and nano-alumina improve soil properties by interacting at the molecular level (Yadu & Tripathi, 2013). These materials enhance soil strength, increase density, and reduce plasticity and permeability, making the subgrade more resistant to moisture fluctuations. The application of nano-silica accelerates pozzolanic reactions, increasing soil cohesion and compressive strength (Bahar et al., 2021). Nano-clay also enhances binding and improves soil consistency. Research shows that nanotechnology can enhance the load-bearing capacity of soils by up to 50% compared to traditional methods (Modarres & Nosoudy, 2015). The small particle size and high surface area of nanomaterials enable better particle interaction, leading to faster stabilization and reduced soil swelling and shrinkage behavior. Nanotechnology also offers environmental benefits, as smaller quantities of nanomaterials can replace large volumes of conventional stabilizers, thus reducing carbon emissions and overall environmental impact (Jain et al., 2020). However, challenges related to the high cost, limited large-scale applications, and potential environmental risks of nanoparticles require further research and evaluation. In conclusion, nanotechnology offers significant potential for sustainable subgrade soil stabilization, providing improved strength and durability while reducing environmental impact.

Keywords: Nanotechnology, stabilization, Environmental

USE OF NANOTECHNOLOGY IN RECYCLING PROCESS OF DOMESTIC WASTE

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ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology is transforming waste recycling processes by enabling efficient treatment, separation, and recovery of valuable resources from domestic waste. Traditional recycling methods are often limited by energy consumption and the incomplete recovery of materials. Nanomaterials, such as nano-adsorbents, nano-catalysts, and quantum dots, offer innovative solutions to improve waste management by enhancing processes like adsorption, filtration, and chemical conversion (Wang et al., 2019). Nano-adsorbents, including nano-iron oxides and carbon nanotubes (CNTs), demonstrate superior performance in removing heavy metals, dyes, and organic contaminants from wastewater during the recycling process (Ahmed & Gupta, 2016). Nano-catalysts, such as nano-TiO₂, enable advanced oxidation processes (AOPs) to decompose organic pollutants, promoting sustainable waste-to-energy conversions (Ruan et al., 2021). Moreover, quantum dots are used to detect and sort recyclable materials through fluorescence-based sensors, increasing the efficiency of waste segregation (Bera et al., 2019). By integrating nanomaterials into recycling facilities, the recovery of valuable components like metals, plastics, and energy can be maximized, reducing the need for landfills and minimizing environmental pollution. Despite these advantages, challenges remain concerning the environmental risks associated with nanoparticles and the scalability of nanotechnology in large waste management systems. Further research is needed to develop eco-friendly nanomaterials and assess long-term impacts. In conclusion, nanotechnology offers significant potential for improving recycling efficiency, resource recovery, and environmental sustainability in the treatment of domestic waste, paving the way for smarter and greener waste management systems.

Keywords: Nanotechnology, domestic waste, Nanomaterials

ENHANCEMENT OF HEAT SINK EFFICIENCY USING CYLINDRICAL FINS SUPPORTED WITH HELICAL TRAPEZOIDAL WINGS AND MHD RADIATIVE NANOFLUID

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ABSTRACT

Cooling electronic devices using heat sinks is one of the main fields in which academics are working to develop them. This manuscript presents a novel numerical study using Comsol Multiphysics to optimize heat sink performance through the strategic integration of MHD radiative nanofluid and innovative helical trapezoidal wings on cylindrical fins. The research advances the field by systematically replacing classical cylindrical fins with those provided with cylindrical wings as a first step, and with trapezoidal shapes as a second step and subsequently introducing helical trapezoidal wings instead of the aligned shape to enhance efficiency. Comsol Multiphysics 3.4 software is used to conduct the study applying finite element method. The 2D heat sink problem is modelled as a square cavity, which is equipped with 2D longitudinal section of cylindrical fins and filled with MHD radiative nanofluid. The study examined the impact of using cylindrical wings attached laterally on the cylindrical fins. Then, the efficiency of cylindrical wings is compared with trapezoidal shape. Finally, the helical trapezoidal wings are used to enhance the heat sink efficiency. The findings reveal substantial performance improvements: with nanofluid by 42.83%, enhancement with radiation by 54.19%, with cylindrical wings by 22.38%, and a superior 10.7% efficiency increase with trapezoidal wings. In addition, using helical trapezoidal wings is the optimum for the heat sink performance by 7.26 %. This work is poised to appeal to a broad readership by offering valuable insights into optimizing heat sink configurations for enhanced thermal management.

Keywords: Heat sink performance; Cylindrical fins; Radiative nanofluid; Helical trapezoidal wings; COMSOL Multiphysics.

CELLULAR AUTOMATA IN GENE REGULATORY NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT

Cellular automata (CA) offer a strong computational framework for modeling gene regulatory networks (GRNs), which are complex systems of gene interactions that govern biological functions. CA simulates the complicated dynamics of gene expression by showing genes as discrete cells on a grid, with each gene's status (e.g., active or inactive) modified by surrounding genes or chemical signals. This method facilitates comprehension of gene activation, repression, and feedback loops, providing insights into biological processes such as cell development and disease progression. CA's rule-based nature enables researchers to investigate how changes in GRNs might lead to illnesses such as cancer, as well as how genes coordinate to maintain biological activities. CA's versatility in modeling these regulatory systems makes it an important tool in genetic engineering and synthetic biology, allowing the construction of modified gene networks for therapeutic applications. By reflecting the temporal evolution of gene expression patterns, CA models help to optimize experimental designs and advance biotech applications.

Keywords: Cellular automata, gene regulatory networks, gene interactions, synthetic biology, temporal evolution

ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY PATTERN OF BACTERIA ASSOCIATED WITH HAWKED
SUYA-MEAT IN ALIERO METROPOLIS

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ABSTRACT

Meat is the flesh of animals which serves as food and it is obtained from sheep, cattle, goat and swine. It is that part of animal that provides major source of protein in west African food. The aim of this research is to isolate and identify bacteria associated with hawked suya meat and to determine antibiotic susceptibility pattern of bacteria. Suya meat were bought from the sellers and was collected in raps of Aluminum foil. It was then taken to the laboratory for analysis. The sample was homogenized and was pipetted using 5ml sterile pipette and test tube. This was cultured on Mackonkey agar and Nutrient agar incubated at 37⁰C for 24 hours. Discrete bacteria colonies were observed and each colony was gram-stained and examined microscopically. Biochemical tests were carried out to confirm the particular bacteria present. Bacteria isolated were *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis* and *Escherichia coli*. The bacteria isolated from contaminated Suya meat were capable of causing illness. The disc diffusion assay was employed to investigate the sensitivity of isolates to the antibiotics. The standardized inocula of the test organisms were emulsified on the surface of Mueller-Hinton agar using sterile cotton swab, and the plates was dried at room temperature for 5 min, and incubated at 30⁰C for 48 hours. The following antibiotic discs at different concentrations were used: Septrin (SXT) 30µg, Streptomycin (S) 30µg, Chloramphenicol (CH) 30µg, Sparfloxacin (SP) 10µg, Amoxicillin (AM) 30µg, Ciprofloxacin (CPX) 10µg, Tarivid (OFX) 30µg, Gentamycin (CN) 10µg, and Pefloxacin (PEF) 10µg and Augumetin (AU) 25µg. The result of this research provides preliminary data on bacteria contamination of suya meat such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus spp* and *Escherichia coli*. Awareness as regard to hygiene should be created to the sellers to minimize the rate of contamination through carelessness. If suya meat must be hawked, it should be carried about in protective glass case or ware that does not expose it to microorganisms as to reduce the incidence of food poisoning in our society.

Keywords; Meat, Antibiotic, Bacteria, Sensitivity, Suya.

IN VITRO AND IN-SILICO ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF ESSENTIAL OIL FROM SALVIA AGAINST KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE BACTERIA

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ABSTRACT

Infections caused by *Klebsiella pneumoniae* multidrug-resistant (MDR) strains are related to prolonged hospitalization, higher risk of mortality, and increased treatment costs, representing a global challenge for public health services. This alarming situation increases antibiotic resistance worldwide, thus rendering the current antimicrobial agents ineffective. The threats posed by drug-resistant bacteria have led to a series of research to develop an alternative broad-spectrum antimicrobial.

This study explored the phytochemical analyses and antibacterial potential of *Salvia officinalis* essential oil (EO) using both *in-vitro* and *in-silico* experiments for drug discovery. The antibacterial activities of the EO were studied against *K. pneumoniae* by the disc diffusion method. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) of this EO were determined by micro-dilution. Finally, *in-silico* methods were employed to estimate their possible antibacterial mechanisms. Molecular docking was performed to calculate the predictive binding affinities of the major volatile component (Camphor) to three bacterial target proteins penicillin-binding protein (PBP), quorum sensing LasR binding domain and DNA gyrase binding p using the AutoDock Vina program; prediction of drug-likeness properties and Toxicity prediction were carried out respectively by SwissADME and ProToxII online server. The results showed the EO's antibacterial activity against the two *K. pneumoniae* strains. In addition, the molecular docking study revealed that the major compounds from the EO have a significant potential to inhibit the protein target involved in bacteria resistance. Furthermore, the SwissADME prediction results showed that Camphor satisfies the rule of five and exhibits acceptable drug-like characteristics. findings suggest that the three EOs have interesting antibacterial activity. The *in-vitro* and *in-silico* studies gave a great potentiation and may constitute a promising option to control the emergence of MDR *K. pneumoniae*.

Keywords: Antibacterial activity, *Salvia officinalis*, *K. pneumoniae*, Molecular Docking, *In-Silico*, *In-Vitro*.

SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION OF HYDRAZONE USING CHOLIC ACID AND THEIR BIOLOGICAL SCREENING

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ABSTRACT

Hydrazones possess an azomethine (-NHN=CH) group and are considered derivatives of aldehydes and ketones in which the oxygen atom has been replaced by the (R-NHN=C) functional group. They are synthesized by the reaction of hydrazide of cholic acid and carbonyl compounds which water molecules eliminate. These are widely studied molecules owing to their ease of preparation and diverse medicine, agriculture, and pharmacology potential. This has led researchers to synthesize different heterocyclic compounds bearing hydrazones. Medical chemists worldwide have done immense work on hydrazones and developed agents with better activity and low toxicity profiles. Hydrazones have biological activities including anti-microbial and anti-oxidant. The compound was isolated by thin-layer chromatography, preparative thin-layer chromatography, and column chromatography. Characterized by single crystal analysis, ultraviolet-visible Spectroscopy, infrared, Mass Spectrometry, and Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy. Finally, the synthesized compound was tested for its biological activities anti-microbial and anti-oxidant.

Keywords: characterization, hydrazone, biological

**TRANSBOUNDARY WATER DISPUTES: CHALLENGES, LEGAL FRAMEWORKS, AND
CONFLICT RESOLUTION**

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ABSTRACT

Transboundary water disputes occur when nations or regions share water resources that cross political boundaries, leading to access, usage, and management conflicts. These disputes have intensified due to population growth, climate change, increasing water demand, and the uneven distribution of freshwater resources. This study explores the historical context of transboundary water conflicts, highlighting prominent examples such as the Nile, Indus, and Jordan River disputes. It delves into the drivers of these conflicts, including environmental degradation and the geopolitical power dynamics between upstream and downstream nations. The research also examines the existing international legal frameworks, such as the 1997 UN Watercourses Convention, and regional treaties like the Indus Waters Treaty, which aim to facilitate equitable and sustainable water sharing. However, challenges persist due to the limitations of these legal instruments, political tensions, and the absence of strong enforcement mechanisms. The role of institutional cooperation, water diplomacy, and conflict resolution mechanisms is analyzed alongside case studies of successful mediation efforts. The study concludes by assessing future prospects for resolving transboundary water disputes through integrated water resource management (IWRM), technological innovations, and the need to strengthen multilateral legal agreements. By promoting cooperation, equitable distribution, and sustainable practices, this research underscores the importance of global and regional efforts to mitigate conflict and ensure long-term water security in transboundary regions.

Keywords: Indus Waters Treaty, UNWC, International Watercourses, Conflicts etc.

HARNESSING PROBIOTICS FOR A SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE FUTURE

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ABSTRACT

Over the last three decades, global aquaculture growth has surpassed all other agricultural sectors worldwide. However, the development of this sector is often linked to several challenges including poor water quality, overcrowding, disease outbreaks such as bacterial, viral and parasitic epizootics and the use of aqua chemicals which have been widely criticized since they represent a potential risk to aquatic species, consumer and environment by their residual effects and their ability to develop drug-resistant bacterial strains.

For these reasons, the development of safe, natural alternative growth and high-quality aquafeed with a beneficial nutritional composition is crucial to maintain the sustainability and environmental friendliness of aquaculture industry. In this context, the incorporation of probiotics is among the potential practices for aquaculture management. Probiotics are live microorganisms which when administered in adequate amounts confer a health benefit on the host. In the aquaculture industry, various types of microorganisms are used as probiotics and they have shown to enhance the health status of cultured animals, improve water quality, as well as they help to ensure the safety of consumers.

Hence, this bibliographical paper aims to provide insights of the beneficial role of probiotics in aquaculture, their potential mechanisms of action and their modes of administrations.

Keywords: Aquaculture, antibioresistance, probiotics, sustainability

APPLICATION OF BIOMATERIAL IN THE RETENTION OF CATIONIC DYE IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION

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ABSTRACT

Waste waters originating from the textile industry are polluted, as they contain residual color and other chemical substances. The non-biodegradable nature of the residual dye in the wastewaters may also obstruct light penetration, thus inhibiting aquatic life in the ecosystem. In addition, many dyes are toxic and even carcinogenic and pose a serious threat to various microbiological or animal specie. Apart from adsorption using low-cost adsorbents deriving from renewable resources or less expensive natural materials numerous

methods such as biological, electrochemical, photochemical, and membrane filtration technologies have been successfully employed for the removal of dyes from wastewaters.

The objective of this study was set to evaluate the adsorptive potential of an abundant agricultural waste for the removal of a synthetic dye, namely the Gentian Violet. A series of experiments was carried out to study the influence of numerous parameters on the sorption capacity. Through the results obtained, the adsorption kinetics of the dye on the material is well described by the second order model. The adsorption isotherms of the adsorbent / adsorbate systems studied are adequately described by Langmuir's mathematical model. In addition, the study of the influence of ionic strength did not affect the dye removal efficiency by AW. On the other hand, the thermodynamic study revealed that the adsorption is spontaneous and exothermic.

Keywords: adsorbent, Gentian Violet, agricultural waste, ionic strength.

IN VITRO AND IN VIVO ASSESSMENT OF ADENOCARPUS DECORTICANS TOXICITY:
BRINE SHRIMP LETHALITY AND ORAL TOXICITY IN BALB/C MICE

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ABSTRACT

A plethora of natural products, due to their diverse biological and pharmacological activities, hold immense potential for the development of novel medicines. However, it's imperative to acknowledge that some of these natural substances may exhibit toxicological properties. To ensure safe therapeutic applications of plant-based products, recent research has intensively explored both their pharmacological efficacy and toxicity.

This study investigates the acute toxicity of *Adenocarpus decorticans*, a medicinal plant endemic to northeastern Morocco, utilizing alternative biological assays and an animal model. The brine shrimp lethality test, employing *Artemia salina*, was used to assess the toxicity of ethanolic leaf extracts from *Adenocarpus decorticans*. Additionally, an acute oral toxicity assessment in *BALB/c* mice was conducted to determine the safe dosage range. Following OECD guideline 423, four doses (350, 700, 1400, and 2000 mg/kg) were administered orally to male mice, and animals were closely monitored for 72 hours for any signs of toxicity, changes in behavior, adverse effects, and mortality.

In the brine shrimp lethality test, leaf extracts exhibited the highest toxicity with an LC50 of 125 µg/ml, followed by stem extracts at 200 µg/ml, and flower extracts at 310 µg/ml.

In the animal model, the weight of each mouse was monitored on days 0, 1, 7, and 14. Following a 14-day observation period, the animals were euthanized, and their organs were weighed. None of the treated groups exhibited mortality or notable behavioral changes. Only mild symptoms such as drowsiness, sedation, and lethargy were observed in animals receiving the highest dose of 2000 mg/Kg extract.

The results of our study reveal a significant correlation between the *in vitro* brine shrimp lethality test and *in vivo* acute oral toxicity in mice ($r = 0.85$, $p < 0.05$). This finding underscores the utility of the brine shrimp assay as a reliable and cost-effective method for assessing the potential toxicity of plant extracts. By employing this approach, researchers can expedite the identification of promising natural compounds while minimizing the risk of adverse effects.

Keywords: *Adenocarpus decorticans*, Hydro-ethanolic extracts, *Artemia salina*, *Balb/c*, Acute toxicity.

**GCMS SPECTRA ANALYSIS OF BIOLOGICAL COMPOUNDS FROM PLASTIC FILM
TREATMENT BY AGRICULTURE SOIL MICROBIOME WITH NANOPARTICLES AS
DEGRADATION ENHANCERS**

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ABSTRACT

Recalcitrant polymers released into the environment cause serious threat to ecological triangle. Transportation of these recalcitrant polymers in agricultural soil, sediment, and water leads to change of soil pH, temperature, water infiltration and soil infertility. Nowadays, there is drastic increase usage of single use plastic accumulation in the environment has negative impact on human health; it enlightens to find the solution biological waste treatment. Agriculture soil is rich source for the microbial diversity for potential degraders. The study aims to isolate plastic degrading microorganisms from the agriculture soil. The soil samples were collected at 5cm depth from soil surface and isolation of microorganism done by standards microbiological procedure. The isolated organisms were screened biochemical tests, genotyping and for the degradation activity using agar plate assay method. The organisms showed broad spectrum of degradation activity were confirmed by the zone of halo clearance around the inoculation of isolate with negative control organism. The plastic degradation was studied with the metal nanoparticles prepared by co-precipitation method. Further, the research has been extended to study plastic degradation using isolates and by products formed was studied using GCMS spectral analysis for its non-toxicity.

Keywords: Polymers, Soil Pollution, Agar plate assay, Biochemical test, Degradation activity

**IMPROVING THE MECHANICAL PERFORMANCE OF ECO-FRIENDLY CONCRETE WITH
PARTIAL SUBSTITUTION OF SAND BY BRICK POWDER**

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ABSTRACT

The demand for concrete, driven by infrastructure and urbanization, exerts pressure on natural resources and jeopardizes the ecosystem. Integrating recycled materials into concrete can meet this demand without sacrificing quality. This study investigates the mechanical properties of environmentally sustainable concrete incorporating brick powder (BP) as a substitute for sand in fine aggregates. We utilized a combination of destructive and non-destructive testing techniques to assess the characteristics of the concrete. We formulated concrete mixtures by gradually replacing sand with brick powder in proportions ranging from 5% to 25%, and evaluated them for workability, compressive strength, and split tensile strength in comparison to conventional concrete. The results demonstrate that substituting 10% of sand with brick powder enhances strength by 29.94%, diminishes workability by 42.66%, and elevates split tensile strength by 8.74%. Regression analysis validated a robust correlation among compressive strength, ultrasonic pulse velocity (UPV), and rebound number. The incorporation of 10% brick powder improves concrete's mechanical properties and promotes sustainable construction methodologies.

Keywords: Brick powder; workability; strength, Schmidt hammer; ultrasonic velocity.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON BRICKS BY USING WOOD ASH AND SUGARCANE BAGASSE ASH

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ABSTRACT

Bricks are one of the widely used construction material in the industry. Generally conventional materials are used for the manufacture of bricks. In order to reduce the usage of conventional material, an attempt is made to replace sand with natural waste. The main objective of experimental work is to study the enhancement of compressive strength of brick when sand is replaced with wood ash and sugarcane bagasse ash in terms of 3%,6%,9% respectively.

For the experimental work, the size of the mould used is 190*90*90mm. The parameters considered for the study are compressive strength, water absorption capacity, efflorescence, structure which determines its capacity to use as building material.

Keywords: Wood ash Sugarcane bagasse ash, Compressive strength, Bricks

THE ARCHITECTURAL BLUEPRINT OF TOURIST-FRIENDLY CITIES: STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING VISITOR EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study is to analyze the architectural blueprint of tourist-friendly cities, emphasizing urban design strategies to provide visitors with joyful and sustainable environments. As tourism becomes one of the most influential factors in global change, urban environments are impacted significantly. Nowadays, cities are expected to balance tourists' needs and safety measures with the need to preserve local culture identities and well-being. By reviewing the concepts of vibrant urban assemblies, the study attempts to outline tools of architectural design contributing to the creation of necessary spaces. The literature review facilitated the identification of such architectural elements as mixed-use developments, public greenery, walking, cycling, and physical activities, public lightings and dedicated safety measures, as well as smart technologies.

The review of the case studies of Barcelona: a city with a long-history architectural blueprint, Tokyo: a city with cutting-edge architectural solutions, and San Francisco: the prime example of providing tourists with rich cultural experiences, suggests that a combination of these strategies strengthens the sense of place and involves tourists emotionally. Stakeholder perspectives – the voice of local residents, business people, and cultural institutions are to be taken into the account to preserve communities' identities and ambitions. In addition to these, the paper reviews the issues of overtourism and its operational challenges, such as accessibility and environmental sustainability. The review of the role of technology, including augmented reality and digital wayfinding, suggests that mobile solutions can provide visitors with their desired pace of travel and guide safely. However, the cities' dependence on tourist attractions creates the danger of digital overuse. Urban planners are advised to take sustainable design serious considering the scale principles. Cultural design narratives foster the tourists' interest contributing to cities' identities.

Additionally, technology is to enable the optimal number of visitors in them, using data collection, processing, and the feedback from AR to prevent crowds. Taking together, the major finding is that a number of stakeholder perspectives define the architectural blueprint of a tourist-friendly city, and its quality. The concept of a tourist-friendly city is not limited to the optimization of surfaces and timelines, but includes the holistic understanding of the social and cultural, as well as ecological perspectives of life. The interrelations between changeable tourism and stable architecture require further research on technology and local communities.

Keywords: Urban tourism; Architectural design; Visitor experience; Sustainable urban development; Public spaces.

HARNESSING NATURAL ELEMENTS: PASSIVE DESIGN STRATEGIES FOR CLIMATE-RESILIENT ARCHITECTURE

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ABSTRACT

One of the emergent responses to the ever-growing threats of climate change is the increasing interest which the architectural field has shown in the employment of passive design strategies. As is shown in the research “Harnessing Natural Elements: Passive Design Strategies for Climate-Resilient Architecture,” the use of sunlight, wind, rainwater, and other elements is a critical consideration which should be integrated into the design of buildings. As such, they can significantly reduce the consumption of energy, optimize the environmental performance of the respective buildings, and the well-being of their inhabitants at the same time. As such, the integration of natural elements, otherwise known as passive design, is an adaptive, low-energy alternative to conventional mechanical applications. More importantly, it allows aligning the architectural field with the growing imperatives of sustainability. In this regard, the research explores a series of case studies from different climatic regions, integrating both tropical and temperate solutions. As such, the buildings, which are included in the research, include the Bullitt Center in Seattle, which employs the capacities for rainwater harvesting and solar orientation, as well as the Eastgate Centre in Zimbabwe. The latter integrates the termite-mound cooling system, allowing for the omission of conventional use of air conditioning. They both demonstrate that passive design is an innovative solution to the climate change issue which can be applied to buildings in both tropical and temperate climates. Moving beyond the application of the respective elements, the research also demonstrates how biophysical strategies, for example, the use of vertical gardens and cross ventilation, can enhance the thermal comfort and reduce overheating in the zero cities. This is further analyzed in the context of Menara Mesiniaga and Khoo Teck Puat Hospital. Finally, the research critically evaluates some of the limitations and challenges of passive design, investigating the implications of applying these strategies in extreme weather conditions and the dense urban environment. While it is stated that there is still a large space for innovative solutions to be developed, the research concludes that climate-resilient architecture can bridge the current gap between sustainability and urban development in every regional context.

Keywords: Passive Design; Sustainable Building; Climate-Resilient Architecture; Energy Efficiency; Bioclimatic Design.

THERMAL MASS AND SHADING: KEY PASSIVE COOLING TECHNIQUES IN SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE FOR HOT CLIMATES

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ABSTRACT

Despite the increase of global temperatures being observed, and as a considerable energy consumer industry, sustainable architecture is an essential area to study, especially in hot climates. The purpose of this paper is discussing on two significant passive cooling techniques which are thermal mass and shading as alternatives practical ways changes the energy utilization in building design can be made to improve environmental performance and better human feeling. Moderating indoor temperatures and dampening daily temperature swings is also important to save energy which can be achieved in part through the selection of thermal mass elements such as concrete, stone, or brick that will soak up a considerable amount of creeping sunlight. Shading, from overhangs to awnings to vegetation, augment thermal mass by blocking solar heat gain and thus reducing the demand on mechanical cooling systems. In this article, we present case studies and experimental studies to show how the strategic combination of themal mass & shading can reduce energy and enironmental cost. This highlights the promise of these methods to support sustainable building with the call for additional research and innovation to realize their potential across a range of climates.

Keywords: Thermal Mass; Shading Techniques; Passive Cooling; Sustainable Architecture; Hot Climates.

INTEGRATING ARTS AND CRAFTS: HOW THE MOVEMENT SHAPED FUNCTIONAL
AESTHETICS IN ARCHITECTURE

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ABSTRACT

This article takes a deep look into how the functionality of tastes developed in architecture due to the arts and craft movement. Arising in response to the dehumanizing consequences of industrialization, it promoted individual craftsmanship and expressed a harmonious relationship between human habitation and its natural environment. Using important case studies, such as Red House, Gamble House and Kelmscott Manor this article shows how the ideals of Arts and Crafts has influenced the way architects work today. The results demonstrate that incorporating artistic values with utility provided does more than improve the habitability of spaces; it can help establish a deeper relationship between people and their surroundings. The enduring relevance of the movement's ideals, made evident by this research is a reminder of the necessity to review historical constructs in contemporary design discourse. In the end this goes back to architecture, calling for a renewal of workmanship and beauty, while providing an interesting perspective on how aspects of Pericles' statement in Thucydides (that greatest happiness comes through freedom and that peace is desirable because war tempers peoples) are still inspiring new approaches to how we live today rather than destroy ourselves.

Keywords: Arts and Crafts Movement; Design Principles; Functional Aesthetics; Historical Influence; Craftsmanship.

BIOPHILIC ARCHITECTURE: DESIGNING HEALTHIER CITIES THROUGH NATURE-INSPIRED SPACES

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the potential of Biophilic architecture as a spatial framework for promoting healthier cities in an urban design concept will be discussed. By analyzing case studies such as Marina One in Singapore, Bosco Verticale in Milan and Pasona Urban Farm in Tokyo, the study shows that integrating elements of nature like plants, water bodies and sustainable building materials can really help urban ecosystems, cleanliness air quality and reduce the effect of heating of cities. Additionally, the article looks into the positive psychological and physical health outcomes of biophilic design; reduced stress, improved mental well-being as well as enhanced community cohesion. It stresses the need to rethink cities to accommodate both human and non-human life as a practical necessity for dealing with modern problems including pollution, climate change and social disconnection. The results support the case that policies and practices which integrate biophilic principles in urban planning should be emphasized to investments human well-being focused cities that are nature-based sustainable.

Keywords: Biophilic Architecture; Urban Design; Nature-Inspired Spaces; Environmental Sustainability; Health and Well-Being.

TELLING STORIES THROUGH SPACE: THE ROLE OF ARCHITECTURE IN SHAPING
HUMAN EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the deep connection between architecture and human experience where architectural form is utilized as a means of narrative communication that mediates personal and social history. Using case studies from the Sagrada Família and Fallingwater to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, we show how design factors such as spatial organization, materiality, and iconography can shape immersive environments that engage us affectively. The research illuminates architecture as not merely functional but a tool to tell our stories and connect us to place. Second, the article considers a variety of narratives included in an architectural practice and what the implications might be for those jobs if such narratives really did lead to new conceptions of inclusivity and cultural specificity that enable places constructed within them to resonate more fully with communities. In closing, in order to more fully comprehend how architectural environments can influence human perception and identity we present directions for future research including interdisciplinary approaches and the integration of emergent digital technologies. This critical essay highlights storytelling in architecture as an essential part of the modern design process that enhances human experience.

Keywords: Human Experience; Narrative Design; Cultural Identity; Emotional Engagement; Spatial Configuration.

KEMAL TAHİR SOSYOLOJİSİNDE OSMANLI BATILILAŞMASININ ELEŞTİRİSİ

CRITICISM OF OTTOMAN WESTERNIZATION IN KEMAL TAHİR'S SOCIOLOGY

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Osmanlı'nın geçmişi, toplumsal yapının hakkında bilgi vermesi açısından sosyolojinin de ilgi alanına girmektedir. Batılılaşma süreci Osmanlı'nın son dönemlerinde ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin kuruluşunda etken olması nedeniyle Türk tarihinin en önemli kırılmalarından biridir. Batılılaşma diğer bir deyişle modernleşme önemli dönüşümleri gerektirmiş ve aynı zamanda yeni ve farklı sorunları da üretmiştir. Kemal Tahir'e göre Osmanlı'nın mevcut sorunlarını çözmek amacıyla başlattığı Batılılaşma hareketi sorunları çözememiştir. Bunun nedeni farklı tarihsel koşulların sonucu olarak, Batı ve Osmanlı'nın farklı yapıları sahip olmasıdır. Çalışmanın amacı Osmanlı'nın Batı'dan farklı ve kendi özgü bir yapısı olduğunu, Doğu-Batı ilişkileri perspektifinden ortaya koymaktır. Böylece gelecekte Türk toplumu kendi model ve şablonlarıyla, Batı'nın dayattığı model ve şablonlara karşı koyabilecektir.

Yöntem: Kemal Tahir sosyolog olmamasına rağmen, Anadolu insanının dramını nedenleriyle ve örnekleriyle eserlerinde ortaya koyarak, Türk toplumunun yapısını ve tarihini anlamaya çalışan sosyologların kaynakları arasında önemli bir yere sahiptir. Osmanlı toplum yapısının kendine özgü bir yapı olarak kabul edilmesi görüşünü yazdığı romanlarında ve tuttuğu notlarında savunmuştur. Bu bağlamda Osmanlı toplumsal yapısının Batı'dan farklılaşan, kendine özgü bir yapısı olduğu nitel bir yaklaşımla ve doküman analizi yöntemiyle incelenmiştir.

Sonuç: Kemal Tahir sosyolojisinde Osmanlı toplumunun yapısını geçmişte ortaya çıkmış Osmanlı'ya özgü koşullar belirlemektedir. Osmanlı yapısal olarak Batı'dan farklıdır ve Batıcılık, Osmanlı'nın sorunlarına çözüm olamaz. **Tartışma:** Osmanlı ne Feodal düzene aittir ne de ATÜT kavramıyla açıklanabilir. Tahir'in Osmanlılık anlayışı, devleti ve toplumu şekillendiren Osmanlı'nın Batı'dan farklı olan kendi tarihsel gelişiminin sonucudur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğu-Batı İlişkileri, Osmanlılık, Batıcılık, Feodalite, ATÜT

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: The past of the Ottoman Empire is also of interest to sociology in terms of providing information about the social structure. The Westernization process is one of the most important breaks in Turkish history as it was a factor in the last periods of the Ottoman Empire and the establishment of the Republic of Türkiye. Westernization, in other words modernization, required important transformations and at the same time produced new and different problems. According to Kemal Tahir, the Westernization movement initiated by the Ottoman Empire to solve its current problems could not solve the problems. The reason for this is that the West and the Ottoman Empire had different structures as a result of different historical conditions. The aim of the study is to reveal that the Ottoman Empire had a different and unique structure from the West, from the perspective of East-West relations. Thus, in the future, Turkish society will be able to resist the models and templates imposed by the West with its own models and templates.

Materials and Methods: Although Kemal Tahir is not a sociologist, he has an important place among the sources of sociologists who try to understand the structure and history of Turkish society by revealing the drama of the Anatolian people with their reasons and examples in his works. He defended the view that the Ottoman social structure should be accepted as a unique structure in his novels and notes. In this context, it was examined with a qualitative approach and document analysis method that the Ottoman social structure had a unique structure that differed from the West.

Results: In Kemal Tahir's sociology, the structure of society is determined by the conditions that emerged in the past. The Ottoman Empire is structurally different from the West, and Westernism, cannot be a solution to the problems of the Ottoman Empire. **Discussion and Conclusion:** The Ottoman Empire neither belongs to the Feudal order nor can it be explained with the concept of AMP. Tahir's understanding of Ottomanness is the result of the Ottoman Empire's own historical development, which was different from the West, shaping the state and society.

Key Words: East-West Relations, Ottomanism, Westernism, Feudalism, AMP

MOLLA CÂMÎ'NİN TUHFETÜ'L-AHRÂR (DCBL-Per. 247) İSİMLİ ESERİNDEKİ DERKENAR BEZEMELERİNİN DESEN VE TEKNİK ANALİZİ

PATTERN AND TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF THE APOSTIL ORNAMENTS IN MOLLA CÂMÎ'S WORK NAMED TUHFETÜ'L-AHRÂR (DCBL-Per. 247)

Nihal ARACI

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ÖZET

Yazma eserlerde görülen bezeme alanları çeşitlilik arz etmektedir. Bu çeşitlilik tezyinat alanı, tasarım kurgusu, uygulama tekniği, süsleme unsurları, renk kullanımı, kompozisyonların farklı yerlerde konumlandırılması gibi vesilelerle sağlanmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, Molla Câmî'nin mesnevî tarzında yazdığı Tuhfetü'l-Ahrâr isimli eserinin Dublin Chester Beatty Library Per. 247 envanterinde kayıtlı nüshasının derkenar bezemeleri, yukarıda bahsi geçen çeşitlilik bağlamında ele alınacaktır. Çalışmanın giriş bölümünde kitap sanatları sahasında mühim bir yer tutan ve bir yazma eserde görülen tezhipli alanlar özlü bir şekilde anlatılacaktır. Görüldüğü eserler, işleme teknikleri ve bezeme unsurları bakımından derkenar tezhibi üzerinde de ayrıca durulacaktır. Akabinde, hattatı Şah Hüseyin Şihâbî el-Herevî olan ve 1585 yılına tarihlenen eserin tavsifi yapılacak ve müellifi hakkında bilgi verilecektir. Sonrasında ise derkenar bezemelerinin kaç çeşit desen kurgusuna sahip olduğu tespit edilecektir. Bu kurgularda kullanılan süsleme unsurları ile hem tezyinat alanında hem de tasarımların işlenmesinde kaç renk kullanıldığı belirlenecektir. Bahsi geçen tasarımların uygulamasında nasıl bir teknik kullanıldığı incelenecektir. Mezkûr süslemelerin nasıl bir yerleşim planı dâhilinde konumlandırıldığı ve bunun tasarım çeşitliliğine etkisi üzerinde durulacaktır. Tüm bu veriler ışığında eserin derkenar bezemesindeki çeşitliliğin hangi sâiklerle sağlandığı ortaya konulmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tezhip, Derkenar Bezemesi, Desen, Kitap Sanatları, Molla Câmî.

ABSTRACT

The areas of decoration seen in manuscripts are varied. This diversity is achieved by means of the field of illumination, design fiction, application technique, ornamental elements, use of color, and positioning of compositions in different places.

In this study, we will examine the apostil ornamentations of Molla Câmî's Tuhfetü'l-Ahrâr, written in the masnavî style, in the inventory of Dublin Chester Beatty Library Per. 247, will be discussed in the context of the aforementioned diversity. In the introduction part of the study, the illuminated areas, which occupy an important place in the field of book arts and are seen in a manuscript, will be explained in a concise manner. In terms of the artifacts, processing techniques and ornamentation elements, the illumination of apostil will be emphasized as well. Subsequently, the work, which was written by Shah Husayn Shihâbî al-Kharawî and dated to 1585, will be described and information about its author will be given. Afterwards, it will be determined how many different types of pattern constructions the apostil ornaments have. The ornamental elements used in these constructions and the number of colors used both in the field of ornamentation and in the processing of designs will be determined. What kind of technique is used in the application of mentioned designs will be examined. How the aforementioned ornaments were positioned within a layout plan and the effect of this on design diversity will be emphasized. In the light of all these data, it will be tried to reveal the reasons for the diversity in the apostil ornamentation of the work.

Keywords: Illumination, Apostil Ornamentation, Pattern, Book Arts, Molla Câmî.

CUMA HUTBELERİNDEKİ MUHASEBE SÖYLEMİNİN İÇERİK ANALİZİ

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE ACCOUNTING DISCOURSE IN FRIDAY SERMONS

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: İslami ritüellerinden biri olan Cuma hutbeleri toplumu eğitmek ve inşa etmek için dini ve sosyal içerikli mesajların verildiği önemli bir müessesedir. Cuma hutbeleri, diğer tüm sosyal organizasyonlarla kıyaslandığında İslam toplumlarında her hafta gerçekleştirilen en yoğun katılımlı organizasyonlardan biridir. Bu denli geniş bir kitleye aynı anda verilen mesajların içeriği de son derece önemlidir. Bu öneminden dolayı burada verilen mesajların içeriği sosyal bilimlerin tüm alanlarıyla ele alınarak incelenmesi gereken bir vaka olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye’de Diyanet İşleri Başkanlığı (DİB) tarafından hazırlanan Cuma hutbelerindeki muhasebe söyleminin bibliyografik analizinin yapılması ve muhasebenin temel ilkeleriyle ilişkisinin irdelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Araştırma Yöntemi: Araştırma kapsamı, DİB tarafından 2011-2023 yılları arasında yayımlanan 550 Cuma hutbesidir. Araştırmada, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden bibliyometrik analiz ve betimsel analiz teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada, hutbelerdeki muhasebe söylemleri, özü itibarıyla muhasebe ilkeleriyle ve İslami görüşlerle örtüşmekte midir sorularına yanıt aranması hedeflenmiştir.

Araştırma Sonucu: Araştırma sonucunda, kapsam dahilinde 5 hutbe başlığında ve 48 hutbe içeriğinde toplam 67 muhasebe söyleminin olduğu belirlenmiştir. Yıllar itibarıyla, içeriğinde en fazla muhasebe sözcüğü kullanılan hutbe sayısı 2019 yılı olarak tespit edilmiştir. 2019 yılında toplam 6 hutbede muhasebe sözcüğü kullanılmıştır. 2021 yılındaki hutbelerde toplam 13 muhasebe sözcüğü kullanılmıştır ve hutbelerde en çok muhasebe sözcüğü kullanılan yıl olduğu belirlenmiştir. İçeriğinde muhasebe sözcüğü kullanılan hutbe sayısının toplam hutbe sayısına oranı ise yaklaşık yüzde 9 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Betimsel çıkarımlar neticesinde, hutbelerdeki muhasebe söyleminin; sosyal sorumluluk, kişilik, süreklilik, dönemsellik, belgelendirme, tutarlılık, tam açıklama, ihtiyatlılık ve özün önceliği olmak üzere muhasebe temel ilkelerinden 9 tanesiyle örtüştüğü kanısına varılmıştır. Sayılan bu muhasebe ilkelerinin özü itibarıyla de İslam’la ve İslami görüşlerle genel olarak örtüştüğü sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Araştırmanın Önemi: Bu araştırma ile Cuma hutbelerindeki muhasebe söylemi ilk kez bibliyometrik analize tabi tutulmuş ve muhasebe ilkeleriyle ilişkilendirilmiştir. Dolayısıyla, alan yazına katkı sunacağı düşünülmektedir ve bu yönüyle çalışmayı önemli kılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cuma hutbesi, muhasebe, muhasebe temel ilkeleri, içerik analizi.

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Friday sermons, one of the Islamic rituals, are an important institution where religious and social messages are given to educate and build the society. Friday sermons are one of the most intensively attended organizations held every week in Islamic societies when compared to all other social organizations. The content of the messages delivered to such a wide audience is also extremely important. Due to this importance, the content of the messages given here emerges as a case that should be examined by considering all fields of social sciences. In this study, it is aimed to make a bibliographic analysis of the accounting discourse in the Friday sermons prepared by the Presidency of Religious Affairs (PRA) in Turkey and to examine its relationship with the basic principles of accounting.

Materials and Methods: The scope of the research is 550 Friday sermons published by PRA between 2011-2023. In the research, bibliometric analysis and descriptive analysis techniques, which are qualitative

research methods, were used. The research destination is to seek answers to the questions of whether accounting discourses in sermons essentially overlap with accounting principles and Islamic views.

Results: As a result of the research; It was determined that there were a total of 67 accounting discourses in 5 sermon titles and 48 sermon contents within the scope. According to the years, the number of sermons with the most accounting word in their content was determined as 2019. The word accounting was used in a total of 6 sermons in 2019. A total of 13 accounting words were used in sermons in 2021 and it was determined that it was the year in which the word accounting was used the most in sermons. The ratio of the number of sermons with the word accounting in their content to the total number of sermons was determined to be approximately 9 percent. As a result of descriptive inferences, it was concluded that the accounting discourse in the sermons overlaps with 9 of the basic accounting principles, namely social responsibility, personality, continuity, periodicity, documentation, consistency, full disclosure, prudence and priority of essence. It was concluded that the essence of these accounting principles generally overlaps with Islam and Islamic views.

Importance: With this research, the accounting discourse in Friday sermons was subjected to bibliometric analysis for the first time and associated with accounting principles. Therefore, it is thought to contribute to the literature and this aspect makes the study important.

Key Words: Keywords: Friday sermon, accounting, basic accounting principles, content analysis.

**MEDIEVAL TEXTS FOR CONCENTRATION IN STUDYING: VIRTUAL REALITY AS A
METHODS AND STRATEGIES**

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ABSTRACT

The paper aims to discuss how virtual reality may offer many possibilities and opportunities for teaching and learning medieval texts, especially when it is about Arthurian legends, to make them attractive and visual while stimulating learners' and teachers' imagination and their wishes and describes for reading and learning more about the historical themes. To highlight e-learning as another methodological process and strategy by using story-telling, stimulating, role-playing, game and discussion, interaction and interpretation and others. "Great works in fiction are the arduous victories of great minds over great imaginations." Teaching and learning in English literature aim to communicate aesthetic values and stimulate or create a sense of personal involvement and reaction, enriching student and educator experiences. The medieval texts are not far from our experiences, as the medieval authors created many features, characters, and contexts with which learners and educators can identify and project themselves into them imaginatively to live new experiences and then relate them to their self-feelings and senses, ideas and thoughts. There must be a balance between facts and fiction; these texts are marvellous examples in this context. This balance stimulates the intellect and engages the reader, making the texts enjoyable and intellectually stimulating. The medieval legends are creative as they encourage the readers, leaders and educators, let them concentrate on reading, make them attentive and imaginary, and enjoyable because of their relations to their interests, diverse as they motivate their interest practically, and as they deal with real life and thus interact something for the writing purpose comprehensible as their content is explicit. Thomas Malory's series of stories has delighted five centuries of readers. The Arthurian tales are a mixture of myth, adventure, romance, enchantment, tragedy, and the Mabinogion, all of which have contemporary relevance. It is, therefore, a reader's interactions with the otherworld and their dimension. This theme forms a constant backdrop to the tales of Arthur and his heroes, the heroes of the Celt's diaspora, and their love and adventure. The methodology has been conducted through documentary analysis. The feature question is how virtual reality has successfully gained its position as a methodological approach in historical text exploration.

Keywords: Semantic Fields, Virtual Methodology, Medieval Legends, Medieval Text

WHAT'S LITERATURE FOR? — PART-III: AFRICAN ORAL LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

In 2020, I was concluding my Master-I studies and I had to make a choice regarding the subject that I would pursue in Master-II level; fellow students were in the same situation as myself. We were presented with two options: ① language education (didactics), or ② literature & civilization. I remember telling one of my mates, “Why don't you come to literature & civilization along with us?”, whereupon he rejoined, “What's in there for me? What's literature for? What would I do there?” From that moment on, every now and then, the question would pop up in my mind, “What's literature for? What's in there for us?” This article, the first in a series of three, tries to uncover functions of literature, thereby effectively offering answers to these questions. While the first article studied the functions of Western novel and theater traditions, the second one elaborated on the functions of the Hausa & Songhay-Zarma oral literatures; as for the third, which is this very one, it will analyze the functions of the broad African oral literature. The present article in the series makes the following remarks: African oral literature is at the center of mind transformation; it makes us humane, and advocates the preservation of the environment; it plays a significant role in herbal medical practice; it is the mirror of the society, and it laments the demise of good old practices and values; it has educative functions, transmits moral values, and participates in the process of socialization.

Keywords: African oral literature, functions of African oral literature; African oral traditions, functions of African oral traditions.

IV. HAÇLI SEFERİ ESNASINDA HAÇLI-VENEDİK DEVLETİ İLİŞKİLERİ

CRUSADER-VENEDIQUE STATE RELATIONS DURING THE IV. CRUSADE

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ÖZET

1095-1291 yılları arasında gerçekleşen haçlı seferlerinin sebebi Peçenekler, Selçuklular ve Çaka Beyliği tarafından sürekli olarak sıkıştırılan Bizans Devleti'nin batıdan istemiş olduğu yardımdır. Ancak Bizans Devleti batıdan bu yardımı isterken niyeti çok farklıydı. Onlar, haçlılardan paralı asker olarak faydalanabileceklerini, Selçuklulara karşı kaybetmiş oldukları toprakları onlar sayesinde yeniden ele geçirebileceklerini, işleri bittiğinde de haçlıların ülkelerine geri döneceklerini düşünüyorlardı. Ancak yaşanan hadiseler, haçlıların Anadolu'ya sadece Bizans'a yardım etmek için değil aynı zamanda burada toprak kazanarak, yerleşmeye geldiklerini göstermiştir. Zaten I. Haçlı Seferi sonrası haçlı kontlukları da bu niyetlerinin göstergesidir. Aynı zamanda haçlılar daha ilk seferden itibaren güzergâhları üzerinde bulunan Balkanlarda da büyük huzursuzluklara sebebiyet vermişlerdir. Bundan dolayı da Bizans Devleti II. ve III. Haçlı Seferleri esnasında haçlılara hiçbir şekilde destek vermemiştir. Bu durum haçlılarda, Bizans Devleti'ne karşı bir ön yargının oluşmasına sebebiyet vermiştir. İşte 1204 tarihinde ansızın yön değiştiren IV. Haçlı Seferi'nin İstanbul üzerine düzenlenmesinde de Bizans Devleti ve haçlılar arasında yaşanan bu sorunları göz önünde bulundurmak lazımdır. Sözde dindaşlarını kurtarmak için yola çıkan haçlılar, bu sefer ile birlikte bizzat dindaşları üzerine yürümüşlerdir. Dönem kroniklerine göre, bu işgal esnasında İstanbul'da çok büyük bir yağma ve katliam meydana gelmiş, dünyanın en büyük medeniyetlerinden birisi olan Doğu Roma İmparatorluğu yüzlerce yıl biriktirdiği bütün kültür envanterlerini de bu haçlı yağması esnasında yitirmişlerdir. Bu bildiride Haçlı-Venedik ilişkileri bağlamında IV. Haçlı Seferi incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Haçlılar, haçlı seferleri, IV. Haçlı Seferi, Venedik.

ABSTRACT

The reason for the crusades that took place between 1095-1291 was the Byzantine Empire, which was constantly being squeezed by the Pechenegs, Seljuks and the Chaka Principality, asking for help from the West. However, the Byzantine Empire had a very different intention when asking for this help from the West. They thought that they could use the crusaders as mercenaries, that they could recapture the lands they had lost to the Seljuks thanks to them, and that the crusaders would return to their country when their work was done. However, the events that took place showed that the crusaders came to Anatolia not only to help Byzantium but also to settle and gain land there. In fact, the crusader counties after the First Crusade are an indication of this intention. At the same time, the crusaders caused great unrest in the Balkans, which were on their route, from the very first expedition. For this reason, the Byzantine Empire did not support the crusaders in any way during the Second and Third Crusades. This situation caused the crusaders to develop a prejudice against the Byzantine Empire. It is necessary to take into consideration these problems experienced between the Byzantine Empire and the crusaders in the organization of the IV. Crusade, which suddenly changed direction in 1204, to Istanbul. The crusaders, who supposedly set out to save their coreligionists, marched directly against their coreligionists with this expedition. According to the chronicles of the period, during this occupation, a great deal of plunder and massacre took place in Istanbul, and the Eastern Roman Empire, one of the world's greatest civilizations, lost all of its cultural inventories that it had accumulated for hundreds of years during this crusader plunder. This report will examine the IV. Crusade in the context of Crusader-Venetian relations.

Keywords: Crusaders, crusades, IVth Crusade, Venice.

II. HAÇLI SEFERİ ESNASINDA BİZANS DEVLETİ VE ALMANLAR ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLER

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE BYZANTINE STATE AND GERMANY DURING THE CRUSADE II.

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ÖZET

Birinci Haçlı Seferi'nin düzenlenmesinin görünürdeki sebebi, Bizans'ın Türkler karşısında yaşamış olduğu sıkıntılardır. Nitekim ilk haçlı seferinin başladığı dönemde Bizanslılar, bir taraftan Selçuklu Türkleri, bir taraftan Çaka Bey diğer taraftan da Peçeneklerin tehdidi altında bulunmaktaydı. Bütün bu unsurlarla tek başına mücadele edemeyeceğini anlayan Bizans Devleti Batı'dan yardım istemek zorunda kalmıştır. Bizans'ın Batı'dan istediği yardım onlardan paralı asker olarak faydalanmak suretiyle, Türklere karşı kaybetmiş olduğu toprakları yeniden ele geçirebilmektir. Ancak bu ilk seferde haçlıların Bizans topraklarında sergilemiş oldukları olumsuz tutumlar, Bizans Devleti'nde haçlılara karşı bir ön yargının oluşmasına sebebiyet vermiştir. İkinci Haçlı Seferi dönemine gelindiğinde ise; Bizans Devleti siyasi olarak güçlenmiş durumdaydı. Türklere ve Sicilyalılara karşı vermiş olduğu mücadelede, Alman Kralı III. Konrad'ın da desteğini alan Bizans İmparatoru Manuel, bu dönemde oldukça rahat bir durumdaydı. Ancak 24 Aralık 1144 tarihinde Urfa'nın İmadeddin Zengi tarafından fethedilmesi, Avrupa'da Türklere karşı yeni bir seferin düzenlenmesi fikrini de ortaya çıkardı. Tam bu esnada Türkiye Selçuklu Devleti ile mücadele eden Manuel, yeni bir seferin düzenlenmesi fikrine hiç sıcak bakmamıştır. Bu, pek çok açıdan Bizans Devleti'ne zarar verebilecek bir durumdur. Nitekim, yeni düzenlenecek olan bu sefere Alman İmparatoru Konrad da katılmaya karar vermiştir. Onun bu sefere katılması demek, Almanlar ve Bizans arasında hem Türklere hem de Sicilya'ya karşı yapılan anlaşmanın da yarıda kalması anlamına gelmekteydi. Aynı zamanda, Bizans Devleti, haçlıların ilk seferde yaratmış oldukları olumsuzlukları da henüz unutmuş değillerdi. Bütün bunlardan dolayı, Bizans Devleti yeni bir seferin düzenlenmesini istememekteydi. Bu bildiriye II. Haçlı Seferi esnasında Bizans Devleti ve Almanlar arasındaki ilişkiler incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Almanlar, Haçlılar, Bizans Devleti, II. Haçlı Seferi

ABSTRACT

The apparent reason for the organization of the First Crusade was the difficulties Byzantium was experiencing against the Turks. As a matter of fact, at the time of the first crusade, the Byzantines were under threat from the Seljuk Turks on the one hand, Çaka Bey on the other and the Pechenegs on the other. Realizing that it could not fight all these elements alone, the Byzantine Empire had to ask for help from the West. The help Byzantium sought from the West was to regain the lands it had lost to the Turks by utilizing them as mercenaries. However, the negative attitudes of the crusaders in Byzantine lands in this first crusade caused a prejudice against the crusaders in the Byzantine Empire. By the time of the Second Crusade, the Byzantine Empire had become politically stronger. Byzantine Emperor Manuel, who was supported by German King Konrad III in his struggle against the Turks and Sicilians, was in a very comfortable situation during this period. However, the conquest of Urfa by Imad al-Din Zengi on December 24, 1144, gave rise to the idea of a new campaign against the Turks in Europe. Meanwhile, Manuel, who was struggling with the Seljuk Empire of Turkey, did not look favorably on the idea of organizing a new expedition. This was a situation that could harm the Byzantine Empire in many ways. As a matter of fact, the German Emperor Konrad also decided to participate in this new expedition. His participation in this campaign meant that the agreement between the Germans and Byzantium against both the Turks and Sicily would be broken. At the same time, the Byzantine Empire had not yet forgotten the negative consequences of the first crusade. For all these reasons, the Byzantine Empire did not want a new crusade to be organized. In this paper, the relations between the Byzantine Empire and the Germans during the Second Crusade will be analyzed.

Keywords: Germans, Crusaders, Byzantine Empire, Second Crusade

OCULUS PACHYCAM CİHAZI VE IMAGEJ PROGRAMI KULLANILARAK MERKEZİ
KORNEA KALINLIĞI ÖLÇÜMLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF CENTRAL CORNEAL THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS USING THE OCULUS
PACHYCAM DEVICE AND IMAGEJ SOFTWARE

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Merkezi kornea kalınlığının hassas ölçümü, korneadaki fizyolojik ve patolojik değişikliklerin değerlendirilmesinde, refraktif cerrahi için uygun hasta adaylarının planlanmasında önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Merkezi kornea kalınlığını ölçmek için spekül mikroskopi, Scheimflug fotoğrafçılığı, konfokal mikroskopi, kısmi koherens interferometri, optik koherens tomografi ve ultrasonik pakimetri gibi çeşitli yöntemler bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Oculus Pachycam ve ImageJ programı kullanılarak, merkezi kornea kalınlığı ölçümlerini karşılaştırmak amaçlanmıştır.

Materyal ve Metod: Melih Et ve Et Ürünleri Mezbahanesinden, 2 yaş üstü dört sığır gözü alındı. Oculus Pachycam cihazıyla (Grup 1) 2-4 saat içerisinde, sığır gözlerinin her birinden on farklı alanda merkezi kornea kalınlıkları ölçüldü ve kayıt edildi. Grup 1’de ölçümü tamamlanan sığır gözleri, histolojik görüntüler için %10’luk formaldehit içerisinde tespit edildi. Fiksasyondan sonra, sığır gözlerinden alınan merkezi kornea kesitleri, rutin histolojik takipten geçirilerek, Hematoksilen-Eozin ile boyandı. Boyandıktan sonra, her bir gözden alınan preparatlardan (Grup 2) ışık mikroskobuyla 10’luk objektifle görüntü alındı. Elde edilen kornea görüntülerinden ImageJ programıyla merkezi kornea kalınlığı ölçüldü. Grup 1 ve Grup 2’nin merkezi kornea kalınlıklarının karşılaştırılması için T testi kullanıldı. 0.05’den küçük p değerleri istatistiksel olarak anlamlı kabul edildi.

Bulgular: Çalışmaya toplamda 80 görüntü dahil edilmiştir. Bunlardan 40 tanesi Grup 1’e ait, 40 tanesi de Grup 2’ye ait görüntülerdi. Grup 1’in ortalama merkezi kornea kalınlığı $1083.13 \pm 60.13 \mu\text{m}$ iken, Grup 2’nin ortalama merkezi kornea kalınlığı $1057.36 \pm 109.50 \mu\text{m}$ idi. Grup 1 ve Grup 2 arasında merkezi kornea kalınlığı ölçümü açısından, istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark görülmedi ($p = 0.2$).

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Bu çalışmada, Oculus Pachycam cihazıyla ölçülen merkezi kornea kalınlığını, histolojik görüntülerde ImageJ ile ölçülen merkezi kornea kalınlığıyla karşılaştırmayı amaçladık. Böylece Oculus Pachycam’in ölçtüğü değerlerin, dokudaki merkezi kornea kalınlıklarına yakın olduğu ortaya çıktı. Bu da Oculus Pachycam cihazının oftalmologların kliniklerinde rahatlıkla kullanılabileceğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Histoloji; Kornea; ImageJ; Oculus Pachycam

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Accurate measurement of central corneal thickness plays a crucial role in evaluating physiological and pathological changes in the cornea, as well as in planning suitable candidates for refractive surgery. Various methods are available for measuring central corneal thickness, including specular microscopy, Scheimpflug photography, confocal microscopy, partial coherence interferometry, optical coherence tomography, and ultrasonic pachymetry. This study aims to compare central corneal thickness measurements using the Oculus Pachycam and ImageJ software.

Materials and Methods: Four bovine eyes over two years old were obtained from Melih Et ve Et Ürünleri Slaughterhouse. Using the Oculus Pachycam device (Group 1), central corneal thickness measurements were taken from ten different areas of each bovine eye within 2-4 hours, and the data were recorded. After completing measurements in Group 1, the bovine eyes were fixed in 10% formaldehyde for histological imaging. Following fixation, central corneal sections were processed through routine histological procedures

and stained with Hematoxylin-Eosin. Light microscopy with a 10x objective was used to obtain images from the prepared specimens (Group 2), and central corneal thickness was measured using the ImageJ program. A T-test was used to compare the central corneal thicknesses of Groups 1 and 2. P-values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results: A total of 80 images were included in the study, with 40 from Group 1 and 40 from Group 2. The average central corneal thickness in Group 1 was $1083.13 \pm 60.13 \mu\text{m}$, while Group 2 had an average central corneal thickness of $1057.36 \pm 109.50 \mu\text{m}$. No statistically significant difference was observed between Group 1 and Group 2 regarding central corneal thickness measurements ($p = 0.2$).

Discussion and Conclusion: This study aimed to compare central corneal thickness measured by the Oculus Pachycam device with that measured by ImageJ in histological images. The findings indicate that the values obtained from the Oculus Pachycam are comparable to the actual central corneal thickness in tissue. This suggests that the Oculus Pachycam device can be effectively used in ophthalmologists' clinics.

Key Words: Histology; Cornea; ImageJ; Oculus Pachycam

**CESAREAN-HYSTERECTOMY SURGERY AFTER PLACENTA ACCRETA SPECTRUM:
NANDA DIAGNOSES, NIC INTERVENTIONS, AND NOC OUTCOMES**

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Sezaryen oranları açısından ülkemiz, OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) ülkeleri arasında ilk sıralarda yer almaktadır. Sezaryen cerrahisi tekrarlayan gebeliklerde plasental sorunları da beraberinde getirebilmektedir. Bu sorunlardan birisi de plasenta akreata spektrumu (PAS) olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Çalışmamızda PAS tanısıyla takip edilen olgunun sezaryen + histerektomi sonrası hemşirelik sürecinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Gereç ve Yöntemler: Veriler “Riskli Gebelik Veri Toplama Formu”, “Yarı Yapılandırılmış Görüşme Formu”, “Gebelikte Risk Algısı Ölçeği”, “Edinburgh Doğum Sonrası Depresyon Ölçeği”, "Postpartum Emzirme Öz-Yeterlilik Ölçeği" ve “Vizüel Analog Ağrı Skalası” kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Kuzey Amerika Hemşirelik Tanıları Birliği (North American Nursing Diagnosis Association-International, NANDA) Hemşirelik Tanıları, Hemşirelik Girişimleri Sınıflaması (Nursing Interventions Classification, NIC) ve Hemşirelik Çıktıları Sınıflaması (Nursing Outcomes Classification, NOC) sistemleri doğrultusunda hemşirelik bakımına yer verilmiştir. Olgunun yazılı onamı alınmıştır.

Bulgular: Olgu 33 haftalık gebeliğe sahip olup, plasenta previa tanısı ile riskli gebelik kliniğine yatırılıp yapılmıştır. Olgunun 34. gebelik haftasında sezaryen ile doğumu planlanmış olmakla birlikte, olgunun PAS tanısı sezaryen- histerektomi cerrahisi sonrası kesinleştirilmiştir. Cerrahi sonrası yenidoğan solunum sıkıntısı nedeniyle ile “Yenidoğan Yoğun Bakım Ünitesi”ne alınmıştır. Bu nedenle anne ile bebeğin ten tene teması sağlanamamıştır. Olgunun antenatal dönemde hemşirelik tanıları anksiyete ve aile süreçlerinde değişiklik olarak belirlenirken, sezaryen-histerektomi sonrası hemşirelik tanıları akut ağrı, kanama riski, doku bütünlüğünde bozulma, enfeksiyon riski, uyku örüntüsünde bozulma, aile içi süreçlerin devamlılığında bozulma, emzirmenin kesintiye uğraması ve cinsellik örüntüsünde etkisizlik olarak belirlenmiştir. **Tartışma ve Sonuç:** Bu çalışmada PAS tanılı olguya gebelikte ve sezaryen-histerektomi sonrası uygulanan hemşirelik süreci ele alınmıştır. PAS tanısı almış kadınların gebelikte ve gebelik sonrası dönemde biyolojik, psikolojik ve sosyal açıdan bir bütün olarak ele alması gerekmektedir. Özellikle histerektomi sonrası kadınların

duygusal, cinsel ve fiziksel açılardan ele alınması anksiyetelerinin azalmasına katkı sağlayacaktır. Aynı zamanda hemşirelerin yenidoğandaki sıkıntılar nedeniyle ten tene temas gerçekleştirilemeyen kadınları da emzirmeye yönelik desteklemesi önemlidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hemşirelik bakımı, histerektomi, plasenta akreata spektrumu, sezaryen

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: In terms of cesarean rates, our country ranks among the top OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) countries. Repeated pregnancies following cesarean surgery may lead to placental complications. One such complication is the Placenta Accreta Spectrum (PAS). In our study, we aimed to examine the nursing process of a patient who underwent cesarean + hysterectomy following a diagnosis of PAS.

Materials and Methods: Data were collected using the “High-Risk Pregnancy Data Collection Form,” “Semi-Structured Interview Form,” “Pregnancy Risk Perception Scale,” “Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale,” “Postpartum Breastfeeding Self-Efficacy Scale,” and “Visual Analog Pain Scale.” Nursing care was provided in line with the systems of the North American Nursing Diagnosis Association-International (NANDA) Nursing Diagnoses, Nursing Interventions Classification (NIC), and Nursing Outcomes Classification (NOC). The patient’s written consent was obtained.

Results: The patient was admitted to the high-risk pregnancy clinic at 33 weeks of pregnancy with a diagnosis of placenta previa. Although a cesarean delivery was planned at 34 weeks of pregnancy, the diagnosis of PAS was confirmed after cesarean-hysterectomy surgery. Post-surgery, the newborn was admitted to the “Neonatal Intensive Care Unit” due to respiratory distress, preventing skin-to-skin contact between the mother and baby. The nursing diagnoses during the antenatal period were identified as anxiety and disruption in family processes. Post-cesarean-hysterectomy nursing diagnoses included acute pain, risk of bleeding, impaired tissue integrity, risk of infection, disturbed sleep pattern, disruption in family process continuity, interruption of breastfeeding, and sexual dysfunction. **Discussion and Conclusion:** This study addresses the nursing process applied to a patient diagnosed with PAS during pregnancy and after cesarean-hysterectomy surgery. Women diagnosed with PAS should be evaluated holistically from biological, psychological, and social perspectives during both pregnancy and the postpartum period. Particularly after hysterectomy, addressing women’s emotional, sexual, and physical needs may help reduce anxiety and worries. It is also important for nurses to support women in breastfeeding, especially when skin-to-skin contact cannot be achieved due to neonatal complications.

Keywords: Nursing care, hysterectomy, placenta accreta spectrum, cesarean

ÇÖLYAK HASTALIĞINDA ÇÖLYAK KRİZİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF CELIAC CRISIS IN CELIAC DISEASE

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ÖZET

Amaç: Klasik çölyak hastalığı (ÇH) olan çocuklarda çölyak krizinin (ÇK) prevalansını ve risk faktörlerini değerlendirmektir.

Yöntemler: Bu retrospektif çalışma 2022-2024 yılları arasında tanı konulan 46 klasik ÇH'li çocuğu içermektedir. ÇH tanısı revize edilmiş ESPGHAN kriterlerine ve kronik ishal ve kusmanın akut kötüleşmesi ve hızlı ilerlemesini takiben şiddetli dehidratasyon, çoklu metabolik bozukluklar ve vücut ağırlığında belirgin azalmaya dayandırılmıştır.

Bulgular: Çölyak krizi, 3'ü yaşamın birinci ve biri ikinci yılında olmak üzere 5 (%1.63) çocukta doğrulanmıştır. Hastaların ikisinde rotavirüs ve birinde Salmonella enteritidis infeksiyonu ÇK'yi tetiklerken, kalan birisinde çok uzun süredir devam eden bir hastalık ve şiddetli beslenme bozukluğu dışında ÇK'ye yol açan ek bir neden bulunamamıştır.

Sonuç: Adıyaman'da ÇK yalnızca yaşamın ikinci yılının altındaki çocuklarda, daha önce tanınmayan ÇH'nin spontan veya bağırsak enfeksiyonu ile tetiklenen bir komplikasyonu olarak hala mevcuttur.

Anahtar Kelimeler:Çölyak krizi, Çölyak hastalığı, büyüme gelişme geriliği

ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluate the prevalence and risk factors of celiac crisis (CR) in children with classic celiac disease (CD).

Methods: This retrospective study included 46 children with classic CD diagnosed between 2022 and 2024. The diagnosis of CD was based on the revised ESPGHAN criteria and acute worsening and rapid progression of chronic diarrhea and vomiting followed by severe dehydration, multiple metabolic disturbances, and a marked reduction in body weight.

Results: Celiac crisis was confirmed in 5 children (1.63%), 3 in the first year of life, and 1 in the second year. Rotavirus and Salmonella enteritidis infections triggered CD in two and one of the patients, respectively. In the remaining one, no additional cause of CD was found except for a very long-standing illness and severe malnutrition.

Conclusion: In Adıyaman, CD is still present only in children below the second year of life, as a spontaneous or intestinal infection-induced complication of previously unrecognized CD.

Keywords: Celiac crisis, Celiac disease, growth retardation

İNSAN KOLOREKTAL ADENOKARSİNOM HÜCRELERİNDE BORİK ASİTİN SEMA3A SİNYAL YOLAĞI İLE APOPTOZ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF BORIC ACID ON THE SEMA3A SIGNALING PATHWAY AND APOPTOSIS IN HUMAN COLORECTAL ADENOCARCINOMA CELLS

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ÖZET

Kolon kanseri dünya çapında görülen en yaygın malignitelerden biridir ve ciddi morbidite ve mortalite oranlarına sahiptir. Kolon kanseri tedavisinde kemoterapi, cerrahi ve radyoterapi tedavi seçenekleri yoğun olarak kullanılsa da tanıda gecikme, metastazların yayılması ve cerrahi sonrası nüks nedeniyle tedavisinde zorluklar yaşanmaktadır. Birçok biyolojik aktivite özelliği bulunan borik asidin aynı zamanda toksik özelliği de sahip olmaması, anti-kanser etkisi üzerine yapılan araştırmaların yoğunluğunu arttırmıştır. Bu çalışmada amacımız, anti-kanser etkinliği olduğu bilinen borik asidin insan kolorektal adenokarsinom (Caco-2) hücreleri üzerindeki etkilerini, semaforin sinyal yolağı ile apoptotik belirteçler üzerinden incelemektir. Caco-2 insan kolorektal adenokarsinom hücre hatları düşük ve yüksek dozlarda borik asit ile muamele edildi. Hücre canlılığı ve proliferasyon seviyeleri test edildi. Aynı zamanda, borik asidin hücreler üzerindeki aktivitesi çeşitli apoptotik belirteçler olan kaspaz 3 (CASP3), sitokrom c (CYCS), BAX ve BCL-2 seviyeleri ölçülerek ve semaforin3A (SEMA3A) sinyal yolağı parametreleri olan pleksinA1 (PLXNA1) ve nörofilin1 (NRP1) ölçümleri ile belirlendi. Bulgularımız, borik asidin Caco-2 hücrelerinde doza bağlı hücre büyüme inhibisyonu ve apoptotik değişikliklere neden olduğunu göstermektedir. Ek olarak, artan miktarlarda borik asit ile yapılan muameleler, hücre büyümesini ve çoğalmasını sınırlayabilen SEMA3A yolağının belirteçlerinin üretiminde artışa neden olmuştur. Borik asidin yüksek dozlarda apoptozu aktive ettiğini ve aynı zamanda SEMA3A sinyal yolağında yer alan belirteçlerin ekspresyonlarını artırarak hücre proliferasyonunu inhibe ettiğini belirledik. Borik asit yüksek dozlarda kullanıldığında farklı mekanizmaları aktive ederek anti-kanser ajan olarak görev yapabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Borik asit, kolon kanseri, apoptoz, semaforin, pleksin, nörofilin

ABSTRACT

Colon cancer is one of the most common malignancies seen worldwide and has serious morbidity and mortality rates. Although chemotherapy, surgery and radiotherapy are intensively used in the treatment of colon cancer, there are difficulties in its treatment due to delayed diagnosis, spread of metastases and recurrence after surgery. The fact that boric acid, which has many biological activity properties, is also non-toxic has increased the intensity of research on its anti-cancer effect. In this study, our aim was to investigate the effects of boric acid, which is known to have anti-cancer activity, on human colorectal adenocarcinoma (Caco-2) cells through semaphorin signaling pathway and apoptotic markers. Caco-2 human colorectal adenocarcinoma cell lines were treated with low and high doses of boric acid. Cell viability and proliferation levels were tested. At the same time, the activity of boric acid on the cells was determined by measuring the levels of various apoptotic markers caspase 3 (CASP3), cytochrome c (CYCS), BAX and BCL-2 and by

measuring the semaphorin3A (SEMA3A) signaling pathway parameters plexinA1 (PLXNA1) and neuropilin1 (NRP1). Our findings show that boric acid causes dose-dependent cell growth inhibition and apoptotic changes in Caco-2 cells. In addition, treatments with increasing amounts of boric acid resulted in increased production of markers of the SEMA3A pathway that can limit cell growth and proliferation. We found that boric acid activates apoptosis at high doses and also inhibits cell proliferation by increasing the expression of markers involved in the SEMA3A signaling pathway. Boric acid may act as an anti-cancer agent by activating different mechanisms when used at high doses.

Key words: Boric acid, colon cancer, apoptosis, semaphorin, plexin, neuropilin

EPILEPSY SEIZURE WARNING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Epilepsy is a chronic neurological disorder characterized by a persistent tendency to experience epileptic seizures, accompanied by various cognitive, psychological, and social consequences. In this work, a comprehensive monitoring and warning system for epilepsy patients to detect and manage seizures proactively is developed. The system includes a device with various sensors to collect biometric data and a mobile application for analysis and monitoring. This system aims to enhance the quality of life for epilepsy patients by providing real-time monitoring, timely alerts, and efficient communication with the relatives of patients.

Materials and Methods: The realized system proposes a device consisting of a microcontroller and compatible sensors to collect biometric data such as electromyography (EMG), galvanic skin response (GSR), pulse rate, and body temperature. Collected data is analyzed to detect anomalies by checking the respective threshold values indicating a seizure, warning the user via vibration in advance, and all these activities are saved to a database. Users can securely access statistical data via a mobile app. The app also features to send a WhatsApp message including the patient's GPS location to inform predefined contacts.

Results: The system demonstrated a high level of accuracy in detecting anomalies in biometric data and provided timely alerts through the mobile application, proving its potential for real-time monitoring of epilepsy seizures. **Discussion and Conclusion:** This study provides an important tool for the early detection and monitoring of epileptic seizures by continuously monitoring essential parameters such as heart rate, muscle activity, skin response, and body temperature of patients. The system is compatible with the future integration of machine learning techniques, making it convenient for real-world applications that require advanced predictive capabilities. In conclusion, this work offers a novel approach for monitoring and tracking the health status of epilepsy patients, providing an effective infrastructure for biomedical research and applications.

Key Words: Epilepsy, Seizure Detection, Health Monitoring, Machine Learning

OFİS TİPİ BEYAZLATMA SONRASI ÜST ANTERİOR DİŞLERİN ESTETİK
REHABİLİTASYONU

AESTHETIC REHABILITATION OF UPPER ANTERIOR TEETH AFTER OFFICE BLEACHING

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ÖZET

Amaç: Günümüzde estetik beklentilerin artması sonucu, hastaların diş hekimlerine başvuruları artmıştır. Hastalar ön bölgede yer alan renk, şekil ve yapı bozukluklarının düzeltilmesini istemektedir. Bu olgu sunumunun amacı; ağartma tedavisini takiben üst çene anterior dişlerin kompozit rezin restorasyonlar ile estetik ve fonksiyonel açıdan rehabilitasyonunu sağlamaktır.

Vaka Raporu: 22 yaşındaki kadın hasta, üst çene anterior bölgedeki diastema ve eski kompozit rezin restorasyonu sebebiyle kliniğimize başvurdu. Tedavi seçeneklerinin açıklanmasının ardından ekonomik uygunluğu ve konservatif oluşu nedeni ile direkt rezin restorasyonlar ile tedaviye karar verildi. Tedavi uygulamasına başlamadan önce, hastanın dişlerinin başlangıç rengi spektrofotometre (Vita Easyshade V, VITA Zahnfabrik, Germany) kullanılarak tespit edildi ve A3 olarak belirlendi. Dişler izole edildikten sonra, ofis tipi ağartma jeli (Opalescence Boost PF %40, Ultradent, South Jordan, USA) uygulanarak ağartma tedavisi uygulandı. Bu uygulamanın sonrasında hastanın tekrar diş renkleri tespit edildi ve A2 olarak belirlendi. 2 hafta sonra gerçekleştirilen 2.seansta rubberdam ile izolasyon sağlandı. Dişler %37'lik ortofosforik asit (Panora 200 etching gel, İmicryl Dental, Konya, Türkiye) kullanılarak 60 saniye boyunca pürüzlendirildi. Universal bond (G-Premio BOND, GC Europe N.V) 10 saniye uygulandı. Dişlerin yüzeyleri kompozit rezin ile (Estelite Asteria A1B, Tokuyama Dental, Japan) restore edildi. Restorasyon tamamlandıktan sonra, bitirme ve parlatma işlemi kalın grenliden ince grenliye doğru sıra ile parlatma diskleri (Clearfil, Twist Dia, Kuraray Japan) kullanılarak yapıldı. Hastaya oral hijyen eğitimi verildi ve takibe alındı.

Sonuç: Direkt kompozit rezin restorasyonlar ve ağartma tedavisi; hızlı, ekonomik ve konservatif bir tedavi olduğundan hastaya memnuniyet sağlamıştır. Tedavi hastanın estetik beklentilerini karşılamış ve hastaya kabul edilebilir estetik bir görünüm kazandırmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Diastema, estetik, anterior dişler, rezin kompozit, beyazlatma

ABSTRACT

Objective: Nowadays, as a result of the increase in aesthetic expectations, patients' applications to dentists have increased. Patients want correction of colour, shape and structure defects in the anterior region. The aim of this case report is to provide aesthetic and functional rehabilitation of maxillary anterior teeth with composite resin restorations following bleaching treatment.

Case Report: A 22-year-old female patient presented to our clinic with diastema in the anterior maxillary region and old composite resin restoration. After explaining the treatment options, it was decided to treat with direct resin restorations due to its economic feasibility and conservativeness. Before starting the treatment, the initial colour of the patient's teeth was determined using a spectrophotometer (Vita Easyshade V, VITA Zahnfabrik, Germany) and determined as A3. After the teeth were isolated, bleaching treatment

was performed by applying an office bleaching gel (Opalescence Boost PF 40%, Ultradent, South Jordan, USA). After this application, the patient's tooth colours were determined again and determined as A2. In the second session 2 weeks later, isolation was provided with rubberdam. The teeth were roughened for 60 seconds using 37% orthophosphoric acid (Panora 200 etching gel, Imicryl Dental, Konya, Turkey). Universal bond (G-Premio BOND, GC Europe N.V) was applied for 10 seconds. The surfaces of the teeth were restored with composite resin (Estelite Asteria A1B, Tokuyama Dental, Japan). After the restoration was completed, finishing and polishing was performed using polishing discs (Clearfil, Twist Dia, Kuraray Japan) in order from coarse grain to fine grain. The patient received oral hygiene training and was followed up.

Conclusion: Direct composite resin restorations and bleaching treatment provided patient satisfaction as it was a fast, economical and conservative treatment. The treatment met the patient's aesthetic expectations and gave the patient an acceptable aesthetic appearance.

Key words: Diastema, aesthetics, anterior teeth, resin composite, bleaching

ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK AGAINST NUMERICAL METHOD FOR QUANTUM WELL-BASED OPTICAL ABSORPTION UNDER SEGREGATION EFFECTS

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ABSTRACT

When building a multi-quantum well-based optoelectronic system, the optical absorption characteristics must be quantitatively determined. Surrogate-based optimization approaches can reduce the computing time and costs required with these computations. This work deals with an artificial neural network-based Multi-Layer-Perceptron (ANN-MLP) method to calculate single quantum well optical absorption parameters. On the test dataset, Mean Square Error (MSE), Relative Square Error (RSE), and Correlation Coefficient (R2) were used to guess how predictive the approach was. The comparison of the results reveals the ANN-MLP's accuracy is satisfactory as a helpful technique for predicting MQWs' energy levels, transition energies, dipolar matrix elements, and optical absorption spectra.

Keywords: neural network, well-based, quantum

OSCILLATOR STRENGTH, LINEAR OPTICAL ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT, AND
REFRACTIVE INDEX OF *GaAs/Ga_{0.7}Al_{0.3}As* CORE/SHELL THIN FILM

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ABSTRACT

This study provides valuable insights into the optical properties of GaAs/Ga_{0.7}Al_{0.3}As core/shell quantum disks, including optical transitions, oscillator strength, linear optical absorption coefficient, and refractive index. We investigate these properties by employing the finite difference method. The Schrödinger equation has been solved within the effective-mass theory. However, our results reveal that adjustments in core/shell radii and electric field direction induce red-shifted resonance peaks, accompanied by improved magnitudes. Furthermore, strategically placing impurities within the core-shell region substantially enhances these optical properties. These discoveries carry the potential to catalyze groundbreaking progress and unveil fresh opportunities for technological innovation in the realm of nanostructured semiconductor devices.

Keywords: Oscillator strength, Optical properties, GaAs/AlGaAs, Core/Shell, Electric field, Donor-Impurity

**EVALUATION OF ORIGANUM MAJORANA EXTRACT AS AN ECO-FRIENDLY
CORROSION INHIBITOR FOR CARBON STEEL IN 1M HCL SOLUTION**

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ABSTRACT

With the increasing focus on environmentally friendly approaches to corrosion control, natural inhibitors have become the subject of considerable interest for their potential to serve as effective, sustainable alternatives to synthetic chemicals. These natural compounds are not only less harmful to the environment, but can also provide strong protection against metal corrosion in aggressive environments such as acidic solutions. In this study, the inhibitory properties of an acetic extract derived from *Origanum Majorana* (OM) leaves were investigated to assess its effectiveness in protecting carbon steel when exposed to a 1M HCl solution, a common corrosive medium in industrial applications. A combination of experimental techniques including Potentiodynamic Polarisation (PDP) and Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) were used to thoroughly evaluate the performance of this natural inhibitor. These techniques provided detailed insights into the electrochemical behaviour of carbon steel in the presence of the OM extract. The results of the research showed that the inhibition efficiency of the OM extract increased progressively with concentration, ranging from a low of 0.87% at minimum concentrations to a high of 94% at optimum concentrations. In addition, it was observed that the efficiency of the inhibitor decreased as the temperature of the system increased, suggesting that the protective capabilities of the extract were temperature dependent. However, the efficacy of the inhibitor stabilised over time with prolonged immersion, suggesting that it forms a durable protective layer on the steel surface. The polarisation curves confirmed that the OM extract acts as a mixed-type inhibitor, i.e. it inhibits both anodic and cathodic reactions, providing comprehensive corrosion protection for carbon steel in acidic environments.

Keywords: carbon steel; extract of OM; OCP; EIS; PDP; immersion time.

SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND APPLICATION OF CADMIUM MOLYBDATE
OXIDE NANOMATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

The scheelite-type CdMoO₄ nanopowders were prepared through calcination of an oxalate precursor in static air at 500 °C for 2h. The oxalate precursor was analyzed by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA). The as-synthesized cadmium molybdate was characterized by Raman spectroscopy (RS), X-ray diffraction (XRD), Scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX). Its catalytic activity was tested by the oxidation reaction of methylene blue (MB) dye in the presence of hydrogen peroxide. The obtained results showed that CdMoO₄ nanopowders have very high catalytic activity with a yield of 98 % during a period of 2h under alkaline conditions at pH 11.

Keywords: Cadmium molybdate MB Nanopowder Oxidation reaction Spectroscopy

**EFFECT OF WELDING PARAMETERS ON WELD BEAD QUALITY OF AUSTENITIC
STAINLESS STEEL**

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ABSTRACT :

Stainless steel welding plays a crucial role in many industrial sectors, including shipbuilding, the manufacturing of equipment for the chemical and food industries, and the production of medical equipment. This involves building geometric continuity but also metallurgical continuity in the welded part. Welding parameters must be adjusted to ensure the quality of the welded joint. The effects of welding parameters (current intensity, welding speed and notch type) on the weld performance of austenitic stainless steel were studied.

Keywords : 316L , welding parameters , ARC welding, CND

METALLIC LAYERS IN MULTILAYER COMPOSITE PLATES: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF THEIR ROLE

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ABSTRACT

Multilayer plates hold great promise in automotive and aerospace applications, but their practical use is hindered by structural complexity and response calculations. This study introduces a multi-scale approach to precisely describe the mechanical buckling behavior of hybrid multilayer plates. It examines various loading effects on simply supported rectangular hybrid multilayer plates across different scales, from millimeters to nanometers.

The study presents theories for thick plates considering the parabolic distribution of transverse shear stresses. Nonlinear high-order stress-displacement relationships for plates are considered. The principle of potential energy is used to derive equilibrium equations by introducing the appropriate scale parameter (macro, micro, or nano). Analytical solutions for multilayer plate configurations use the Navier solution, and critical buckling loads are determined using Maple software.

The multilayer plate is assumed to be configured in three forms:

1. 4 layers of glass/epoxy laminate coated with thin layers of aluminium.
2. Alternating layers of glass/epoxy with thin layers of aluminium.
3. 8 layers of glass/epoxy laminate coated with thin layers of copper.

Key findings include the significant impact of plate dimensions, small-scale effects, material properties, the number and nature of layers and loading type on buckling behavior in simply supported multilayer plates.

Keywords: Multilayer plate, multi-scale, mechanical buckling, critical load.

**EFFECT OF GEOMETRIC IMPERFECTIONS ON THE BUCKLING BEHAVIOR OF
CRACKED STIFFENED PANELS**

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ABSTRACT

A critical strength criterion for stiffened thin plates, such as ship hulls, is their ability to resist buckling. A ship is supported by the buoyant volume of the hull, which changes under wave action and causes varying magnitudes of bending moment resisted by the longitudinally continuous structure within the hull girder.

In the present work, a set of finite element analyzes (FEA) was carried out, using the commercial finite element package ANSYS APDL to reproduce the mechanical behavior of cracked stiffened panels when subjected to longitudinal compression. The objectives were to evaluate the buckling behavior and the stress-displacement relationship of the analyzed structures. The effect of crack size and the evolution of the stress intensity factor in three buckling analyzes were examined in this present work.

Keywords: Ultimate strength, Stiffened panels, Geometric instability, Stress intensity factor, Geometric imperfections.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE RELIABILITY AND SENSITIVITY TO DAMAGE OF A COMPOSITE THAT IS BIOSOURCED AND HAS SHORT NATURAL FIBERS RANDOMLY DISTRIBUTED.

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ABSTRACT

The evaluation of damage sensitivity for a Bio-Based Composite (BBC) with a random arrangement of short Alfa fibers was assessed using a reliability model proposed in this paper. Our first step was to develop a program that converts geometry from the actual image to the numerical model. Ansys APDL software was utilized to develop a program that was then combined with Matlab program to create a plate with a restricted zone that is made up of nearly 298 short Alfa fibers impregnated in epoxy matrix in a geometric way. The properties of Alfa fibers, Greenepoxy resin, and the BBC were predicted through physical, chemical, and mechanical testing. To calculate the stress distribution, we conducted a simulation of the tensile test, with emphasis on the fiber/matrix interfaces. The Monte-Carlo method was utilized to measure the sensitivity of the interfacial stress by calculating the cumulative distribution function of failure probability based on the design variables (DV). These random DV were the Young modulus and Poisson ratio of fibers and the matrix as well as the geometric characteristics (Misalignment, Random arrangement, Angle orientation and Length variation) of the selected fibers. Due to variations and irregularities in fiber diameter from roots to extremities, the Alfa stems become more complicated. The stresses distribution has been determined to be inhomogeneous, with the highest values located at the fiber/resin interfaces. In addition, this stress distribution was superior for fibers with large section. In the reliability analysis, the dispersion of the design variables causes great variability of output parameters; The sensitivity of the maximum stress is greatly influenced by the geometric design variables (length, orientation, and diameter).

Keywords: Alfa , reliability , sensitivity , Bio-Based Composite.

HPLC–DAD ANALYSIS, ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES OF
PISTACIA ATLANTICA AERIAL PARTS EXTRACTS

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ABSTRACT

Pistacia atlantica commonly known as "Bétoum" in Arabic, belongs to the Anacardiaceae family and is widely recognized in traditional medicine, particularly among rural communities in arid and semi-arid regions. In Morocco, it is used to treat various ailments, including stomach aches, peptic ulcers, dyspepsia, diabetes, and throat infections.

This study focuses on the chemical analysis, as well as the antimicrobial and antioxidant properties of extracts derived from the aerial parts of *Pistacia atlantica*. High-Performance Liquid Chromatography with Diode-Array Detection (HPLC-DAD) was used to identify and quantify key phenolic compounds in the plant extracts. Antimicrobial activity was tested against a range of pathogenic microorganisms, including Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, as well as two fungi, using the disk diffusion method following CLSI guidelines to determine inhibition zones. The most effective extracts were further evaluated for their minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimal bactericidal concentration (MBC). Additionally, antioxidant activity was assessed using the free radical scavenging method (DPPH) and the Ferric Reducing Ability Power (FRAP) assay.

Our results demonstrate that *Pistacia atlantica* extracts are rich in phenolic compounds and exhibit significant antibacterial activity against most of the tested microorganisms. The extracts showed notable efficacy in inhibiting both bacterial and fungal growth. The highest inhibition zones were observed against *Micrococcus luteus* (22 mm), *Bacillus subtilis* (19 mm), and *Escherichia coli* (17 mm). Additionally, the lowest minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was recorded for *Micrococcus luteus*, at 0.78 µg/mL, highlighting the extract's potent antimicrobial properties. Furthermore, *Pistacia atlantica* displayed a strong antioxidant activity.

In conclusion, *Pistacia atlantica* is well-known for its pharmaceutical properties, and our study highlights its importance due to its rich composition of bioactive molecules, which contribute to its potent antioxidant capacity. These findings suggest that this plant holds potential for further research aimed at isolating compounds that could be developed into therapeutic antimicrobials agents.

Keywords: *Pistacia atlantica*, antimicrobial activity, Phenolic compounds

**ISOLATION AND DETECTION OF PLASMID-MEDIATED TIGECYCLINE RESISTANCE
AMONG CLINICAL ESCHERICHIA COLI ISOLATES IN FAISALABAD, PAKISTAN**

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ABSTRACT

The rapid emergence of multi drug resistant (MDR) pathogenic bacteria is limiting the effectiveness of existing last resort antibiotics in humans, raising major concerns for the health care system. These microbes are rapidly attaining resistance against currently available antibiotics because of the adaptability feature conferred by plasmids. These plasmid-mediated antibiotic resistant genes are becoming highly prevalent in common human pathogens, *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*). Tigecycline is one of the last resort antibiotics that is used to treat infections caused by multi-drug resistant Gram-negative bacteria. In this study *E. coli* harboring *tetX4* mobile tigecycline resistant genes were detected in clinical samples collected from two tertiary care hospitals in Faisalabad. The isolation of tigecycline resistant *E. coli* clinical samples was done by culturing them on tigecycline supplemented CHROM agar. Tigecycline resistant *E. coli* strains confirmation was made by performing different biochemical tests using RapID ONE kit. To detect multiple drug resistance among *E. coli* isolates an antimicrobial sensitivity test was performed. The DNA was extracted by using Vivantis GF-1c, a commercially accessible DNA extraction kit, conjugation assay was done and for molecular detection of *tetX4* PCR was performed. The prevalence of *tetX4* carrying *E. coli* was 5% in clinical samples, the existence of *tetX4* among clinical isolates is alarming. A rapid development of screening methods is required to combat this issue, as resistance against the last life saving drug has started to emerge in clinical isolates.

Keywords: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR), Last ressort antibiotics, TetX4

ASSESSMENT OF PHYSIOLOGICAL BEHAVIOR AND VINE PERFORMANCE IN TWENTY
GRAPEVINE VARIETIES (*VITIS VINIFERA* L.)

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ABSTRACT

Grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*), with an estimated of 5000 to 15,000 cultivars, is one of the most important perennial crops with a long history of cultivation in the world (Lopes et al., 1999). Grape, represented by numerous table and raisin cultivars used in the production of juices, canned food, medicines, and various fermentation products, as well as grown for ornamental purposes, holds a special place in the world market. In the present study, vine balance, chlorophyll index, foliar temperature, relative water content and stomatal conductance were investigated in 20 introduced grapevine cultivars cultivated in Moroccan climate. Vines were cultivated at an experimental vineyard collection in the National Agricultural Research Institute of Morocco (INRA) at Ain Taoujdate and were planted in a density of 2m × 4m (vine × row). Since only limited information on that topic is available in the literature, this study was performed in order to compare adaptation and physiological behavior of introduced varieties based on their vegetative and physiological attributes. Results showed highly significant differences among genotypes. The cultivar ‘Danan’ had the highest chlorophyll index of 60,992 followed by the cultivar ‘Christmas’. Leaf area values were slightly similar among all cultivars. Thus, stomatal conductance varied from 179 mmol/s*m² to 331,5 mmol/s*m², while relative water content was in the range of 97,7%–34,19%. The results highlight a high diversity within the studied vine germplasm, which is probably more genetically related. The accession panel can be recognized as an important gene pool for future breeding programs.

Key words: Grapevine, vine performance, physiological behavior, cultivar.

PRELIMINARY *IN VITRO* PROPAGATION TRIALS OF CACTUS *OPUNTIA ROBUSTA*

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ABSTRACT

Cactus (*Opuntia* species) is a traditional crop, in Tunisia, whose fruits are highly appreciated. Cactus is also a source of fodder in arid and semi-arid regions, feeding about 40-50% of small ruminants. However, enormous damage has been caused by the Mexican cochineal (*Dactylopius coccus*), which has invaded all cactus-growing areas. In order to ensure rapid mass production of these *Opuntia* species, micropropagation is the most effective alternative. In this context, a micropropagation protocol for *Opuntia robusta*, resistant to the cochineal *Dactylopius coccus*, was developed to ensure rapid mass propagation of quality plants. During this protocol, the thorough disinfection of young cladodes with 0.1% HgCl₂ proved to be efficient and ensured an explant disinfection rate of 89.87%.

Preliminary trials of *O. robusta in vitro* propagation on POM media enriched with the cytokines metatopoline (mT) and benzyl adenine (BAP) at a rate of 0.5, 1, 2 and 3 mg/l showed that BAP is more efficient than mT and that M₃ medium containing 2 mg of BAP gave the highest multiplication rate (3,89). However, with this culture medium, relatively high rates of explant necrosis (75%) and callogenesis (96%) were registered. The lowest multiplication rate (1,26) was obtained with 0.5 mg BAP.

In vitro rooting trials of *O. robusta* plantlets on POM media supplemented with NAA led to a highest rooting rate (85.71%) and longest roots (8.54 cm) on the medium supplemented with 1.5 mg NAA.

Keywords: *Opuntia robusta*, micropropagation, cytokines, multiplication step, rooting.

SOIL FUNGAL FLORA OF LEATHER TANNERIES AND THEIR DYE
REMOVAL ABILITY

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ABSTRACT

Dyes in general are found to be toxic to individual as well as environment. Thus, removal of dye is utmost necessary and various methods are prescribed. Among the methods biological methods are highly preferable as they are environmental friendly and cost effective. In this study the fungi which are native to the leather tanneries are studied for their diversity and dominance. Nearly 11 different tanneries were selected for the study and the soil samples were collected from Nagalkeni, Chennai, India. The collected soil samples were serially diluted and used for the isolation of fungi using Potato Dextrose Agar. A total of 5353 Colony forming units/gm were recorded. The isolated colonies were classified into 22 different species belonging to 10 different genera. Among the species isolated, the *Aspergillus niger* was found to be dominant followed by *Aspergillus tamari* and *Rhizopus stolonifer*. The genus, *Aspergillus* alone was represented by 8 different species and the genus, *Penicillium* by 5 different species. The genera, *Rhizopus*, *Mucor*, *Absidia*, *Trichoderma*, *Curvularia*, *Geotrichum*, *Emericella* and *Aureobasidium* are the other genera isolated. The fungal species, i.e. *Aspergillus niger*, *A. flavus*, *A. tamari*, *Rhizopus stolonifer* and *Curvularia lunata* were studied for their dye removal ability. Among the fungi studied, *Aspergillus niger* alone showed better zone of removal and thus strongly recommended for further studies.

Keywords: Leather Tannery, Leather Dye, Dye Removal, Mycoflora, *Aspergillus niger*

INVESTIGATIONS OF RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS IN SOILS FROM VARIOUS GOLD MINING COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN REGION, GHANA

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ABSTRACT

The research focused on terrestrial radionuclides, radon activity concentrations, and radon exhalation rates in soils from gold mining areas in the Eastern Region of Ghana. Measurements of radioactivity were conducted utilizing gamma spectrometry and passive methods for radon detection. Using a High Purity Germanium gamma ray detector, the activity concentrations of Ra-226, Th-232, and K-40 were assessed, while passive radon detectors (CR-39) were employed to evaluate radon (Rn-222) activity concentrations and exhalation rates in soils. The average activity concentrations found for Ra-226, Th-232, and K-40 were 24.7 ± 2.0 Bq/kg, 46.3 ± 4.2 Bq/kg, and 237.5 ± 19.4 Bq/kg, respectively. Notably, Th-232 levels were found to exceed the global reference average of 45 Bq/kg, especially in soils sampled from mining pits and undisturbed lands. The concentration of radon activity in the soils of the study area varied between 390.6 ± 38 and 907.5 ± 93 Bq/m³, with the highest levels found in agricultural areas. Radon exhalation rates ranged from $2.7 \times 10^{-5} \pm 2.6 \times 10^{-6}$ to $6.3 \times 10^{-5} \pm 6.8 \times 10^{-6}$ Bq/kg/h. A strong correlation coefficient of 0.92 was found between the activity concentration of Ra-226 and the radon exhalation rates. The assessed gamma dose rate and the annual effective dose for the study were determined to be below the recommended averages set by United Nations Scientific Committee on Atomic Radiations.

Keywords: mining, radioactivity, soils, radon, exhalation rate

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZER ON THE YIELD OF TWO COWPEA (*Vigna unguiculata*) VARIETIES IN SUDAN SAVANNAH ECOLOGICAL ZONE

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ABSTRACT

The experiment was carried out in the department of agricultural education, Federal College of Education (Technical), Gombe (10⁰15N, 11⁰10E) in the Sudan savannah of Nigeria. During the 2022 raining season to determine the effect of different levels of phosphorus (P) fertilizer on the yield of two cowpea varieties it 98k-698(VI) and it 89k-279(V2). The study was designed as a 3X2 factorial experiment laid in split plot arrangement. The cowpea varieties constitute the main plot while the phosphorous levels the sub-plots. The treatment consist of three levels of phosphorous (0, 100 and 200kg/ha) applications presented as p0, p1 and p2 respectively with six treatment combination replicated three times. The yield component of this experiment include number of flowers, total number of pods, length of pod, number of seed per pod at harvest. All the data collected were analyzed using mean and analysis of variance (ANOVA). Variety IT98-693 (V1) at 100kg/ha, P application produce more pods, more seeds per pod and thus yield higher than other treatment combinations. It is therefore recommended that farmers should apply 100kg/ha P for higher output in cowpea cultivation and that variety IT98K-693 at 100kg/ha P application perform better than other treatment combinations.

Keywords: Phosphorus Fertilizer, Yield, Two Cowpea, Varieties, Sudan Savannah, Ecological Zone

TOBACCO GROWTH ENABLEMENT BY INDOLE ACETIC ACID (IAA) FOR THE
CONTROL OF SOIL ORGANIC POLLUTION

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ABSTRACT

Enhancement of the growth of tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) seedlings by Indole Acetic Acid (IAA) hormone was the reason behind this study. Seedlings of *N. tabacum* treated with equal quantities of IAA hormone (0.7%) were grown in 1kgs of vermiculate, perlite, planting soil, sand, and equal mixture of all media. The set up were treated equally with water and organic manure. Control set up was made with a mixture of different rooting media without IAA. Data on shoot development were noted for 6 weeks and root length was measured on the day of harvest. The parameters measured were analysed statistically using ANOVA, and it was found out that root and shoot lengths were significant at $p > 0.05$ in the entire rooting media and the highest percentage development (49 and 51%) respectively for root and stem respectively, was observed in the rooting media that has equal measure of each constituent (i.e. the mixed constituents). Germination rate among the media were 100, 70, 60, 50 and 40% for mixed, sand, planting soil and vermiculate, perlite and control respectively. Different sections of mature stem tested with IAA hormone were not significant in their root and stem development, although basal cutting stems tend to mature faster than epical. This therefore means that propagating *N. tabacum* by seedlings can be optimally achieved through mixture of 0.7% of IAA in a collection of different rooting media.

Keywords: *Nicotiana tabacum*, Indole Acetic acid, Root formation, Rooting media, Growth enhancement

**THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA USE ON THE PREVALENCE OF CYBER BULLYING
AMONG ADOLESCENTS**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the influence of social media use on the prevalence of cyber bullying among adolescents. The phenomenon of cyber bullying has become one of the significant social issues in the digital era, especially among adolescents who are very vulnerable to negative interactions in cyberspace. With the high intensity of social media use among adolescents, this phenomenon is increasingly concerning, so a deeper study of the relationship between the two is needed. The method used in this research is a literature study by collecting and analyzing previous research results as well as secondary data from relevant agency reports that highlight the use of social media and incidents of cyber bullying in various countries. The data used includes statistics on social media use among adolescents, reports of cyber bullying cases, as well as theoretical reviews of factors that influence the occurrence of cyber bullying, such as the duration of social media use, the type of platform used, and the pattern of interaction in cyberspace. The data was analyzed descriptively by linking findings from various sources to understand the general pattern. The results showed that there is a significant positive correlation between social media usage and the level of cyber bullying among teenagers. Adolescents who use social media more often, especially platforms that have anonymous features or open comments, tend to be more vulnerable to becoming victims or perpetrators of cyber bullying. Based on these results, it was concluded that the increased use of social media among adolescents contributes to the increasing prevalence of cyber bullying. This study recommends the need for stricter supervision from parents and schools, as well as educational programs on the wise use of social media and digital ethics to prevent cyber bullying.

Keywords: social media, cyber bullying, adolescents, prevalence, online behavior

THE IMPACT OF ONLINE GAMBLING ON THE INDONESIAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Online gambling has become an increasingly worrying issue in Indonesia because of its harmful effects on society. This research aims to analyze the economic impact of online gambling in Indonesia by using a qualitative method with a case study approach. Data was obtained from various sources, including previous research, reports from related institutions, and information found online. The results showed that online gambling addiction can have a significant negative impact and various factors that cause increased addiction include easy access, incessant promotion of various types of online gambling on the market. Law enforcement still faces many obstacles. Handling by the police and government needs to be improved through cooperation with related institutions and strict law enforcement. The implications of these findings suggest the need for stricter policy interventions as well as education and rehabilitation programs to reduce the negative impact of online gambling on Indonesian society. Effective methods to help individuals break online gambling addiction include psychological counseling, social support, and the development of stress and emotion management skills.

Keywords: online gambling, economic impact

THE INTERACTION OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION : A CONSTRUCTIVE DIALECTICAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to explore various dialectical models that combine science and religion in the contemporary context. Through a qualitative method with a literature study approach, this research examines the theories underlying the relationship between science and religion and the models of interaction that have developed, such as conflict, independence, dialog, and integration models. The study also uses historical analysis of concrete cases to understand how these two domains interact in various religious traditions and disciplines. The results show that despite the fundamental differences between the scientific method and religious beliefs, many thinkers and practitioners seek common ground. Dialogue and integration models are more frequently used in modern contexts, especially in discussions of science ethics issues, such as biomedical technology, the environment and artificial intelligence. Meanwhile, the conflict model tends to fade away as more efforts are made to harmonize the two domains. The findings demonstrate the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to understanding the complexity of the relationship between science and religion, as well as the potential for developing more inclusive models in the future. The study concludes that a pluralistic approach to the dialectic of science and religion is necessary to understand this complex relationship, where science and religion can both interact mutually and maintain their respective autonomy.

Keywords: Dialectic, Science, Conflict, Dialog, and Integration.

WATER POLO PLAYERS OF THE NATIONAL TEAMS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN TOKYO 2021 AND SOME OF THEIR MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction

The Olympic Games always offer great interest when it comes to water polo. Actually, many selections have an approximate quality and always details decide who will win. That is why the authors wanted to check the body composition and anthropometric characteristics before the Olympic Games in Tokyo 2021 of players of the two national teams, Serbia and United States of America (USA), which always have the highest ambitions at major competitions. The goal of this research was to determine the differences in body composition and anthropometric characteristics between the water polo players of the national team of Serbia, which was the Olympic champion in Tokyo 2021, and USA, which was in sixth place.

Method

Body mass index, fat percentage and muscle mass (body composition variables) were evaluated by Bioelectric Impedance type MC-980 and body height, body weight, triceps skinfold, biceps skinfold, skinfold of the back, abdominal skinfold, upper leg skinfold, lower leg skinfold (other anthropometric characteristics) were evaluated by an anthropometer and caliper.

Results and discussion

The T-test showed no statistically significant difference in the variables that determined body composition and anthropometric characteristics between the players of the two selections. Some variables had a quantitatively higher level in Serbian water polo players, some in USA water polo players, but not all these differences were statistically significant.

Conclusion

Although Serbia won the gold medal at the Olympic Games in Tokyo 2021, and USA was in sixth place, it can be stated that there were no statistically significant differences in body composition variables and anthropometric characteristics between water polo players from Serbia and USA. It means that some other abilities influenced the achievement of results at the Tokyo Olympics in water polo, for example tactical, psychological, technical... which is to be shown by some other research.

Key words: water polo, Olympic Games, body composition, anthropometric characteristics

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN PAKISTAN: AN ANALYSIS OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK
AND SOCIETAL ATTITUDES**

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence against women encompasses a range of sexually, psychologically, and physically abusive behaviors committed by male intimate partners within the contexts of marriage and cohabitation. Other words commonly used to describe the issue include intimate partner violence, courtship violence, domestic violence, domestic abuse, spouse abuse, battering, and marital rape. One out of three women experiences violence in an intimate relationship at some point in her life around the globe. According to surveys conducted around the globe, 10–69% of women have experienced physical abuse at the hands of an intimate partner at some point in their lives. Domestic violence is considered a private matter in Pakistan since it happens within the family, making it an inappropriate subject for evaluation, intervention, or legislative reforms. Pakistan's cultural and religious norms lead to discrimination and violence against women. Approximately 70 to 90% of Pakistani women are subjected to various forms of domestic violence, including physical, mental, and emotional abuse. Common forms of violence include honor murders, spousal abuse (including marital rape), acid assaults, and burnings by family members. Spousal abuse is rarely regarded as a crime in society until it takes the form of murder or attempted murder, which might include forcing a woman to commit suicide or arranging an accident such as the bursting of a kitchen stove. The study explores two aspects of domestic violence in Pakistan: the laws that govern it and the societal norms influencing its prevalence and reporting. Even though there are laws intended to protect victims, such as the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2012 their enforcement is insufficient due to cultural norms that often stigmatize victims and perpetuate cycles of abuse. The research employs qualitative method and case studies to identify gaps in legal protections, law enforcement challenges, and cultural barriers to progress. The research aims to present effective reform methods that enhance legal accountability and increase public awareness, ultimately creating a more supportive environment for victims of domestic violence in Pakistan.

Keywords: Domestic violence; legal framework; implementation impediments; intimate partners; marital rape.

**THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ON CLIMATE LEGISLATION: A
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POLICIES AFFECTING VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES**

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ABSTRACT

Environmental justice concepts heavily influence climate policy, particularly in mitigating the disproportionate effects of climate change on populations already at risk. This study examines how legislative frameworks can successfully integrate environmental justice principles to advance fairness and resilience by using a comparative analysis of policies across several jurisdictions. The study identifies a number of tactics that improve community involvement, health safeguards, and resource allocation, demonstrating how much these tactics lessen the negative effects of climate change on underserved groups. Examined are case studies from areas that are actively incorporating environmental justice into climate policies, with an emphasis on their implementation challenges and achievements. The study reveals that effective climate legislation necessitates prioritizing the needs of at-risk communities and hearing their opinions during the decision-making process. The study also emphasizes the need for strong public participation procedures, which not only improve policy efficacy but also promote community involvement and trust. This study adds important insights to the conversation on climate justice by pointing out areas for improvement and suggesting effective practices. In the end, the results support a more inclusive approach to the formulation of climate policy, highlighting the necessity of tackling environmental justice in order to achieve just climate solutions. The study highlights how crucial it is to develop legal frameworks that support long-term social justice and environmental sustainability for marginalized communities, in addition to addressing the urgent problems brought on by climate change.

Keywords: Environmental Justice, Climate Policy, Vulnerable Communities, Public Participation, Resilience.

HOW QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN A PORT TERMINAL CAN CONTRIBUTE TO REGIONAL ATTRACTIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

In the context of increased global competition between firms constantly driven by the quest to improve margins through cost reduction and the penetration of new markets, improving the quality of service in terminals and port facilities can be a strategic tool for enhancing regional attractiveness. High-quality port services not only facilitate efficient logistics, but also attract investment and talent, thereby stimulating regional development. Through the study of indicators linked to regional attractiveness and those linked to port service quality, this research project aims to verify the correlation between operational performance, materialised by the improvement in service quality in port terminals, and the improvement in regional attractiveness.

Key words: regional attractiveness, quality of service, port terminals, operational performance.

SUPERNATURAL ENCOUNTERS IN THE MEDIEVAL ERA: AN ORIGINAL VISION OF IMAGES

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ABSTRACT

This interdisciplinary study delves into the presence of supernatural beings and images in Medieval visual culture, revealing their profound influence in communicating divine values. The term "encounters" denotes encounters with divinity or sacred values. The focus is on how medieval images enabled people to witness and engage with extraordinary phenomena daily. These divine images were prevalent from around 400 to 1500 AD, portraying the supernatural in religious and non-religious contexts. The images are classified as either natural or supernatural beings, allowing for the representation of divine and demonic influence in the universe. The paper examines the existence of unseen beings and their representation in the world, as well as the associated issues of production, sponsorship, audience, and attempts in history to distinguish between the real and the spiritual. The methodology used involves qualitative documentary analysis. The primary question addressed is how supernatural encounters in the Medieval ages were depicted in literature and how they impacted medieval literature.

Keywords: Supernatural, Natural, Universe, Image, Art, Philology, Culture, Archeology, The Complexity of the Universe, Imaginative Life, Emotion and Feelings, Towards Divinity, Medieval Visual Culture, Divine Values, Supernatural Encounters, Religious Contexts, Non-Religious Contexts, Folklore, Myth, Divine Intervention, Demonic Influence, Pilgrimage, Beliefs and Superstitions, Witchcraft, Social Instability, Cultural Practices.

COUNTING OF RC-LATTICES CONTAINING UP TO FOUR REDUCIBLE ELEMENTS AND
HAVING NULLITY UP TO THREE

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ABSTRACT

In 2020 Bhavale and Waphare introduced the concept of a nullity of a poset as nullity of its cover graph. According to Bhavale and Waphare, if a dismantlable lattice of nullity k contains r reducible elements then $2 \leq r \leq 2k$. In 2003 Pawar and Waphare counted all non-isomorphic lattices on n elements having nullity one, containing exactly two reducible elements. Recently, Bhavale and Aware counted all non-isomorphic lattices on n elements, having nullity $k \geq 2$, containing up to three reducible elements. Also Bhavale and Aware counted all non-isomorphic lattices on n elements having nullity up to two. In this paper, we count up to isomorphism the class of all lattices on n elements containing four comparable reducible elements, and having nullity three.

Keywords: Chain, Lattice, Poset, Counting.

NURSING CARE OF A PATIENT WITH ARGININOSUCCINATE LYASE DEFICIENCY: A
CASE REPORT

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ÖZET

Üre döngüsü, atık nitrojeni üreye dönüştüren altı ardışık enzimatik reaksiyondan oluşur. Döngüdeki bu enzimlerden herhangi birinin eksikliği, genellikle yaşamı tehdit eden hiperamonyemiye neden olan üre döngüsü bozukluklarına neden olur. Argininosüksinat liyaz (ASL) bu döngüdeki dördüncü reaksiyonu katalize ederek, nitrojen atılımını bozar ve hiperamonyemiye yol açar. ASL eksikliği, yaklaşık 70.000 canlı doğumda bir görülen ikinci en yaygın üre döngüsü bozukluğudur. Hastalığın ortaya çıkışı tipik olarak karaciğerin immatür olmasından kaynaklı yenidoğan döneminde meydana gelir, en sık letarji, kusma, nöbetler ve koma görülür. Bu olgu sunumunda 6 aylık kız bebek annesi ile yapılan görüşmeden elde edilen veriler sunulmuştur. Görüşme, yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılarak yüz yüze görüşme yöntemi ile Temmuz 2024 tarihinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Anneyle hastane yatışında ve taburculuktan sonra evinde ziyaret edilmiş, görüşmeler öncesi yazılı ve sözlü onam alınmıştır. Doğum sonrası çekilme, inleme ve solunum efor bulguları olması sebebiyle Yenidoğan Yoğun Bakım Ünitesi'ne yatışı yapılmış, tetkikler sonrası argininosüksinat liyaz eksikliği tanısı almıştır. Diyet ve rutin tedavi ile taburcu edilen bebek, hiperamonyemi nedeniyle iki kez hastane yatışı yapılmış ve tedavi görmüştür. Son yatışında port kateter yerinde eritem olması sebebiyle çocuk acile başvurmuş, çocuk enfeksiyon konsültasyonu ile antibiyotik tedavisi alması planlanarak yatışı yapılmış ve rutin tedavilerine devam edilmiştir. Bu olgu, özellikle yenidoğan döneminde tanı koyulan Argininosüksinat liyaz eksikliğine yönelik hemşirelik girişimlerinin planlanmasına ve uygulamasına, ailelere bebeğin bakımı hakkında kaynak oluşturmak amacıyla sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Argininosüksinat liyaz eksikliği, yenidoğan, hemşirelik bakımı

ABSTRACT

The urea cycle consists of six sequential enzymatic reactions that convert waste nitrogen into urea. Deficiency of any of these enzymes in the cycle causes urea cycle disorders, which usually result in life-threatening hyperammonemia. Argininosuccinate lyase (ASL) catalyzes the fourth reaction in this cycle, impairing nitrogen excretion and leading to hyperammonemia. ASL deficiency is the second most common urea cycle disorder, occurring in approximately 1 in 70,000 live births. The disease typically occurs in the neonatal period due to the immature liver, with the most common symptoms being lethargy, vomiting, seizures, and coma. In this case report, data obtained from an interview with the mother of a 6-month-old baby girl are presented. The interview was conducted in July 2024 using a semi-structured interview form and face-to-face interview method. The mother was visited at home during her hospitalization and after discharge, and written and verbal consent was obtained before the interviews. After birth, she was admitted to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit due to signs of retraction, groaning and respiratory effort, and after examinations, she was diagnosed with argininosuccinate lyase deficiency. The baby, who was discharged with diet and routine treatment, was hospitalized twice and treated for hyperammonemia. In her last hospitalization, the child applied to the emergency room due to erythema at the port catheter site, and was hospitalized with a pediatric infection consultation and antibiotic treatment planned, and routine treatments were continued. This case was presented to provide resources for families about the care of the baby, especially for the planning and implementation of nursing interventions for argininosuccinate lyase deficiency diagnosed in the neonatal period.

Key Words: Argininosuccinate lyase deficiency, newborn, nursing care

RETİNOBLASTOM TANISIYLA İZLENEN VE KRANİAL METASTAZI OLAN ÇOCUĞUN
HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI: OLGU SUNUMU

NURSING CARE OF A CHILD WITH RETINOBLASTOMA DIAGNOSIS AND CRANIAL
METASTASIS: CASE REPORT

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ÖZET

Retinoblastom, çocukluk çağının en sık görülen göz malignitesidir. Çocukluk çağı kanserlerinin %2' sini oluşturmaktadır ve tanı alan çocukların %90'ı 5 yaş altındadır. Tümör genellikle (%66-75) tek taraflı tutulum gösterir. Retinoblastomun en önemli ve yaygın belirtisi, lökokeridir. Etkilenen gözün fiksasyonunda bozulma ve strabismus tümör ilerledikçe görülür. Hastalığın ilk aşamasında fark etmek oldukça zordur ve dikkatli bir ebeveyn gözlemi gerektirir. İlerleyen vakalarda göz ağrısı, nesnelere çarpma, glokom gibi belirtiler ortaya çıkar. Bu olguda, Ağustos 2023'te hastalık süreci başlayan 4 yaşındaki erkek çocuğun hastalık süreci incelenecek ve hemşirelik bakımı NANDA hemşirelik tanıları doğrultusunda sunulacaktır. Araştırmacı tarafından çocukla ve annesiyle tanışma Eylül 2024' te çocuk onkoloji servisinde gerçekleştirilmiş, görüşme için çocuktan sözlü, annesinden sözlü ve yazılı onay alınmıştır. Çocuk hasta, 30 Ağustos 2023'te göz ağrısı ve gözünü açamama şikayetiyle göz polikniğine götürülmüştür. Yapılan değerlendirme sonucunda 6 ay süren bir göz tedavi uygulanmış, bu sürede şikayetin olduğu sol gözde tamamen görme kaybı oluşmuştur. Sol göz opere edilmiş ve çıkarılmıştır. Gözün patolojik incelemesi sonucunda Mart 2024' te çocuğa Retinoblastom tanısı konulmuştur. Çocuk onkoloji birimine yatışı sağlanan çocuğa "COG ARET 0321-RETİNOBLASTOM" kemoterapi protokolü 4 kür uygulanmıştır. Temmuz 2024' te nöbet geçiren ve solunum sıkıntısı nedeniyle 1 gün yoğun bakımda kalan çocuğa yapılan lomber ponksiyonla (LP) tümörün kranial (dural) metastaz yaptığı belirlenmiş ve kranial radyoterapi uygulaması başlanmıştır. Şuan 3. kür radyoterapisini alan çocuğun toplam 20 kür radyoterapi alması planlanmıştır. Haziran 2024'de otolog kemik iliği nakli için kemik iliği toplanan çocuğa, mevcut hastalık tablosu nedeniyle nakil yapılamamıştır. Bu olgu, özellikle küçük yaş

grubunu etkileyen ve tanılması zor olan retinoblastom tanısına yönelik hemşirelik girişimlerinin planlanmasına ve uygulamasına kaynak oluşturmak amacıyla sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, retinoblastom, hemşirelik, bakım, kanser

ABSTRACT

Retinoblastoma is the most common eye malignancy of childhood. It constitutes 2% of childhood cancers and 90% of diagnosed children are under 5 years of age. The tumor usually shows unilateral involvement (66-75%). The most important and common symptom of retinoblastoma is leukocoria. Deterioration in fixation of the affected eye and strabismus are seen as the tumor progresses. It is quite difficult to notice in the early stages of the disease and requires careful parental observation. In advanced cases, symptoms such as eye pain, hitting objects, and glaucoma occur. In this case, the disease process of a 4-year-old boy whose disease process started in August 2023 will be examined and nursing care will be provided in accordance with NANDA nursing diagnoses. The researcher met the child and his mother in the pediatric oncology ward in September 2024, and verbal and written consent was obtained from the child and from the mother for the interview. The child patient was taken to the eye clinic on August 30, 2023 with complaints of eye pain and inability to open his eyes. As a result of the evaluation, an eye treatment lasting 6 months was applied, during which time there was complete vision loss in the left eye where the complaint was. The left eye was operated and removed. As a result of the pathological examination of the eye, the child was diagnosed with Retinoblastoma in March 2024. The child, who was admitted to the pediatric oncology unit, received 4 cycles of the “COG ARET 0321-RETINOBLASTOMA” chemotherapy protocol. In July 2024, the child, who had a seizure and stayed in intensive care for 1 day due to respiratory distress, was determined to have cranial (dural) metastasis with a lumbar puncture (LP) and cranial radiotherapy was started. The child, who is currently receiving his 3rd cycle of radiotherapy, is planned to receive a total of 20 cycles of radiotherapy. The child, whose bone marrow was collected for autologous bone marrow transplant in June 2024, could not undergo transplantation due to his current disease status. This case is presented to provide resources for the planning and implementation of nursing interventions for the diagnosis of retinoblastoma, which particularly affects the young age group and is difficult to diagnose.

Keywords: Child, retinoblastoma, nursing, care, cancer

ACİL HEMŞİRELİĞİ VE MERHAMET YORGUNLUĞU ARAŞTIRMALARININ TARİHSEL GELİŞİMİ

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT of EMERGENCY NURSING and COMPASSION FATIGUE RESEARCH

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Merhamet yorgunluğu, bakım vermenin olumsuz bir sonucudur ve duygusal tükenme, empatinin azalması ve daha yaygın olarak tükenmişlik olarak bilinen diğer semptomları içerir. Bu araştırmada acil hemşireliğinde merhamet yorgunluğu konulu araştırmalarının tarihsel gelişiminin Bibliyometrik analizinin yapılması amaçlanmıştır.

Materyal ve Metot: Araştırmada, bibliyometrik analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Veri taraması Giresun Üniversitesi proxy ayarları üzerinden Web of Science veri tabanında 19 Eylül 2024 tarihinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Arama stratejisi, tüm alanlarda “Acil hemşireliği”, “acil” terimlerini içermekte ve bunları “merhamet yorgunluğu” ile kesiktirmektedir. Bu kapsamlı arama yalnızca “Makale” belge türüne odaklanmıştır. Böylece yayın sayısı, yıllara göre dağılımı, en çok atıf alan eserler, anahtar kelimeler, yazarlar, kurumlar ve uluslararası işbirlikleri gibi çeşitli metrikler incelenmiştir.

Bulgular: Araştırmaya WoS kapsamında yayımlanan 38 araştırma dahil edilmiştir. Konu en çok hemşirelik %94,73 (36) ve acil tıp %50 (19) alanları ile ilişkilendirilmiştir. Eserlere yapılan toplam atıf 1061 olup, 30’u kendi kendine atıftır. En eski yayın sadece bir yayın ile 2009 yılına, en yeni ise bir yayın ile 2024 yılına aittir. Konu azalan ve artan ivmelerle günümüz kadar popülerliğini korumuş olup 2022 yılında yayımlanan 11 eserle zirve yapmıştır. En çok Amerika Birleşik Devletlerinde ilgi gören konuyu Türkiye’de 2022-2023 yılında Göktaş ve arkadaşları çalışmıştır. Yazarlar arasında işbirliği kültürel bağlamda sınırlı kalarak 32 küme oluşturmaktadır bu anlamda küresel işbirliğinin kurulmadığı görülmüştür. Ayrıca açık erişimli dergilerde yayımlanan eserlere ücretli erişim sağlayan dergilerde yayımlanan eserlerden daha fazla atıf yapılmıştır. Acil hemşireliğinde merhamet yorgunluğu en çok merhamet yorgunluğu “compassion fatigue”, tükenmişlik “burnout” ve ikincil travmatik stres “secondary traumatic stress” anahtar kelimeler ile ilişkilendirilmiştir.

Sonuç: Bu konu 2009 yılından günümüze güncelliğini korumuştur. Hastanın psikolojik iyi oluşuna destek sağlayacak ve acil bakım hizmet kalitesini arttıracak bu konuda Türkiye’de sınırlı sayıda çalışılma olması yapılacak yeni çalışmalara ihtiyaç olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Merhamet, şevkat, acil bakım, hasta, hemşirelik

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Compassion fatigue is a negative consequence of caregiving and includes emotional exhaustion, decreased empathy and other symptoms more commonly known as burnout. The aim of this study was to conduct a bibliometric analysis of the historical development of research on compassion fatigue in emergency nursing.

Materials and Methods: In this study, bibliometric analysis method was used. The data search was carried out on 19 September 2024 in the Web of Science database via Giresun University proxy settings. The search strategy includes the terms ‘emergency nursing’, ‘emergency’ in all fields and intersects them with ‘compassion fatigue’. This comprehensive search focused only on the document type ‘Article’. Thus, various metrics such as number of publications, distribution by years, most cited works, keywords, authors, institutions and international collaborations were examined.

Results: The study included 38 studies published in WoS. The subject was mostly associated with the fields of nursing 94.73% (36) and emergency medicine 50% (19). The total number of citations was 1061, 30 of which were self-citations. The oldest publication belongs to 2009 with only one publication and the newest publication belongs to 2024 with one publication. The subject has maintained its popularity with decreasing and increasing momentum until today, peaking with 11 works published in 2022. The subject, which attracted the most attention in the United States, was studied by Göktaş et al. in Turkey in 2022-2023. Cooperation among authors is limited in the cultural context, forming 32 clusters, and in this sense, it has been observed that global cooperation has not been established. In addition, works published in open access journals were cited more than works published in journals that provide paid access. Compassion fatigue in emergency nursing was mostly associated with the keywords 'compassion fatigue', 'burnout' and 'secondary traumatic stress'.

Conclusion: This subject has remained up-to-date since 2009. The limited number of studies in Turkey on this subject, which will support the psychological well-being of the patient and increase the quality of emergency care service, shows that new studies are needed.

Key Words: Compassion, compassion, emergency care, patient, nursing

GEBELİKTE UYKU KALİTESİ VE ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER

SLEEP QUALITY DURING PREGNANCY AND AFFECTING FACTORS

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ÖZET

Uyku, bireylerin yaşam kalitesini ve sağlığını etkileyen, fizyolojik, psikolojik ve sosyal boyutları olan temel ve vazgeçilmez bir günlük yaşam aktivitesidir. Gebelik süresince meydana gelen hormonal ve fiziksel değişiklikler, uyku düzeni ve uyku kalitesinde önemli değişikliklere yol açmaktadır. Büyüyen fetüsün diyaframa uyguladığı baskı sonucunda artan abdominal rahatsızlıklar, noktüri, sırt ağrısı, bacak krampları, progesteron ve östrojen seviyelerindeki artışa bağlı hormonal değişiklikler, huzursuz bacak sendromu gibi durumlar, gebelerin uyku alışkanlıklarını ve uyku kalitesini olumsuz yönde etkiler.

Gebelik döneminde ortaya çıkan psikolojik değişikliklere bazı kadınlar kolaylıkla uyum sağlarken, bazı kadınlarda hafif, orta ve şiddetli düzeyde stres, korku, kaygı gibi psikolojik değişiklikler görülebilmektedir. Stres nedeniyle gebe kadınların günlük yaşam aktiviteleri önemli ölçüde etkilenebilmekte ve gebeler sağlıklı yaşam biçimi alışkanlıkları kazanabilmektedir. Gebe kadınların gebelik sürecinde yaşadıkları strese bağlı olarak deneyimledikleri sorunlardan birisi bu dönemde yaşanan uyku problemleridir. Gebe kadınların %84'ü çeşitli düzeylerde uyku bozuklukları yaşamaktadır. Bu kadınların %30'u ise gebelikleri boyunca nadiren iyi bir gece uykusu deneyimlediklerini ya da hiçbir zaman deneyimlemediklerini belirtmişlerdir.

Gebe kadınların özellikle fetüsün gelişimi ve doğumda gerekli olan enerjiyi sağlayabilmeleri için yeterli uykuya ihtiyaçları vardır. Gebelikte uyku sorunları daha uzun doğum, daha fazla ağrı algılama, yüksek sezaryen oranları ve erken doğum ile ilişkili bulunmuştur. Uyku kalitesi gebeliğin ilk trimesterinde azalmaya başlar. Gebenin uyku özelliklerinin bilinmesi ve uyku problemleri olan gebelerin tespit edilmesi, hem gebeliğin sağlıklı bir şekilde sürdürülmesi, hem de doğum eyleminin sağlıklı sonlanması açısından önemlidir. Kadının gebelikte uyku ile ilgili yaşadığı sorunlar azaltarak anne, yenidoğan ve dolaylı olarak toplum sağlığını geliştirmeye katkı sağlanabilir. Bu çalışma; gebelik sürecinde uyku kalitesini ve uyku kalitesini etkileyen faktörleri açıklamak amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gebelik; Uyku; Uyku kalitesi; Faktör

ABSTRACT

Sleep is a fundamental and indispensable daily activity with physiological, psychological, and social dimensions that affects the quality of life and health of individuals. Hormonal and physical changes that occur during pregnancy lead to significant changes in sleep patterns and sleep quality. Factors such as increased abdominal discomfort due to the pressure exerted on the diaphragm by the growing fetus, nocturia, back pain, leg cramps, hormonal changes associated with elevated progesterone and estrogen levels, and conditions like restless legs syndrome negatively impact the sleep habits and sleep quality of pregnant women.

During pregnancy, while some women easily adapt to the psychological changes that occur, others may experience psychological challenges such as mild, moderate, or severe levels of stress, fear, and anxiety. Due to stress, the daily activities of pregnant women are significantly affected. Consequently, pregnant women may develop unhealthy lifestyle behaviours. One of the issues experienced by pregnant women due to stress during pregnancy is sleep disturbances. 84% of pregnant women experience sleep disorders at varying levels. Additionally, 30% of these women reported rarely or never having had a good night's sleep throughout their pregnancy.

Pregnant women especially need sufficient sleep to support fetal development and to have the energy required for childbirth. Sleep problems during pregnancy have been associated with longer labor, increased pain perception, higher rates of cesarean sections, and preterm birth. Sleep quality decreases in the first trimester of pregnancy. Understanding the sleep characteristics of pregnant women and identifying those with sleep problems are crucial for both maintaining a healthy pregnancy and ensuring a safe outcome for labor and delivery. By reducing sleep-related issues experienced by women during pregnancy, it is possible to contribute to the improvement of maternal, newborn, and indirectly, public health. This study was conducted to explain sleep quality during pregnancy and the factors affecting sleep quality.

Key Words: Pregnancy; Sleep; Sleep quality; Factors

KOGNİTİF KIRILGANLIĞI OLAN ALZHEİMER DEMANSLI VE FİZİKSEL KIRILGANLIĞI OLAN YAŞLI BİREYLERİN DÜŞME VE YÜRÜME HIZLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF FALL AND WALKING SPEEDS OF ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS WITH ALZHEIMER'S DEMENTIA AND PHYSICAL FRAILITY WITH COGNITIVE FRAILITY

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Özel Yaşlı Bakım Merkezlerinde kalan 65 yaş üstü Alzheimer demansı tanılı, fiziksel kırılğan ve sağlıklı bireyler arasında yürüme hızı ve düşme korkusunu karşılaştırmaktır. Çalışmaya 54 gönüllü dahil edildi. Veri toplama araçları olarak Zamanlı Kalk ve Yürü Testi (TUG), 2 Dakika Yürüme Testi (2D-YT) ve Düşme Etkinlik Ölçeği (DEÖ) kullanıldı.

Çalışmada, 2 Dakika Yürüme Testi (2D-YT) puanları açısından çalışma grupları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu ($p<0,001$) ve sağlıklı bireylerin puanlarının Alzheimerlı ve fiziksel kırılğan bireylerden daha yüksek olduğu bulundu. Zamanlı Kalk ve Yürü Testi (TUG) sonuçlarında da gruplar arasında anlamlı fark olduğu ($p<0,01$) ve Alzheimerlı bireylerin TUG puanlarının diğer gruplardan daha yüksek olduğu tespit edildi. Düşme Etkinlik Ölçeği (DEÖ) sonuçlarına göre de Alzheimerlı bireylerin DEÖ puanlarının diğer gruplardan istatistiksel olarak anlamlı şekilde daha yüksek olduğu görüldü ($p<0,01$).

Çalışma sonucunda, Alzheimer ve fiziksel kırılğan gruptaki bireylerin yürüme performansları düşük, düşme korkuları ise yüksek olarak tespit edildi. Alzheimer demansı ve fiziksel kırılğanlığı olan bireylerde, düşme korkusunun azaltılması için güvenli fiziksel aktivite programları ve çevresel düzenlemeler teşvik edilmelidir. Ayrıca, yürüme hızını artırmaya yönelik yürüyüş egzersizleri ve denge eğitimleri uygulanarak, mobilitenin ve yaşam kalitesinin iyileştirilmesi hedeflenmelidir. Bireylerin ihtiyaçlarına göre özelleştirilmiş rehabilitasyon programları geliştirilmelidir. Bu tür programlar, Alzheimer ve fiziksel kırılğanlığı olan bireylerde hem fiziksel hem de psikolojik destek sağlamada etkili olabilir. Böylece, yaşlı bireylerin bağımsızlıklarını korumaları ve sosyal hayata daha aktif katılmaları da desteklenmiş olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alzheimer Demansı, Yürüme Hızı, Düşme Korkusu, Fiziksel Kırılğanlık

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to compare walking speed and fear of falling among physically frail, healthy, and Alzheimer's dementia-diagnosed individuals over the age of 65 residing in private elderly care centers. A total of 54 volunteers were included in the study. The Timed Up and Go Test (TUG), 2-Minute Walk Test (2MWT), and Falls Efficacy Scale (FES) were used as data collection tools.

The study found a statistically significant difference ($p<0.001$) in 2MWT scores between the groups, with healthy individuals scoring higher than those with Alzheimer's and physically frail individuals. A significant difference ($p<0.01$) was also observed in TUG results, where Alzheimer's patients had higher TUG scores compared to the other groups. Similarly, FES results indicated that Alzheimer's patients had significantly higher FES scores than the other groups ($p<0.01$).

In conclusion, individuals in the Alzheimer's and physically frail groups demonstrated lower walking performance and a higher fear of falling. Safe physical activity programs and environmental modifications should be encouraged to reduce the fear of falling in individuals with Alzheimer's dementia and physical frailty. Furthermore, walking exercises and balance training should be implemented to improve mobility and enhance quality of life by increasing walking speed. Customized rehabilitation programs should be developed according to the needs of individuals. Such programs can be effective in providing both physical and psychological support for individuals with Alzheimer's disease and physical frailty. In this way, older people will be supported to maintain their independence and participate more actively in social life.

Keywords: Alzheimer's Dementia, Walking Speed, Fear of Falling, Physical Frailty

İŞİTME KAYIPLI GERİATRİK BİREYLERE KARŞI TOPLUMSAL YAKLAŞIM:
SİSTEMATİK BİR İNCELEME

SOCIAL APPROACH TOWARDS GERIATRIC INDIVIDUALS
WITH HEARING LOSS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Yaşlanma ile birlikte fizyolojik ve biyolojik kayıplar meydana gelirken, işitme duyusunda da azalma gözlenmektedir. İşitme kaybı, yaşlı bireylerin iletişim yeteneğini olumsuz etkileyerek kendilerini ifade etmelerini zorlaştırmaktadır. Bu durum, sadece bireysel bir sağlık sorunu değil, sosyolojik olarak da değerlendirilmelidir. İşitme kaybı, yaşlı bireylerde estetik kaygı, depresyon ve sosyal izolasyon gibi psikolojik ve sosyal sorunlara yol açarken, toplumsal bağlardan kopmalarına neden olmaktadır. Araştırmalar, bu sorunların geriatrik bireylerin yaşam kalitesini önemli ölçüde olumsuz etkilediğini göstermektedir. Literatürdeki, işitme kaybı yaşayan yaşlı bireylerin karşılaştığı psikososyal zorlukları, sosyal rolleri, kimlikleri ve toplumla olan etkileşimlerini gösteren çalışmalar incelenmiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, geriatrik bireylerde işitme kaybının sosyal boyutlarını anlamak, toplum içerisindeki öz-algılarını ve toplumun bu bireylere yönelik tutumlarını multidisipliner bir yaklaşımla incelemek ve bu alandaki farkındalığı artırmaktır.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Bu çalışma, mevcut akademik literatürün sistematik bir incelemesini içermektedir. İlgili akademik veri tabanları taranarak, işitme kayıplı geriatrik bireyler, presbiakuzi, sosyal izolasyon ve yaşam kalitesi konularındaki güncel araştırmalar ve makaleler incelenmiştir. Derleme, presbiakuzinin genel özellikleri, prevalansı ve sosyal etkileri üzerine odaklanan çalışmaları kapsamaktadır.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Literatür taraması, işitme kaybı olan geriatrik bireylerin önemli psikososyal zorluklarla karşılaştığını göstermektedir. Bu zorluklar arasında sosyal ortamlarda iletişim güçlükleri ve bunun sonucunda ortaya çıkan sosyal izolasyon eğilimi ön plana çıkmaktadır. Mevcut araştırmalar, bu durumun geriatrik bireylerin yaşam kalitesi üzerinde potansiyel olumsuz etkilere sahip olduğunu vurgulamaktadır.

Geriatrik bireylerin toplum içerisindeki öz-algıları ve toplumun bu bireylere yönelik tutumları, literatürde önemli bir tartışma konusudur. İşitme kaybı olan yaşlı bireylerle etkileşimde bulunan diğer bireylerin tutum ve davranışlarının, yaşlıların sosyal katılımı üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olduğu görülmektedir.

Sonuç olarak, bu literatür derlemesi, işitme kayıplı geriatrik bireylerin karşılaştığı sosyal ve psikolojik zorlukların kapsamlı bir resmini sunmaktadır. Çalışma, bu alandaki mevcut bilgi birikimini özetleyerek, gelecekteki araştırmalar için potansiyel alanları belirlemeye ve toplumsal farkındalığı artırmaya katkıda

bulunmaktadır. İşitme kayıplı geriatric bireylerin yaşam kalitesini iyileştirmek için, toplumsal tutumların geliştirilmesi ve-uygun destek mekanizmalarının oluşturulması-gerekliliği-vurgulanmaktadır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: İşitme Kaybı; Yaşlılık; Sosyal İzolasyon; Toplumsal Baskı; Geriatri.

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: As aging progresses, physiological and biological losses occur, and a decline in hearing is also observed. Hearing loss negatively affects elderly individuals' ability to communicate, making it difficult for them to express themselves. This situation should not only be evaluated as an individual health issue but also from a sociological perspective. Hearing loss leads to psychological and social problems such as aesthetic concerns, depression, and social isolation in elderly individuals, causing them to disconnect from social ties. Research shows that these issues significantly reduce the quality of life for geriatric individuals. Studies in the literature have examined the psychosocial challenges, social roles, identities, and interactions with society faced by elderly individuals experiencing hearing loss. This study aims to understand the social dimensions of hearing loss in geriatric individuals, to analyze their self-perception within society and society's attitudes towards these individuals through a multidisciplinary approach, and to raise awareness in this area.

Materials and Methods: This study includes a systematic review of the existing academic literature. By scanning relevant academic databases, recent studies and articles on geriatric individuals with hearing loss, presbycusis, social isolation, and quality of life were examined. The review focuses on studies examining the general characteristics, prevalence, and social effects of presbycusis.

Discussion and Conclusion: The literature review shows that geriatric individuals with hearing loss face significant psychosocial challenges. Prominent among these challenges are communication difficulties in social settings and the resulting tendency towards social isolation. Existing research emphasizes the potential negative impacts of this situation on the quality of life of geriatric individuals.

The self-perception of geriatric individuals within society and society's attitudes towards them are key topics of discussion in the literature. The attitudes and behaviors of individuals interacting with elderly people with hearing loss seem to have a significant effect on the social participation of these elderly individuals.

In conclusion, this literature review provides a comprehensive overview of the social and psychological challenges faced by geriatric individuals with hearing loss. By summarizing the current body of knowledge in this area, the study contributes to identifying potential areas for future research and increasing societal awareness. It underscores the necessity of improving societal attitudes and establishing appropriate support mechanisms to enhance the quality of life of geriatric individuals with hearing loss.

Key Words: Hearing Loss; Aging; Social Isolation; Social Pressure; Geriatrics.

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES IN THE PREVENTION OF FATIGUE IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Chronic kidney disease, which is highly prevalent worldwide, is defined as the progressive and irreversible disruption of renal functions that results in the loss of the capacity of the kidneys to maintain electrolyte and metabolic balance. Hemodialysis is a treatment method that is frequently used in individuals with end-stage renal disease. Individuals receiving hemodialysis treatment continue their lives with the disease and encounter issues such as fatigue, muscle cramps, body aches, insomnia, anxiety, and depression. Fatigue is among the most common symptoms experienced by hemodialysis patients. It is reported that the prevalence of fatigue in individuals undergoing hemodialysis treatment varies between 60% and 97%. Fatigue limits the daily activities of individuals receiving hemodialysis treatment and affects several aspects of their lives. Moreover, fatigue is a symptom that is often overlooked in terms of its evaluation and management. The evaluation and effective management of fatigue in patients receiving hemodialysis treatment contributes to their ability to perform their activities of daily living and improves their quality of life. Various pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment methods are used to manage fatigue, and nurses have important roles in the management of this symptom. It is highly important that nurses know and apply evidence-based practices established in light of scientific information while intervening with fatigue. In this review, the effects of aromatherapy, massage, reflexology, acupuncture and acupressure, exercise, and yoga, which are frequently used methods in fatigue management, on fatigue are discussed in line with the information in the relevant literature.

Keywords: Hemodialysis, Fatigue, Evidence-Based Practices, Nursing

PALYATİF BAKIMDA ÖZEL BİR ALAN: GERİATRİK PALYATİF BAKIM

A SPECIAL FIELD IN PALLIATIVE CARE: GERIATRIC PALLIATIVE CARE

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ÖZET

Beklenen yaşam süresinin uzaması ve kronik hastalıkların çeşitliliği ile ilişkili değişiklikler, sağlık bakımı için yeni düzenlemeler yapılmasını gerektirmektedir. Özellikle yaşamının ileri dönemlerinde olan bireylerde; karmaşık sağlık sorunları, zorlu tedavi planları, yaşanan semptomların çeşitliliği ve bu süreçte çoğunlukla gözden kaçan psikolojik sıkıntılar bu değişimi daha görünür hale getirmiştir. Yaşlı bireylerin ihtiyaçlarına ve sağlık durumlarına göre uyarlanmış bakımın gerekliliği açıktır ve ele alınması gereken en önemli bakım modellerinden biri, palyatif bakımdır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ), palyatif bakımı "hayatı tehdit eden hastalıklarla ilişkili sorunlarla karşı karşıya kalan hastaların yaşam kalitesini iyileştiren bir yaklaşım" olarak tanımlamaktadır. Son yıllarda ortaya çıkan geriatrik palyatif bakım kavramı ise; geriatri ve palyatif bakımın tamamlayıcı uzmanlıklarını birleştirerek, yaşamlarının ileri evresine giren yaşlı hastalara ve ailelerine kapsamlı bakım sağlayan bir yapı olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Genellikle yüksek derecede kırılabilirlik ve birden fazla aktif kronik hastalığın yaşandığı yaşlılık döneminde bu bakımın sürdürülmesi oldukça önemlidir. Yaşlı bireylerin karmaşık sağlık ihtiyaçları, mevcut palyatif bakım sistemlerinin geliştirilmesini ve daha kapsamlı bir hale getirilmesini gerektirmektedir.

Palyatif bakım, yaşlı bireylerin yaşam kalitesini artırma, onurlarını koruma ve ailelerine destek sağlama amacını taşır. Her bireyin yaşamının son dönemlerinde kaliteli bakım alma hakkı doğrultusunda, ülkeler palyatif hizmetlerini kendi kültürel ve sosyo-ekonomik yapılarına uygun bir biçimde sağlık sistemlerine entegre etmeye çalışmaktadır. Geniş bir ekip tarafından sürdürülen bakım modelinde hemşireler, geriatrik palyatif bakım ekiplerinin profesyonel üyeleri olarak, yaşlı bireylerin ve ailelerinin palyatif bakım yönetimi konusunda kritik bir rol oynamaktadırlar. Bu derlemede, palyatif bakımda önemli bir alan olan geriatrik palyatif bakım kavramı tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Geriatri, Palyatif bakım, Hemşirelik

ABSTRACT

Changes associated with the prolongation of life expectancy and the diversity of chronic diseases require new arrangements for health care. Especially for individuals in the later stages of life; complex health problems, challenging treatment plans, the variety of symptoms experienced and psychological problems that are often overlooked in this process have made this change more visible. The need for care tailored to the needs and health status of elderly individuals is clear, and palliative care is one of the most important care models to be addressed. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines palliative care as "an approach that improves the quality of life of patients facing problems associated with life-threatening diseases". The concept of geriatric palliative care, which has emerged in recent years, is defined as a structure that combines the complementary specialties of geriatrics and palliative care to provide

comprehensive care to elderly patients and their families entering the advanced stage of their lives. This continuum of care is crucial in old age, which is often characterized by a high degree of frailty and multiple active chronic diseases. The complex health needs of older people require that existing palliative care systems be developed and made more comprehensive.

Palliative care aims to improve the quality of life of older people, protect their dignity and provide support to their families. In line with the right of every individual to receive quality care at the end of life, countries are trying to integrate palliative services into their health systems in accordance with their cultural and socio-economic structures. As professional members of geriatric palliative care teams, nurses play a critical role in palliative care management of elderly individuals and their families. In this review, the concept of geriatric palliative care, an important field in palliative care, is discussed.

Key words: Geriatrics, Palliative care, Nursing

JİNEKOLOJİK KANSERLERDE TEKNOLOJİNİN KULLANIMI

USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN GYNAECOLOGICAL CANCERS

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ÖZET

Jinekolojik kanserler morbidite ve mortalite açısından hem Dünyada hem de Türkiyede önemli bir yere sahiptir. Jinekolojik kanserler kadını fiziksel ve sosyal açıdan etkilemesinin yanı sıra cinsel kimlik, benlik algısı ve üreme sağlığı konularında da olumsuz yönde etkileyebilmektedir. Kadın bu dönemde tanı ve tedavi sürecinde yaşadığı semptomların yanı sıra kaygı, depresyon, umutsuzluk yaşayabilmekte ve sağlık bakım ihtiyacı artış gösterebilmektedir. Süreç boyunca destek ve bilgilendirmeye ihtiyaç duyan hastaların süreçlerini çoğu hastane dışında geçmektedir. Bu süreçte sağlık bakım profesyonellerinden hemşirelere önemli roller düşmektedir. Süreçte hastalık ve buna bağlı yan etkilerin azaltılmasının yanı sıra hastalığa uyumu arttırmak, olumlu sağlık davranışları geliştirmek gibi rollerde üstlenmektedirler. Geleneksel sağlık hizmetleri süreç içerisinde hastaların mevcut ihtiyacını karşılamada yetersiz kalabilmektedir. Teknolojinin gelişmesiyle birlikte sağlık profesyonellerinin sundukları hizmet dijital ortamlara da entegre olmuştur. Hastaların öz bakımında bağımsızlığı ve yaşam kalitesini arttırmayı amaçlayan, maliyet etkin, ulaşımı ve takibi kolay olan mobil sağlık hizmetleri, giyilebilir teknolojiler ve web tabanlı uygulamalar kanser tedavilerinde yer almaya başlamıştır. Bununla birlikte erken tarama, takip, semptom kontrolü, tamamlayıcı tedaviler alanında müdahale çalışmaları artış göstermiştir. Literatüre bakıldığında kanser hastalarında sık kullanılan dijital sağlık sistemlerinin jinekolojik kanserli hastalarda daha az sayıda olduğu görülmüştür. Bu derleme jinekolojik kanser hastaları için teknoloji tabanlı yapılan uygulamaların neler olduğu, hastanın tanı ve tedavi sürecine etkileri, uygulanabilirliği ve hemşirenin bu süreçlerdeki rolünün vurgulanması amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Jinekolojik Kanserler; Teknoloji; Hemşirelik

ABSTRACT

Gynaecological cancers have an important place in terms of morbidity and mortality both in the world and in Turkey. Gynaecological cancers affect women physically and socially, as well as negatively affecting sexual identity, self-perception and reproductive health. In addition to the symptoms experienced during the diagnosis and treatment process, women may experience anxiety, depression, hopelessness and the need for health care may increase. Most of the processes of patients who need support and information throughout the process are out of the hospital. In this process, nurses have important roles among health care professionals. In addition to reducing the disease and related side effects in the process, they also assume roles such as increasing compliance with the disease and developing positive health behaviours. Traditional health services may be insufficient to meet the current needs of patients in the process. With the development of technology, the services provided by health professionals have been integrated into digital environments. Mobile health services, wearable technologies and web-based applications, which aim to increase the independence and quality of life of patients in self-care, are cost-effective, easy to access and follow-up, have started to take place in cancer

treatments. However, intervention studies in the field of early screening, follow-up, symptom control and complementary therapies have increased. Looking at the literature, it has been observed that digital health systems, which are frequently used in cancer patients, are less common in patients with gynaecological cancer. This review was carried out in order to emphasise the technology-based applications for gynaecological cancer patients, their effects on the diagnosis and treatment process of the patient, their applicability and the role of the nurse in these processes.

Key Words: Gynaecological Cancers; Technology; Nursing

TOPRAK DOLGULU BARAJLARDA DEFORMASYON ÖLÇMELERİ
(ÖRNEK: ÖMERLİ BARAJI)

DEFORMATION MEASUREMENTS IN EARTH-FILLED DAMS (EXAMPLE: ÖMERLİ DAM)

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ÖZET

İstanbul'un su temininde hayati bir rol oynayan Ömerli Barajı'nın güvenliğinin sağlanması, son yıllarda artan deprem ve sel gibi doğal afetler nedeniyle daha da önemli hale gelmiştir. Baraj güvenliğini izlemek ve olası riskleri önceden tespit etmek için kullanılan deformasyon ölçümleri, jeodezik olmayan yöntemler ve jeodezik yöntemler olmak üzere iki ana başlık altında incelenmektedir. Jeodezik olmayan yöntemler, baraj inşaatı sırasında yerleştirilen cihazlarla gövde üzerindeki görelî hareketleri izleyerek anlık veri sağlamaktadır. Bu yöntemler baraj yapısındaki küçük hareketlerin sürekli izlenmesini sağlar. Jeodezik yöntemler ise GPS, total station ve nivelman gibi hassas ölçüm aletleri kullanarak barajın mutlak hareketlerini ve yapısal değişimlerini tespit eder. Bu yöntemler barajın çevresel faktörlere verdiği tepkinin uzun vadeli olarak izlenmesini sağlar ve daha kapsamlı analizlere olanak tanır. Bu makalede, İstanbul'un en büyük su kaynaklarından biri olan Ömerli Barajı'nda gerçekleştirilen jeodezik deformasyon ölçümleri ayrıntılı olarak ele alınmaktadır. Barajın stratejik önemi nedeniyle deformasyon izleme çalışmalarında barajın farklı noktalarına kurulan jeodezik ağlar üzerinden hassas ölçümler alınmış ve bu veriler ileri hesaplama yöntemleri ile analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmanın amacı, toprak dolgu barajlarda uygulanan jeodezik deformasyon izleme yöntemlerinin önemini vurgulamak ve Ömerli Barajı'nda yapılan izleme çalışmalarının sonuçlarını değerlendirmektir. Elde edilen sonuçlar, barajın yapısal sağlığının izlenmesi, olası tehlikelerin önceden tespit edilmesi ve uzun vadeli güvenliğin sağlanması açısından mühendislik süreçlerine değerli katkılar sağlamıştır. Bu veriler, barajların yapısal sağlığının sürdürülebilirliğinin artırılması ve su kaynaklarının etkin yönetiminin sağlanması için önemli ipuçları sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deformasyon, Ömerli Barajı, jeodezik deformasyon, baraj güvenliği, yapısal izleme

ABSTRACT

Ömerli Dam plays a vital role in the water supply of Istanbul, and ensuring the safety of the dam has become even more important due to natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods, which have increased in recent years. Deformation measurements, which are used to monitor dam safety and identify potential risks in advance, are analyzed under two main headings: non-geodetic methods and geodetic methods. Non-geodetic methods provide instantaneous data by monitoring relative movements on the body with devices placed during dam construction. These methods enable continuous monitoring of small movements in the dam structure. On the other hand, geodetic methods detect the absolute movements and structural changes of the dam using precise measuring instruments such as GPS, total station and leveling. These methods provide long-term monitoring of the dam's response to environmental factors and allow for more comprehensive analysis. In this paper, geodetic deformation measurements performed at Ömerli Dam, one of the largest water sources of Istanbul, are discussed in detail. Due to the strategic importance of the dam, precise measurements were taken over geodetic networks installed at different points of the dam in deformation monitoring studies and these data were analyzed with advanced computational methods. The aim of the study is to emphasize the importance of geodetic deformation monitoring methods applied on earth-filled dams and to evaluate the results of

monitoring studies conducted at Ömerli Dam. The results obtained have provided valuable contributions to engineering processes in terms of monitoring the structural health of the dam, identifying potential hazards in advance and ensuring long-term safety. These data provide important clues to increase the sustainability of the structural health of dams and to ensure effective management of water resources.

Keywords: Deformation, Ömerli Dam, geodetic deformation, dam safety, structural monitoring

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS BASED ON
MULTIPLE ENERGY SOURCES

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ABSTRACT

One of the most essential and indispensable needs of people is electrical energy. With the increasing population and developing technology, the energy demand has also increased significantly worldwide. Today, one of the world's most critical problems is finding new energies. The most important goal is to ensure the continuity of these newly found energies. Economic development is possible by having cheap, sufficient, high-quality, and reliable energy sources. The need for energy, an essential element of international power struggles and wars, has gained a global dimension. In the coming centuries, energy will remain at the forefront of countries' economic and social development.

This study addresses non-renewable and renewable energy sources. Again, this study emphasizes solar and wind energy systems. Applications of hydroelectric and geothermal energy systems are included. Extensive information is provided on mass-biomass and water wave energy systems. The design and applications of these energy systems are emphasized. Examples of sustainable energy systems with different energy sources are given. Renewable energy sources can be used directly or converted to another type of energy. Direct usage includes solar-powered devices, geothermal heating, and water or windmills. The most direct examples of use are wind turbines or photovoltaic cells for electricity generation. Renewable energy development is related to people's use of renewable energy sources. The interest in developing renewable energy is directly related to the waste gases released into the environment by fossil fuels and the risks of using fossil fuels and nuclear energy. This study demonstrates the design and implementation of sustainable energy sources.

Keywords: Energy Sources; Sustainable Energy; Multiple Energy.

OPTIMIZATION OF PRODUCTION TIMES OF POWER TRANSFORMERS USING
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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ABSTRACT

A company that produces power transformers must know production times to a great extent to carry out its activities effectively. Knowing the standard times is necessary to be consistent and useful for all activities carried out in the company, such as the preparation of power transformer production plans, short and long-term estimates, preliminary cost calculations, and pricing. Knowing production times will significantly reduce production costs. The power transformer sector is a sector where production is carried out according to order and competition. Accurate determination of the delivery time and cost of incoming orders provides a great competitive advantage over other companies in the sector. In today's market and competitive conditions, power transformer manufacturing companies need to respond to demands quickly and accurately. To determine the right price for the desired power transformers and to use limited resources most efficiently during the bidding phase, power transformer manufacturing companies need to estimate the time with low deviation for new demands. In this study, an artificial intelligence algorithm that estimates the production time of power transformers has been developed. Based on this developed algorithm, an interface has been created in Visual Studio programming to estimate the production time of transformers. It was understood that the values obtained from this computer program were close to the real values previously measured and recorded. It is possible to estimate the production time of power transformers with this program. In this study, the optimization of transformer production times was carried out with the developed artificial intelligence algorithm. The optimization interface of transformer production times was created using the Visual Studio program. Transformer production times were estimated at optimum values using the created computer program.

Key Words: Power Transformers, Optimization of Production Times, Artificial Intelligence.

TORYUM ORANININ KRİTİK YARI ÇAPA ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF THORIUM RATIO ON CRITICAL RADIUS

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ABSTRACT

In a nuclear reactor, critical radius and critical mass are important parameters for sustaining the chain fission reaction. It is possible to express the minimum size required for the continuity of the chain reaction as a critical radius, while the minimum amount of fuel can be expressed as a critical mass. Related to this, critical mass is the minimum amount of fuel required for the fission reaction to continue. Thorium (^{232}Th), a fertile isotope, can be used as a potential fuel in nuclear energy production. The effect of thorium on the critical radius is also related to the type of fuel, reactor type and other physical parameters. When determining the critical radius, the properties and degree of richness of the nuclear fuel used (^{235}U , ^{232}Th , etc.) are important parameters for the system geometry (spherical, cylindrical, etc.). In particular, spherical geometries provide the lowest critical mass. Because before the neutrons reach the surface, more back reflection occurs from the interior. In this study, the effect of the amount of thorium on the critical radius was investigated and a spherical geometry was preferred. In this global geometry, the fuel rates put into the system are considered in three different cases. The ^{232}Th isotope was mixed separately with 8 different isotopes (^{233}U , ^{235}U , ^{238}Pu , ^{239}Pu , ^{241}Am , ^{243}Am , ^{244}Cm and ^{245}Cm) and put into the system.

Keywords: Critical Mass, Critical Radius, Spherical Geometry, Thorium Ratio

INVESTIGATION OF RAINWATER QUALITY PARAMETERS IN URBAN ATMOSPHERES
WITH DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Air pollution refers to the presence of certain substances in the atmosphere at undesirable levels. These pollutants can lead to various health issues and environmental impacts. Precipitation chemistry is often used as an indicator to assess the pollutant levels in the atmosphere. The most effective process involved in atmospheric precipitation is wet deposition. Pollutants such as nitrite, nitrate, sulfate, ammonia, and chloride in rainwater typically enter the soil through this process. Wet deposition refers to the transfer of atmospheric pollutants to the ground via raindrops or other forms of precipitation. In this study, the aim was to examine key quality parameters in rainwater (including NO_2^- , NO_3^- and SO_4^{2-} , Cl^- , PO_4^{3-} , electrical conductivity, pH, dissolved oxygen) by collecting samples from three different points with varying urban atmospheres (rural, urban-traffic, and semi-urban) in Eskişehir. The sampling was conducted during the spring months when precipitation is most common.

Materials and Methods: To assess pollutant levels in different urban atmospheres (urban-traffic, rural, industrial, and semi-urban) within Eskişehir province, rainwater quality parameters were measured at three specific locations. These include Borabey Pond in Emirceoğlu Village on the slopes of Bozdağ, north of Eskişehir city center (indicating urban conditions), Eskişehir Technical University's İki Eylül Campus (representing semi-urban conditions), and Yeni Bağlar Street (a site with high urban-traffic activity). Sampling equipment was placed at each location for one week while raining. The collected rainwater samples were analyzed in the laboratory using devices such as ion chromatography, spectrophotometer, pH meter, and conductivity meter to measure various water quality parameters.

Results: The rainwater quality parameters in samples collected from three different locations varied based on the sampling points. According to the rainwater analyses, the levels of NO_2^- range from 0.01-0.05 mg/L, while the concentrations of NO_3^- vary between 0.05mg/L-1.69 mg/L. The concentrations of PO_4^{3-} are between 0.08-1.2 mg/L, Cl^- concentrations range from 13.9-19.85 mg/L and SO_4^{2-} concentrations range from 2.93 mg/L-5.47 mg/L. The values of pH, electrical conductivity and dissolved oxygen are close to each sampling point, with an average pH of 7.6, an average electrical conductivity of 103 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, and a dissolved oxygen value of 8.2 mg/L. **Discussion and Conclusion:** Although there are no specific standards for rainwater quality that can be directly compared, drinking water quality parameters were used as a reference to assess the potential of rainwater to be considered as potable. The analysis showed that the rainwater quality parameters measured did not exceed the standards set for drinking water quality.

Key Words: Rainwater; Rainwater Quality; Quality Parameters; Urban Atmosphere; Pollution

AKILLI ULAŞIM SİSTEMLERİNİN TRAFİK GÜVENLİĞİNDEKİ ÖNEMİ

THE IMPORTANCE OF INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS IN TRAFFIC SAFETY

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Ulaşım, insan yaşamının vazgeçilmez bir unsuru olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Son yıllarda nüfus artışı ve kentleşmenin hızlanması, ulaşım talebinde önemli bir artışa yol açmıştır. Bu durum, özellikle kentsel bölgelerde araç sayısının belirgin şekilde yükselmesine ve buna bağlı olarak trafik sıkışıklığı ile trafik kazalarının artmasına neden olmuştur. Dünya’da her yıl yaklaşık 1,35 milyon insan trafik kazaları nedeniyle hayatını kaybetmektedir. Bu durum, trafik güvenliği politikalarının yenilenmesini ve güçlendirilmesini zorunlu kılmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Akıllı Ulaşım Sistemleri (AUS) uygulamalarının trafik güvenliği üzerindeki etkisini incelemek ve bu sistemlerin sağladığı faydaları ortaya koymaktır.

Materyal ve Metot: Bu çalışmada, AUS’nin trafik güvenliği üzerindeki etkisi ve trafik güvenliğine yönelik kullanılan uygulamalar detaylı bir şekilde incelenmiştir. AUS’nin temel bileşenleri olan hız kontrol sistemleri, çarpışma önleme teknolojileri, hava durumu bildirim sistemleri, şerit takip ve kaza yönetim sistemleri gibi uygulamalar ele alınmıştır. Veriler, mevcut literatür taraması ve AUS uygulamalarının etkinliğini gösteren örnek olay analizleri ile desteklenmiştir.

Sonuçlar: AUS, trafik sıkışıklığını azaltma, yol güvenliğini artırma ve acil durum yönetimini iyileştirme gibi önemli faydalar sunmaktadır. Araştırma sonucunda, Akıllı Ulaşım Sistemleri’nin trafik kazalarını ve buna bağlı ölümleri azaltma potansiyeline sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Bu sistemler, modern ulaşım sistemlerinin sürdürülebilirliğine önemli ölçüde katkı sağlamaktadır.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Akıllı Ulaşım Sistemleri, trafik güvenliğini artırma ve kazaları azaltma konusunda yenilikçi bir yaklaşım sunmaktadır. AUS’nin daha yaygın bir şekilde benimsenmesi hem bireylerin hem de toplumların ulaşım güvenliğini artırmak için kritik bir adım olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bu nedenle, trafik güvenliği politikalarının geliştirilmesi ve AUS’nin entegrasyonu, gelecekteki ulaşım sistemlerinin daha güvenli ve sürdürülebilir hale gelmesine yardımcı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akıllı Ulaşım sistemleri; Trafik Kazaları; Yol güvenliği; Akıllı Şehirler.

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Transportation is an indispensable element of human life. In recent years, population growth and the acceleration of urbanization have led to a significant increase in transportation demand. This has resulted in a marked rise in the number of vehicles, especially in urban areas, and consequently, an increase in traffic congestion and traffic accidents. Approximately 1.35 million people lose their lives each year worldwide due to traffic accidents. This situation necessitates the renewal and strengthening of traffic safety policies. The aim of this study is to examine the impact of Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) applications on traffic safety and to highlight the benefits provided by these systems.

Materials and Methods: This study conducts a detailed examination of the impact of ITS on traffic safety and the applications used to enhance traffic safety. The fundamental components of ITS, including speed control systems, collision prevention technologies, weather notification systems, lane-keeping systems, and accident management systems, are discussed. Data is supported by a review of existing literature and case studies demonstrating the effectiveness of ITS applications.

Results: ITS offers significant benefits, including reducing traffic congestion, enhancing road safety, and improving emergency management. The research indicates that Intelligent Transportation Systems have the potential to reduce traffic accidents and associated fatalities. These systems significantly contribute to the sustainability of modern transportation systems.

Discussion and Conclusion: Intelligent Transportation Systems present an innovative approach to enhancing traffic safety and reducing accidents. The wider adoption of ITS is considered a critical step in improving transportation safety for both individuals and communities. Therefore, the development of traffic safety policies and the integration of ITS will help make future transportation systems safer and more sustainable.

Keywords: Intelligent Transportation Systems; Traffic Accidents; Road Safety; Smart Cities.

Sn-BASED HETEROJUNCTION PEROVSKITE SOLAR CELLS

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ABSTRACT

Recently, lead-based perovskite solar cells have managed to attract attention with their high efficiency values. However, a major barrier to the widespread adoption of lead-based perovskite solar cells is their instability and toxicity. In particular, research on lead-free perovskite cells has intensified recently to address the toxicity issue while also aiming to improve both efficiency and stability. In this context, enhancing the marketability of perovskite solar cells may require the development of Sn-based alternatives. In this study, we used SCAPS-1D simulation program to simulate and construct a perovskite solar cell based on the $\text{MASnI}_3/\text{FASnI}_3$ heterojunction. To further enhance cell performance, we investigated the impact of absorber layer thickness. Our findings indicate that cell efficiency can be improved by varying the thickness of the absorber layer; however, an excessively thick absorber layer negatively affects device performance. Therefore, it is crucial to avoid overly thick layers. We observed a negative correlation between thickness and open-circuit voltage (V_{oc}) values when examining various MASnI_3 thicknesses. The ideal thickness for MASnI_3 was determined to be 1200 nm, at which point the power conversion efficiency approaches 30%. Consequently, we believe that simulation studies like this will accelerate experimental optimization processes and pave the way for improving the performance of Sn-based perovskite cells.

Keywords: Perovskite Solar Cells, MASnI_3 , SCAPS 1D

**ENGINEERING OF THE ELECTRON TRANSPORT LAYER IN FASnI_3 BASED
PEROVSKITE SOLAR CELLS**

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ABSTRACT

Perovskite solar cells represent a groundbreaking advancement in solar energy technologies due to their high efficiency potential, low production costs, and flexible manufacturing options. These cells are lighter, thinner, and more affordable than traditional silicon-based solar cells, making them a promising solution for economically harnessing solar energy over larger areas. However, the use of toxic lead remains essential for achieving optimal photovoltaic performance. Reducing toxicity is of great importance for advancing green energy technologies. Therefore, the transition to less hazardous perovskite solar cells is urgent, as organic-inorganic metal halide perovskites are widely employed in this field. In this study, we thoroughly investigated lead-free FASnI_3 perovskite thin film solar cells using the SCAPS-1D simulator. We explored two alternative electron transport layers, PCBM and C60, to determine which one performs better and is more compatible with FASnI_3 -based perovskite solar cells. Our findings show that the combination of PCBM as the electron transport layer in the structure FTO/PCBM/ FASnI_3 /CuI/Ag outperforms previous configurations of electron transport layer (FTO/C60/ FASnI_3 /CuI/Ag), achieving a power conversion efficiency (PCE) of 30.18%, a fill factor (FF) of 0.852, a short-circuit current density (J_{sc}) of 27.65 mA/cm^2 , and an open-circuit voltage (V_{oc}) of 1.281 V. Additionally, the quantum efficiency of PCBM-based devices exceeds 95% within the visible spectrum. These findings will enhance our understanding of device operation and improve the efficiency of components used in perovskite solar cell designs.

Keywords: Perovskite Solar Cells, FASnI_3 , ETL, SCAPS 1D

PATTERNS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY *HELICOBACTER PYLORI* RESISTANCE TO METRONIDAZOLE IN PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS FROM MOROCCO

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ABSTRACT

Helicobacter pylori (*H. pylori*) infection in children is very high in Morocco. Eradication rates of *H. pylori* infection decrease due to the emergence of resistance to antibiotics. Data on the antimicrobial susceptibility of *H. pylori* in Moroccan children are not available. This study aims to investigate the the metronidazole resistance rate of *H. pylori* in Moroccan pediatric patients, and their association with epidemiologic factors. A cross-sectional study was conducted on 132 pediatric patients who had an indication for upper gastrointestinal endoscopy and attended pediatric hospital Abderrahim Harouchi of the University Hospital Ibn Rochd, Casablanca, Morocco. Detection of *H. pylori* infection and the susceptibility to metronidazole was performed by classic PCR. The overall prevalence of *H. pylori* infection was high (80.3%). Regarding the resistance rate of metronidazole, we found that the prevalence of *H. pylori* resistance to metronidazole was high (70.8%) and it significantly increased, especially in pediatric patients living in urban areas (p-value=0.01). The prevalence of *H. pylori* infection and resistance rate of metronidazole were very high in Moroccan children. Therefore, triple therapy with metronidazole must be preceded by a study of the bacterium's susceptibility to the prescribed antibiotics, in particular to metronidazole.

Keywords: *Helicobacter pylori*, Prevalence, Resistance, Metronidazole, Children.

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY-MASS SPECTROMETRY (GC-MS) ANALYSIS AND DERMATOLOGICAL STUDY OF METHANOL EXTRACT FROM THE SHELL OF THE AFRICAN GIANT LAND SNAIL (*ACHATINA FULICA*): A POTENTIAL THERAPY FOR WOUND HEALING

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ABSTRACT

Natural products, including animal-derived substances like snail shells, have historically been important sources of medicinal compounds for wound healing. Snails, particularly *Achatina fulica*, are promising due to their high calcium carbonate content and potential antimicrobial properties. In this study, Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) analysis was conducted on the methanol extract of snail shells, and the canonical SMILES (Simplified Molecular Input Line Entry System) were retrieved from the PubChem database. These SMILES were subjected to in-silico dermatological analysis using StopTox and pkCSM online tools to assess acute dermal toxicity, skin sensitization, skin irritation, skin corrosion, eye irritation, eye corrosion, mutagenicity, and skin permeability. The GC-MS results revealed nine bioactive compounds: 2-Octenal, 2-butyl-, n-Hexadecanoic acid; Oleic acid; Erucic acid; Glycerin 1,3-distearate; (E)-13-Docosenoic acid; 9-Tetradecenal, (Z)-; Di-n-octyl phthalate; and 9,12-Octadecadienoyl chloride, (Z,Z)-. All compounds showed 100% absence of acute dermal toxicity, eye irritation, eye corrosion, and mutagenicity. However, all compounds tested positive for skin sensitization, skin irritation, and skin corrosion. Regarding skin permeability, a key factor for transdermal drug formulation, only 2-Octenal, 2-butyl- and 9-Tetradecenal, (Z)- were not permeable through the skin. This study supports the traditional use of snail shells in wound healing, although further toxicological evaluation in animal models is recommended.

Keywords: GC-MS, Methanol Extract, SMILE, StopTox and pkCSM.

WEARABLE BIOMEDICAL DEVICES AND BIOSENSORS: ADDRESSING HEALTHCARE CHALLENGES IN GILGIT-BALTISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Background

The remote region of Gilgit-Baltistan in northern Pakistan faces significant healthcare challenges due to limited access to medical facilities. Many areas suffer from a shortage of healthcare professionals, lack tertiary care hospitals, and have inadequate advanced medical infrastructure. As a result, residents struggle with the timely diagnosis of chronic conditions, preventive care, and access to proper treatment. The introduction of wearable biosensors and biomedical devices has the potential to revolutionize healthcare in these underdeveloped areas by enabling remote disease monitoring, facilitating early detection, and promoting proactive health measures.

Keywords: biosensors, medical devices, tertiary hospitals, monitoring.

NUTRIGENOMICS: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN DIET AND GENETIC HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

Nutrigenomics is an emerging field that examines the complex interactions between genetics and nutrition, providing a framework for understanding how individual genetic profiles influence dietary responses and overall health. This innovative approach holds significant promise for the diagnosis and prevention of various diseases, particularly chronic conditions such as obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases. By integrating genomic data with nutritional information, nutrigenomics facilitates personalized dietary recommendations tailored to an individual's unique genetic makeup. This personalization can enhance disease prevention strategies and improve health outcomes. Furthermore, advancements in genomic technologies enable identifying specific gene-nutrient interactions, paving the way for targeted interventions and public health initiatives. As the field progresses, ethical considerations regarding genetic privacy and data use remain critical. Overall, nutrigenomics represents a transformative shift in healthcare, emphasizing the importance of individualized nutrition as a key component of disease prevention and management.

Keywords: Nutrigenomics, Nutrition, Transcriptomics, Proteomics, Metabolomics.

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN ORGANIZATIONS: UNRESOLVED CONFLICTS AND HEALTH ISSUES

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ABSTRACT:

Anxiety disorders, depression, burnout and sleep disorders, these are the results of unresolved conflicts at work. As we can observe around the world, stress has a major impact on mental health and well-being, with work related conflicts as the initial factor.

We rarely hear the concept of conflict management in organizations. Often, it doesn't even exist. Conflicts between employees can occur constantly. Frequently, some employees resign or remain in their jobs, leading to health issues most of the time.

The most serious issue arises in conflicts between employers and employees. The causes can be numerous, but the problem occurs when the employee is afraid to ask for help and chooses to either leave the organization or stay and begin experiencing health issues.

Additionally, it's very important to understand how organizational culture significantly impacts the leadership style of the team leader and how employees are affected.

This study aims to find other health issues that we might not have considered a few years ago. For example, it has only been after a long time that we have started discussing burnout syndrome. Identifying additional factors, as well as how conflicts are resolved in organizations and suggestions for improving conflict management.

Personal life is also affected by unresolved conflicts in the workplace and there are even examples of people who have acted unthinkingly, revealing issues that are not right at the workplace.

It's important to improve conflict management where it exists, and where it does not exist, to present its significance and create customized solutions based on the organization and its employees.

Keywords: conflict management, stress management, emotional intelligence, leadership.

**STUDY ON THE MANAGEMENT, DIAGNOSIS AND EVOLUTION OF ISCHEMIC STROKE
IN THE MEDICAL EMERGENCY SERVICE**

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ABSTRACT

Ischemic stroke is a condition caused by the blockage or narrowing of blood vessels supplying the brain, leading to reduced blood flow and depriving brain cells of oxygen and essential nutrients. Our research is based on the study of stroke patients treated at Ibn Sina Hospital in Annaba, Algeria. By examining the demographic data, medical history, and length of hospitalization of 186 patients during the three months (June, July, and August) of 2023, potential risk factors were identified.

The study revealed a higher prevalence of stroke in older adults, particularly those over 60 years of age. Women were the most affected, representing 53% of cases, while the most common hospital stay for our patients was 24 hours, with a low mortality rate. The main risk factors are high blood pressure, which represents the most important risk factor in our study, followed by diabetes, and a family history of cardiovascular diseases.

In conclusion, our study highlights the importance of individual and environmental factors in stroke, recommending preventive measures such as awareness campaigns and regular monitoring to control risk factors.

Keywords: ischemic stroke, demographic data, medical history, hospital stay.

STOMATITIS AS COMPLICATION IN NIGHT DENTURE WEARERS

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Prof. Dr. Aneta Mijoska

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Prosthetic stomatitis is a disease that mostly affects the palatal mucosa in patients wearing acrylic partial and total mobile dentures. Local comorbid factors include trauma, continuous denture wear, poor hygiene, the age of the dentures, and general systematic conditions such as diabetes, vitamin deficiency in the diet, and various medications.

THE AIM: This work aims to monitor the frequency of denture stomatitis and its relationship with wearing dentures at night.

MATERIALS AND METHOD: 15 Patients from the University Dental Clinic St. Panteleimon, at the Department for Prosthodontics, were under observation and clinically examined for the appearance of denture stomatitis. The average age of the dentures was 5 and 6 years, and the average age of the patients (12 women and 3 men) was 64, 11. All of the patients gave data that they were wearing prosthetic appliances during the day and night.

RESULTS: All the patients regardless of whether they were wearing complete or partial acrylic dentures, sex, and age developed denture stomatitis after about 3 months of continuous denture wearing.

CONCLUSION: Prosthetic stomatitis is a chronic process, mainly with the presence of a fungal infection (*Candida albicans*), and usually occurs more often in patients who wear dentures overnight, more in women, and in the upper jaw. The presence of dentures can reduce salivary pH, and salivary flow, and interfere with soft tissue cleansing. A large number of microorganisms live on the surface of the prosthesis. In the beginning, when they receive dentures, patients are advised to wear them at night for easier getting used to it, but each patient should be monitored separately.

Keywords: dentures, stomatitis, nightwear

AN OVERVIEW ON MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA L.

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ABSTRACT

Chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.) is a well-known medicinal plant species from the Asteraceae family often referred to as the “star among medicinal species.” Nowadays it is a highly favored and much used medicinal plant in folk and traditional medicine. Its multitherapeutic, cosmetic, and nutritional values have

been established through years of traditional and scientific use and research. Chamomile has an established domestic (Indian) and international market, which is increasing day by day. The plant available in the market many a times is adulterated and substituted by close relatives of chamomile. This article briefly reviews the medicinal uses along with botany and cultivation techniques. Since chamomile is a rich source of natural products, details on chemical constituents of essential oil and plant parts as well as their pharmacological properties are included. Furthermore, particular emphasis is given to the biochemistry, biotechnology, market demand, and trade of the plant. This is an attempt to compile and document information on different aspects of chamomile and highlight the need for research and development.

Keywords: Amino acid, cadmium, co-cultivation, copper, cultivation, medicinal plant, salicylic acid, secondary metabolites, tissue culture.

A SHORT REVIEW ON: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force in the pharmaceutical industry, revolutionizing various aspects of drug discovery, development, and healthcare delivery. This abstract delves into the pivotal role of AI in reshaping the pharmaceutical landscape, highlighting key applications, challenges, and future prospects. AI-driven approaches are revolutionizing drug discovery by leveraging machine learning algorithms to analyze vast datasets encompassing molecular structures, biological interactions, and clinical outcomes. These algorithms expedite the identification of novel drug candidates, predict their efficacy and safety profiles, and facilitate targeted interventions for personalized medicine. In clinical development, AI streamlines trial design, patient recruitment, and real-time data analysis, thereby accelerating the development and approval of innovative therapies while minimizing costs and risks. Moreover, AI facilitates drug repurposing efforts by uncovering latent therapeutic potentials in existing medications, fostering efficiency and sustainability in pharmaceutical innovation. On the manufacturing front, AI optimizes production processes, enhances quality control measures, and ensures compliance with regulatory standards, thereby bolstering operational efficiency and product quality. Additionally, AI-driven systems enable proactive pharmacovigilance by analyzing real-world data to detect adverse events and ensure post-market safety. In patient care, AI-powered virtual assistants and chatbots provide personalized health information, medication adherence support, and remote monitoring services, empowering patients and enhancing healthcare accessibility. In clinical development, AI streamlines trial design, patient recruitment, and real-time data analysis, thereby accelerating the development and approval of innovative therapies while minimizing costs and risks. Moreover, AI facilitates drug repurposing efforts by uncovering latent therapeutic potentials in existing medications, fostering efficiency and sustainability in pharmaceutical innovation.

Keywords: innovation, revolutionizing, manufacturing, sustainability. Analyzing.

DRUG DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT: ROLE OF BASIC BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

Drug development and discovery depend heavily on basic biology research since it helps identify possible treatment targets and sheds light on illness causes. On this stage of research, which is frequently centered on academia, cellular and molecular pathways associated with disease are investigated, and preclinical models are used to validate these targets. It is difficult but necessary to apply these discoveries in clinical settings in order to maximize the safety and effectiveness of novel medications. Though the shift from preclinical to clinical research is still difficult and expensive, recent developments like artificial intelligence and high-throughput screening enable more accurate drug development procedures. This emphasizes how crucial translational research is for bridging the gap between fundamental science and clinical applications in order to enhance treatment results.

Keywords: Basic Biological Research, Drug Discovery, Drug Development, Therapeutic Targets, Molecular Mechanisms, Preclinical Models

PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS ON KALUNJI PLANT

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ABSTRACT

Kalunji plant (N.sative) (family ranunculaceae, also known as black cumin or *Nigella sativa*, is a plant that has been used for centuries in traditional medicine for various purposes. There are several pharmacological effects associated with the different presentations of kalunji plant, such as:

1. Seeds: The seeds of kalunji are the most commonly used part of the plant and are known for their anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anticancer, antidiabetic, and hepatoprotective properties. They are also used to treat various respiratory problems, such as asthma, bronchitis, and coughs.
2. Oil: Kalunji oil, which is extracted from the seeds, has several medicinal properties, such as anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antimicrobial, and immunomodulatory effects. It is used for the treatment of skin diseases, such as eczema and psoriasis, as well as for hair growth and the prevention of hair loss.
3. Powder: Kalunji powder is made by grinding the seeds of the plant and is commonly used as a spice in cooking. It has several medicinal properties, including antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial effects. It is also used to treat various digestive problems, such as bloating, indigestion, and constipation.

Overall, the pharmacological effects of kalunji plant presentations are largely attributed to the presence of various bioactive compounds, such as thymoquinone, nigellidine, and alpha-hederin, which have been shown to have various therapeutic effects. However, it is important to note that more research is needed to fully understand the pharmacological effects of kalunji plant presentations and their potential application in modern medicine.

Conclusion :In conclusion,kalunji is a plant with a wide range of pharmacological properties. It's compounds have been found to have anti-inflammatory,antioxidant, antimicrobial,immunomodulatory,and analgesic properties. These properties make useful in the treatment of various conditions including diabetes, asthma, cancer and cardiovascular disease. further research is needed fully understand potential benefits of kalunji in pharmacology

Keywords:Nigella Sativa, Acidity, seed saudization, Thymoquinone, Tib al-Nabawi, Black seeds, Antidiabetic Antioxidant

AN OVERVIEW ON MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA L.

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ABSTRACT

Chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.) is a well-known medicinal plant species from the Asteraceae family often referred to as the “star among medicinal species.” Nowadays it is a highly favored and much used medicinal plant in folk and traditional medicine. Its multitherapeutic, cosmetic, and nutritional values have

been established through years of traditional and scientific use and research. Chamomile has an established domestic (Indian) and international market, which is increasing day by day. The plant available in the market many a times is adulterated and substituted by close relatives of chamomile. This article briefly reviews the medicinal uses along with botany and cultivation techniques. Since chamomile is a rich source of natural products, details on chemical constituents of essential oil and plant parts as well as their pharmacological properties are included. Furthermore, particular emphasis is given to the biochemistry, biotechnology, market demand, and trade of the plant. This is an attempt to compile and document information on different aspects of chamomile and highlight the need for research and development.

Keywords: Amino acid, cadmium, co-cultivation, copper, cultivation, medicinal plant, salicylic acid, secondary metabolites, tissue culture.

**EXPLORING THE ROLE OF PHARMACOGNOSY IN NATURAL DRUG DISCOVERY:
INSIGHTS AND INNOVATIONS**

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ABSTRACT

Pharmacognosy, the study of medicinal drugs derived from plants and other natural sources, plays a pivotal role in the discovery of novel therapeutic agents. This discipline bridges traditional knowledge with modern scientific techniques, facilitating the identification and characterization of bioactive compounds from diverse ecosystems. Recent innovations, such as advanced phytochemical analyses and bioassay-guided fractionation, have streamlined the screening processes, enhancing the efficiency of natural product research. Additionally, the integration of biotechnology and genomic tools has opened new avenues for the synthetic modification of natural compounds, leading to the development of improved pharmaceutical formulations. This exploration emphasizes the importance of sustainable practices in harvesting and utilizing natural resources, ensuring that future generations can benefit from the rich pharmacological potential of flora and fauna. Furthermore, the resurgence of interest in ethnomedicine underscores the relevance of traditional practices in informing modern drug discovery. By leveraging both historical wisdom and cutting-edge technologies, pharmacognosy not only contributes to the pharmaceutical industry but also fosters a deeper understanding of the intricate relationship between humans and the natural world. These insights pave the way for innovative approaches to public health challenges, ultimately enhancing therapeutic options for a variety of diseases.

Keywords: Pharmacognosy, Natural Products, Drug Discovery, Bioactive Compounds, Phytochemical Analysis, Sustainable Practices.

TRIDAX PROCUMBENS (L.) EXTRACTS RICH IN BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS USED FOR ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the phytochemical, antibacterial, antioxidant, and cytotoxic properties of *Tridax procumbens* leaves. The leaves were dried and extracted using a variety of organic solvents. The leaves contained phytochemicals such as alkaloids, carbohydrates, polyphenols, and tannins, respectively. The antimicrobial properties of the extracts were tested using disc diffusion methods. Various organic solvent extracts, including methanol, ethanol, and ethyl acetate, effectively acted against the examined microbial strains. The methanol extract of *T. procumbens* leaves shows superior antioxidant properties. The current research focuses at *Tridax procumbens*' antifungal and antimicrobial activities. Fourteen totally different samples were obtained from multiple locations at Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University in Chhatrapati Sanbhajinagar, Maharashtra. The methodology includes isolating bacteria using the CTAB method, evaluating with nanodrop, performing PCR, gel electrophoresis, and Sanger sequencing for *Tridax* identification utilizing molecular methods. *Tridax*'s anti-microbial and antifungal tests are carried out utilizing the disc diffusion method. For the antimicrobial testing, fungi from the fungarium were employed, as well as bacteria from *Staphylococcus*. Exploring phytochemicals and their structures can lead to the discovery novel medications.

Keywords: *Tridax procumbens*, Nanodrop, Antimicrobial activity, Antifungal activity, Phylogenetic analysis.

PHARMACOLOGY ASPECT OF THE CLITORIS TERNATEA

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ABSTRACT

A member of the Fabaceae family, the butterfly pea is widely distributed throughout the world, but especially in tropical and subtropical areas. Because butterfly pea (*Clitoria ternatea*) contains flavonoid chemicals, which are mostly found in its roots, leaves, and flowers, locals frequently use it as a medicinal resource. Phenolic molecules called flavonoids have antioxidant qualities that protect cells from damage brought on by free radicals. Thorough mechanistic research has revealed that the hormetic dosage responses are mediated by common signalling pathways and the cross-pathway contacts they facilitate. According to these results, the idea of hormesis is central to wound healing, and it may have significant ramifications for clinical approaches, agent screening, and assessment. The purpose of this literature study is to investigate the many health advantages linked to butterfly peas. The purpose of this literature study is to investigate the many health advantages linked to butterfly peas. Antioxidants, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antihyperlipidemic, hypoallergenic, antitussive, anti-aging, and antidepressant activities are among the beneficial attributes of butterfly pea blossoms, according to the review.

Keywords: *Clitoria ternatea*, Pharmacology of *Clitoria ternatea*, Butterfly pea.

A REVIEW ON PHYTOCHEMICALS AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF GOLDEN
CHAMOMILE (MATRICARIA AUREA)

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ABSTRACT

In many regions, traditional medicine uses golden chamomile (*Matricaria aurea*), which is widely available in Europe and Asia, as an alternative to *M. chamomilla*. The objective of this review was to compile the literature on *M. aurea*'s biological, pharmacological, phytochemical, and ethnomedicinal applications. The biological activities of *M. chamomilla* were also briefly mentioned. Using genuine search engines like Web of Science, Google Scholar, Pub Med, and Scopus, the literature review was carried out without time constraints and included terms like "Matricaria genus," "Matricaria aurea," "essential oil," "phytochemical," "biological," and "pharmacological." Studies on biological characteristics and phytochemicals were mostly carried out in nations like Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Tunisia. It was discovered that the geographical zone of the plant collection site affected the essential oil's chemical composition. Common components of the essential oil were found to include sesquiterpenes, including farnesene, α -bisabolol, and bisabolol oxide. There have been reports of phenolic and flavonoid chemicals like luteolin, apigenin, ferulic acid, and chlorogenic acid. According to ethnopharmacological research, the plant was used to cure colds, the flu, inflammation, coughing, asthma, sleeplessness, flatulence, and stomach pain. *M. aurea* has also shown cytotoxic, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, and antioxidant properties. In conclusion, *M. aurea* and *M. chamomilla* exhibit a lot of the same biological and pharmacological properties. The notion that *M. aurea* might be utilized as a substitute for *M. chamomilla* is supported by this. Nonetheless, it is recommended that more research be done on *M. aurea*'s potential modes of action and adverse consequences.

Keywords: Antioxidants, Cytotoxic agents, Antibacterial agents, Anti inflammatory agents

THE EFFECT OF GUT MICROBIOTA ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Dissemination of the gut microbiota exerts several influences on the intestinal regional but specific effects on endocrine organs. In women's lifetime course, microbiota plays a key role as they are associated with the reproductive endocrine system influencing hormones such as estrogen, androgens, insulin, and other hormones. Any disparity on gut microbiota can lead to imbalance in microgenderome process and further aggravates other disease conditions, such as gastrointestinal (GI) diseases, pregnancy complications, polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), endometriosis, and cancer. However, trillions of microbes live inside human beings but research on their mechanisms is limited. Our article prime focus is to explore the mechanism of microbiota-hormone-mediated maladies due to imbalance in environmental factors. Further, we have depicted the computer-based approach on metabolomics, proteomics, DNA sequencing in order to afford novel therapeutic as well as preventive strategies. Therefore, our article provides broad perspective on host-microbe interaction and provides distinct comprehension on the role of hormones on gut microbiota.

Keywords: Microbiota, Reproductive endocrine system, Polycystic ovary syndrome, Metabolomics

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CD-FREE ETL LAYERS FOR CIGS SOLAR CELLS: A
NUMERICAL STUDY WITH SCAPS-1D SOFTWARE

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ABSTRACT

Currently, inorganic photovoltaic cells based on chalcopyrite CIGS show efficiencies in excess of 20% under laboratory conditions, using conventional CdS as a buffer layer. However, it is important to note that the CIGS/CdS junction presents a major drawback linked to the toxicity of Ga (Gallium) and In (Indium) as well as Cd (Cadmium), giving rise to environmental and human health concerns. This research focuses on resolving these issues, while working to reduce the cost of experiments associated with CIGS solar cells. To conduct our simulations, we will exploit version 3.3.10 of the SCAPS-1D software. To optimize the CIGS solar cell. We are going to make a comparative study of the effects generated by different electron transport layer materials (ETLs: Zn (O, S), ZnSe, SnS₂) by evaluating photovoltaic parameters (short-circuit current density, open-circuit voltage, form factor and efficiency) as a function of absorber layer thickness. The fundamental objective is to minimize losses and optimize thickness for maximum efficiency. We have concluded that SnS₂ is the best candidate to replace CdS, which until now has been considered the most suitable material. We achieved a yield of 23.67% with the glass/Mo/CIGS/SnS₂/AZO/Al structure, while avoiding any toxic substances.

Keywords: CIGS, ETLs, solar cell, SCAPS-1D

ON THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN GEOMETRY AND THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES IN
NANOSTRUCTURED MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the interplay between geometry and thermodynamic properties in nanostructured materials, emphasizing the roles of convective, conductive, and radiative systems in thermal and optical control. We reveal that the corrugation and multifaceted geometry of natural photonic structures significantly shape their thermodynamic responses, with some configurations exhibiting negative heat capacity. These findings establish a connection between heat capacity and geometric form, suggesting that mimicking complex natural geometries could lead to the development of highly energy-efficient systems. Moreover, we propose a novel approach to shape heat capacity on demand by manipulating the geometry of materials without altering their chemical composition, highlighting the fundamental importance of geometrical constraints in achieving unusual thermodynamic behaviors.

Keywords: thermodynamic response, negative heat capacity, natural photonics, biophotonics, optics.

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IMPROVING PARAMETER EXTRACTION IN PHOTOVOLTAIC MODELS: THE IMPACT OF INITIALIZATION METHODS IN PS OPTIMIZATION

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ABSTRACT

This article investigates the critical role of initialization methods in improving the performance of **Pattern Search (PS)** for parameter extraction in photovoltaic (PV) systems, focusing on the **Single Diode Model (SDM)** and the **Double Diode Model (DDM)**. Two initialization strategies were evaluated: **Latin Hypercube Sampling (LHS)** and **Uniform Random Sampling Initialization (URSI)**. The results demonstrate that **LHS significantly improves the performance of PS**, achieving lower mean errors and reduced standard deviations compared to URSI. While both methods displayed similar computational times, **LHS exhibited superior reliability and robustness**, especially under diverse operating conditions. This research highlights the importance of optimal initialization strategies in enhancing metaheuristic algorithms, paving the way for more accurate modeling techniques in renewable energy systems.

Keywords: Photovoltaic Systems, Pattern Search (PS), Initialization, Single Diode Model (SDM), Double Diode Model (DDM)

SERVICE DELAY ANALYSIS AT AN UN-CONTROLLED INTERSECTION UNDER MIXED TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

The rapid growth of vehicles, lack of lane discipline and variation in vehicle composition contribute to the complex traffic behavior, resulting in vehicular delays at uncontrolled intersections. The objective of the current study is to develop a delay model by considering several factors affecting it under varying roadway and traffic conditions. The video graphic method was performed to collect field data at two different locations in Bhuvanagiri City. Statistical distribution analysis was carried out with observed speed data which confirmed various commonly known distributions. The Fisher-Tippett distribution is found suitably best for the approaches serving higher traffic volume (>2000 veh/hr). The models were developed for estimating delay using regression analysis and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) considering various factors affecting it. Statistical test confirms the validity of the proposed model for delay at unsignalized intersections. Further, the operational performance of unsignalized intersection was evaluated using delay values. It was found that the unsignalized intersections in Bhuvanagiri city were operating under LOS D and delay for various approaches ranges between 25-35 sec/veh.

Keywords: Delay, Mixed Traffic Condition, Regression Analysis, Level of Service, Performance Measure, Artificial Neural Networks (ANN).

**THICKNESS DEPENDENT THERMAL PROPERTIES OF VITREOUS FIBER SYSTEM
MEASURED BY THERMAL RELAXATION METHOD AND PHOTO THERMAL
SPECTROSCOPY**

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ABSTRACT

In the present work, we determined the change in thermal properties of vitreous fiber systems such as thermal diffusivity, conductivity and heat capacity when we decreased the scale of the material grown by melt quenching. We used Thermal relaxation method and photo thermal spectroscopy to determine the thermal properties of studied systems as a function of thickness in the 1700 μm – 500 μm range. The effective thermal conductivity and heat capacity of the studied systems are in good agreement with the reported ones and theoretical fit of the measured data when we decrease the thickness down to 600 μm .

Keywords: present work, method, photo thermal spectroscopy

**CUO NANOPARTICLES: A POWERFUL CATALYST FOR ENHANCED
PHOTODEGRADATION OF METHYLENE BLUE**

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ABSTRACT

Urbanization has led to a significant increase in various forms of pollution, posing critical challenges for sustainable development and public health. Among these issues, wastewater treatment and the sanitation of potable water supplies have become central concerns, particularly due to the escalating levels of industrial pollutants in urban water bodies. Advanced oxidation processes (AOPs) have emerged as promising technologies for addressing water pollution in urban areas, offering effective solutions for the mineralization of toxic organic contaminants. A key method within this framework is heterogeneous photocatalysis, which leverages semiconductor materials like copper oxide (CuO) to degrade pollutants without introducing additional harmful chemicals.

Heterogeneous photocatalysis is particularly suited for urban applications due to its ability to break down organic pollutants into non-toxic byproducts through light-activated chemical reactions. The use of CuO as a photocatalyst in urban wastewater treatment offers significant benefits, as it minimizes the need for chemical additives and helps maintain water quality. In this study, CuO nanoparticles were synthesized using a simple co-precipitation method, optimized through controlled heating at 80°C, to enhance photocatalytic activity—an important factor for urban water treatment applications.

Characterization of the synthesized CuO nanopowder was performed using X-ray diffraction (XRD) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM), confirming the monoclinic phase of CuO with an average crystallite size of 30 nm. This nanoscale structure is essential for urban wastewater treatment as it increases the surface area available for reactions, thereby enhancing pollutant degradation efficiency.

SEM analysis revealed a three-dimensional, flower-like morphology in the CuO nanoparticles, a structure that optimizes light absorption and pollutant adsorption. These characteristics make CuO nanoparticles highly effective in degrading methylene blue (MB), a common urban water pollutant, demonstrating their potential in addressing wastewater challenges in urban environments. Given the growing concerns over water, soil, and air pollution in cities, the development and application of CuO nanoparticles in advanced water treatment technologies represent a significant investment opportunity for improving urban environmental sustainability. Moreover, the integration of such photocatalytic processes into urban water treatment systems can help mitigate the broader impacts of industrialization, construction, and social pressures on water resources in cities.

Keywords: CuO Nanoparticles, Photocatalytic Degradation, Urban Water Pollution, Wastewater Treatment Technologies

YOUTUBE GAZETECİLİĞİ: TÜRKİYE'DEKİ İLK ÖRNEKLER ÜZERİNDEN KAVRAMSAL VE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI DEĞERLENDİRME

YOUTUBE JOURNALISM: CONCEPTUAL AND COMPARATIVE EVALUATION ON THE FIRST EXAMPLES IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Gelişen bilgisayar teknolojisi ve yaygın internet kullanımıyla birlikte iletişim araçlarının farklılaşması ve çeşitlenmesi, yeni medya alanlarının ve yeni gazetecilik uygulamalarının ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuştur. Geleneksel medyanın gazetecilik alanında egemenliğini ortadan kaldıran bir yeni gazetecilik pratiği olarak değerlendirilebilecek YouTube gazeteciliği her geçen gün gelişim göstermekte ve izleyici/takipçi sayısını artırmaktadır. İzleyicilere zengin bir video içeriği izleme imkânı sunan YouTube, aynı zamanda üyelerine video oluşturma ve oluşturduğu içerikleri izleyicilerle paylaşma fırsatı sunması gazetecilerin meslek faaliyetlerini bu platform üzerinden kolayca yapabilmelerine ve geniş kitlelere ulaşabilmelerine olanak sağlamaktadır. Bu yeni gazetecilik pratiği, gazetecilerin kendi YouTube kanallarında gündelik hayattan sanata, politikadan doğaya, eğitimden dini konulara kadar birçok başlıkta içeriklerini kendilerinin ürettiği ve bu içerikleri doğrudan izleyici/takipçiye kendilerinin aktardığı aynı zamanda iletim sürecinde izleyici/takipçilerin de yorum ve sorularıyla etkileşimli olduğu gazetecilik türüdür, diye açıklanabilir. Ülkemizde YouTube platformu üzerinden kendi YouTube kanallarında gazetecilik faaliyetlerine başlayan Ünsal Ünlü, Gökhan Özbek, Çağlar Cilara, Ruşen Çakır, Yavuz Oğhan, Levent Gültekin, Timur Akkurt ve Nevşin Mengü'nün YouTube kanalları incelenerek ülkemizdeki bu ilk pratikler üzerinden değerlendirmelerde bulunulacaktır.

Bu çalışmada YouTube gazeteciliğinin ilk örnek pratikleri; video süreleri, videoların yayına çıkma sıklığı ve videoların içeriği bakımından içerik analiziyle incelenektir. Ayrıca bu yeni gazetecilik pratiklerinin geleneksel gazetecilik pratiklerinden benzerlik ve farklılıkları meslek pratikleri, gelir kaynakları, okuyucu-izleyici etkileşimleri ve özgürlük bağlamında değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: YouTube gazeteciliği, yeni medya, geleneksel medya, benzerlik ve farklılıklar.

ABSTRACT

Differentiating and diversifying communication tools with developing computer technology and widespread internet use have led to the emergence of new media areas and new journalistic practices. YouTube journalism, which can be considered as a new journalism practice that eliminates the dominance of traditional media in the field of journalism, is developing day by day and increasing the number of viewers/followers. Offering viewers the opportunity to watch rich video content, YouTube also offers its members the opportunity to create videos and share the content they create with the audience, allowing journalists to easily carry out their professional activities and reach large audiences on this platform. This new journalism practice; It can be explained as a type of journalism in which journalists produce their own content on many topics, from daily life to art, politics to nature, education to religious issues, on their own YouTube channels, and transmit these contents directly to the audience/followers, and also interact with the comments and questions of the audience/followers during the transmission process. The YouTube channels of Ünsal Ünlü, Gökhan Özbek, Çağlar Cilara, Ruşen Çakır, Yavuz Oğhan, Levent Gültekin, Timur Akkurt and Nevşin Mengü, who started their journalism activities on their own YouTube channels on the YouTube platform in our country, will be examined and evaluations will be made based on these first practices in our country.

In this study, the first exemplary practices of YouTube journalism; will be examined through content analysis in terms of video durations, frequency of broadcasting videos and content of the videos. In

addition, the similarities and differences of these new journalism practices from traditional journalism practices will be evaluated in the context of professional practices, income sources, reader-audience interactions and freedom.

Keywords: YouTube journalism, new media, traditional media, similarities and differences.

2024 ABD BAŞKANLIK SEÇİM SÜRECİ ÜZERİNDEN ABD-İSRAİL ‘ÖZEL’ İLİŞKİSİNİ
TARTIŞMAK: STRATEJİK ORTAKLIK MI, İSRAİL LOBİSİNİN GÜCÜ MÜ?

DISCUSSING THE US-ISRAEL ‘SPECIAL’ RELATIONSHIP THROUGH THE 2024 US
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION PROCESS: STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP OR ISRAEL LOBBY
POWER?

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç:

Hali hazırda devam etmekte olan 2024 ABD başkanlık seçimi sürecinde, Demokrat ve Cumhuriyetçi Parti'nin hemen her konuda birbirinin zıddı vaatlerde bulunmalarına karşın, söz konusu İsrail'in Gazze'de yaptığı katliam olduğunda İsrail'i eleştirmekten kaçındıkları gözlemlenmektedir. Özellikle Demokrat Parti'ye temayülü olan Amerikalı Arap ve Müslümanların oy potansiyeli göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, Parti'nin bu seçmenleri kaybetmek pahasına geri adım atmaması bir hayli dikkat çekicidir. Tebliğde, bu durumun arka planında ABD-İsrail arasındaki ‘özel’ ilişkinin bulunduğu ileri sürülmektedir. Taraflar arasındaki özel ilişkinin kurulması ve/veya devam ettirilmesinde etkili olduğu savunulan; Amerikalıların Yahudilere duyduğu yakınlık, İsrail Devleti'nin stratejik ehemmiyeti, Yahudi seçmenlerin etkisi ve İsrail lobbiesinin tesiri faktörleri mercek altına yatırılmaktadır.

Materyal ve Yöntemler

Tebliğde, ABD-İsrail arasındaki özel ilişkinin tarihsel seyrinde hangi parametrelerin daha belirleyici olduğu sebepleriyle ortaya koyulmaya çalışılmaktadır. Bu bağlamda kronolojik bir biçimde dönemin ABD başkanlarının İsrail ve/veya Amerikalı Yahudiler ile ilgili yaptığı açıklamalara geniş yer ayrılmaktadır. Bilhassa ABD'nin 2024 başkan adaylarının İsrail'in Gazze'deki saldırılarına ilişkin açıklamalarından, İsrail destekli grupların ABD seçimlerine yaptığı harcamaları gösteren belgelerden ve Amerikalı Arap ve Müslüman seçmenin eğilimini gösteren anketlerden faydalanılmaktadır.

Sonuç

Taraflar arasındaki özel ilişkinin devamlılığında önceleri dinî faktörlerin daha etkili olduğu, Soğuk Savaş Dönemi ile birlikte stratejik faktörlerin öne çıktığı ve sonrasında ise lobinin faaliyetlerinin bir hayli tesirini artırdığı gözlemlenmektedir. Dolayısıyla ABD-İsrail arasındaki özel ilişkide; dinî faktörlerin, İsrail'in stratejik ehemmiyetinin ve Yahudi seçmenin oy potansiyelinin etkili olduğu kabul edilmekle birlikte, İsrail lobbiesinin zamanla daha etkili olmaya başladığı sonucuna ulaşılmaktadır. Lobinin faaliyetlerinin bu denli etkili olmasında ise ABD siyasetinin nevi şahsına münhasır özelliği göze çarpmaktadır. Nitekim, ABD'nin ifade ve örgütlenme özgürlüğünü teminat altına alan, etnik temelli çıkar gruplarının kurulmasına olanak sağlayan yapısının, İsrail lobbiesinin güçlü bir biçimde organize olmasına; ABD siyasetinin bağışlarla dönmesinin ise zenginleşen lobinin Cumhuriyetçi ve Demokrat fark etmeksizin bütün yetkililer üzerinde muazzam nüfuz kurmasına yol açtığı gözlemlenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 2024 ABD Başkanlık Seçimleri, dinî faktörler, stratejik ortaklık, Yahudi seçmenler, İsrail lobisi.

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose:

In the ongoing 2024 U.S. presidential election process, it has been observed that despite the Democratic and Republican parties making almost diametrically opposed promises on nearly every issue, they refrain

from criticizing Israel when it comes to the massacre committed by Israel in Gaza. Considering the potential voting power of Arab and Muslim Americans, who tend to lean toward the Democratic Party, the Party's refusal to back down, even at the risk of losing these voters, is quite striking. The paper argues that the 'special' relationship between the U.S. and Israel is behind this stance. The factors believed to be influential in establishing and/or maintaining this special relationship—such as Americans' affinity towards Jews, the strategic importance of the State of Israel, the influence of Jewish voters, and the impact of the Israel lobby—are examined.

Materials and Methods:

The paper aims to highlight which parameters have been more decisive in the historical course of the U.S.-Israel special relationship, along with their underlying reasons. In this context, we give considerable attention to the statements made by U.S. presidents throughout history, arranged chronologically, regarding Israel and/or American Jews. In particular, the study draws on the statements of the 2024 U.S. presidential candidates concerning Israel's attacks in Gaza, documents showing the expenditures of Israel-backed groups on U.S. elections, and polls reflecting the tendencies of Arab and Muslim American voters.

Results:

It is observed that while religious factors were more influential in the continuity of the special relationship in the past, strategic factors came to the fore during the Cold War era, and subsequently, the influence of the lobby significantly increased. Thus, although the influence of religious factors, Israel's strategic importance, and the Jewish voter base are acknowledged in the U.S.-Israel special relationship, it is concluded that the Israel lobby has become increasingly influential over time. The remarkable effectiveness of the lobby's activities is attributed to the unique nature of U.S. politics. Indeed, the structure of the U.S., which guarantees freedom of expression and organization and allows the formation of ethnic-based interest groups, has enabled the Israel lobby to organize strongly, while the donation-driven nature of U.S. politics has allowed the increasingly affluent lobby to exert immense influence over all officials, regardless of whether they are Republican or Democrat.

Key Words: the 2024 US Presidential Election, religious factors, strategic partnership, Jewish voters, Israel lobby.

YEREL YÖNETİMLERİN GENÇLİK ÇALIŞMALARININ YÖNETİŞİM BAĞLAMINDA
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: KONYA ÖRNEĞİ

EVALUATION OF YOUTH ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE CONTEXT OF
GOVERNANCE: KONYA EXAMPLE

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ÖZET

Yerel yönetimler demokrasinin gelişmesi, gençlerin yönetim bilincine erişmesi için adeta bir okul mahiyetinde olabilmektedir. Yerel yönetimler özellikle gençlere yönelik çalışmalar ile geleceğe dokunabilmektedir. Gençlik, toplumların geleceğini inşa eden en önemli dinamiklerden biri olarak yerel yönetimlerin öncelikli hedef grupları arasında yer almaktadır. Bu bağlamda, yerel yönetimlerin gençlik çalışmaları, gençlerin toplumsal hayata entegrasyonu, yeteneklerinin geliştirilmesi ve aktif vatandaşlık bilincinin güçlendirilmesi açısından kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu çalışma, yerel yönetimlerin gençlik politikaları ve programlarının yönetim ilkeleri doğrultusunda nasıl şekillendirildiğini, bu politikaların etkinliğini ve gençler üzerindeki etkilerini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Yerel yönetimler, gençlik merkezleri, spor faaliyetler, kültürel etkinlikler ve eğitim programları gibi çeşitli çalışmalarla gençlerin yeteneklerini geliştirmeye ve toplumsal hayata katılımlarını artırmaya odaklanmaktadır. Bu çerçevede gençlerin beceri ve yetkinliklerini artırmaya yönelik faaliyetler yürüttüğü ileri sürülebilir. Ayrıca, gençlik meclisleri ve dijital platformlar aracılığıyla gençlerin karar alma süreçlerine aktif katılımını teşvik etmektedirler. Özellikle gençlik merkezlerinin etkin kullanılması durumunda gençlerin demokrasi, aktif yurttaşlık, proaktif insan olma gibi bir çok alanda farkındalıklarının arttığı ifade edilebilir. Türkiye'nin en büyük yüz ölçümüne sahip şehiri olan Konya, zengin gençlik programları ve politikalarıyla dikkat çekmektedir. Bu çalışmada, Konya'daki yerel yönetimlerin gençlik çalışmaları ele alınarak, gençlerin sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel ihtiyaçlarına ne ölçüde cevap verildiği, bu çalışmaların yönetim ilkeleri doğrultusunda nasıl tasarlandığı ve gençlerin bu süreçlere katılımının nasıl sağlandığı analiz edilecektir. Bu araştırma, yerel yönetimlerin gençlik politikalarının daha etkili ve kapsayıcı hale getirilmesi için yönetim çerçevesinde kapsamlı bir değerlendirme sunmayı hedeflemektedir. Konya örneği üzerinden yapılacak incelemeler, gençlerin toplumsal hayata katılımını artıracak stratejilerin geliştirilmesine yönelik önemli bulgular ve öneriler ortaya koyacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yerel Yönetimler, Gençlik Çalışmaları, Yönetişim, Konya

ABSTRACT

Local governments can be like a school for the development of democracy and for young people to become aware of governance. Local governments can touch the future, especially through youth-oriented activities. Youth, as one of the most important dynamics that build the future of societies, is among the priority target groups of local governments. In this context, local governments' youth work plays a critical role in integrating young people into social life, developing their skills and strengthening their awareness of active citizenship. This study aims to examine how local governments' youth policies and programs are shaped in line with governance principles, the effectiveness of these policies and their impact on youth. Local governments focus on developing the skills of young people and increasing their participation in social life through various activities such as youth centers, sports activities, cultural events and training programs. In this framework, it can be argued that they carry out activities to increase the skills and competencies of young people. They also encourage the active participation of young people in decision-making processes through youth assemblies and digital platforms. Especially in the case of effective use of youth centers, it can be stated that the awareness of young people in many areas such as democracy, active citizenship and being a proactive person increases. Konya, the city with the largest surface area in Turkey, draws attention with its rich youth programs and policies. In this study, the youth work of local governments in Konya will be examined to analyze the extent to which they respond to the social, economic and cultural needs of young people, how these activities are designed in line with governance principles, and how young people's participation in these processes is ensured. This research aims to provide a comprehensive evaluation within the framework of governance to make local governments' youth policies more effective and inclusive. The analysis of the case of Konya will reveal important findings and recommendations for the development of strategies to increase the participation of young people in social life.

Keywords: Local Governments, Youth Work, Governance, Konya

KAMUDA DİJİTALLEŞME VE KAMUDA DİJİTALLEŞMEYE BAĞLI OLARAK ORTAYA ÇIKAN SORUNLARA KARŞI ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİSİ OLARAK ERP SİSTEMLERİ

ERP SYSTEMS AS A SOLUTION SUGGESTION AGAINST PROBLEMS DUE TO DIGITALIZATION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

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ÖZET

İnsan hayatını kolaylaştıran teknolojik gelişmeler, günümüzde yeni bir boyut kazanmış ve toplumsal yapılarla birlikte kamu yönetiminde de köklü değişimleri beraberinde getirmiştir. Teknolojik yenilikler ve dijitalleşme, bireylerin ve kurumların yeni ihtiyaçlar geliştirmesine zemin hazırlarken, bu durum kamu hizmetlerinde daha etkin, verimli ve sürdürülebilir yönetim mekanizmalarına olan gereksinimi artırmıştır. Bilişim teknolojilerindeki ilerlemeler, kamu kurumlarının işleyişini yeniden şekillendirmiş, hizmet sunum kalitesini artırmış ve karar alma süreçlerine hız kazandırmıştır. Kamu sektöründe dijitalleşme süreci; verilerin toplanması, analiz edilmesi ve bilgiye dönüştürülmesi aşamalarında elde edilen başarı ile doğrudan ilişkilidir. Bu bağlamda, ortaya çıkan dijital bilgi ve belge yönetimi süreci, güvenlik, mahremiyet, eşitlik ve aidiyet gibi etik konularda çeşitli tartışmaları beraberinde getirmiştir. Bununla birlikte, doğru yöntem ve stratejilerle dijitalleşmenin yönetildiği kurumlarda, kaynakların etkin kullanımı, şeffaflık, verimlilik, hakkaniyet ve kurumsal aidiyet gibi unsurların güçlendiği gözlemlenmiştir. Kamu yönetiminde önemli bir yapı taşı olarak kabul edilen Kurumsal Kaynak Planlama (ERP) sistemleri, özellikle kaynakların etkin ve verimli kullanımı noktasında ön plana çıkmaktadır. ERP sistemleri sayesinde kamu kurumları, az iş gücüyle maksimum verimliliğe ulaşmakta ve süreç yönetimindeki yükleri hafifletmektedir. Bu çalışma kapsamında, ERP sistemlerinin kamu sektöründe dijital dönüşüm sürecindeki rolü ayrıntılı şekilde ele alınmıştır. ERP, kamu kurumlarında iş akışını hızlandırmak, bürokrasiyi azaltmak ve süreçlerdeki maliyetleri düşürmek için kritik bir araç olarak değerlendirilmektedir. ERP sistemlerinin başarıyla uygulanması, kamuda şeffaflık ve hesap verebilirlik ilkelerini güçlendirmekte ve vatandaş odaklı hizmet sunumunda kaliteyi artırmaktadır. Ancak, ERP uygulamalarının getirdiği değişiklikler, çalışanların uyum sağlaması ve sistemin kurumsal yapıya entegre edilmesi noktasında bazı zorluklar yaratabilir. Dijitalleşmenin etik boyutuna yönelik eleştiriler de dikkate alındığında, kamu kurumlarında ERP sistemlerinin etkin bir şekilde yönetilmesi ve ilgili paydaşların sürece dahil edilmesi gerekliliği vurgulanmaktadır. **Anahtar Kelimeler:** ERP, Kurumsal Kaynak Planlama, Kamuda Dijitalleşme, Kamuda ERP Sistemleri, Dijital Dönüşüm

ABSTRACT

Technological advancements that simplify human life have gained a new dimension today, leading to profound changes in public administration, as in many other fields. Innovations and developments in technology have paved the way for new needs and expectations, creating a growing demand for more efficient, effective, and sustainable management mechanisms in public services. Progress in information technologies has reshaped the operations of public institutions, enhanced service quality, and accelerated decision-making processes. The digitalization process in the public sector is closely linked to the

successful collection, analysis, and transformation of data into actionable information. In this context, the digital management of information and documents brings forth discussions on ethical issues such as security, privacy, equality, and belonging. However, when managed with the right strategies and approaches, digitalization can strengthen transparency, efficiency, equity, institutional belonging, and the effective use of resources within public organizations. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems emerge as a critical component in public administration, particularly in ensuring the efficient and effective use of resources. With ERP systems, public institutions can achieve maximum productivity with minimal labor while easing the burdens of process management. This study examines the role of ERP systems in the digital transformation process within the public sector. ERP systems are seen as essential tools for streamlining workflows, reducing bureaucracy, and lowering operational costs in public institutions. When effectively implemented, ERP systems enhance transparency and accountability while improving the quality of citizen-oriented services. However, the introduction of ERP systems may pose challenges, such as employee adaptation and the integration of these systems into institutional structures. Considering the ethical dimensions of digitalization, it is emphasized that ERP systems in public administration must be managed effectively with the involvement of relevant stakeholders to ensure smooth operations.

Keywords: ERP, Enterprise Resource Planning, Digitalization in Public Sector, ERP Systems in Public Sector, Digital Transformation

MIGRATION IN TURKEY AND ITS IMPACT ON WOMEN'S HEALTH

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ÖZET

Göç, toplumu sosyo-kültürel ve ekonomik açıdan çeşitli şekillerde etkileyen, geçmişten günümüze süregelen ve son dönemde savaşlar ile ekonomik sorunlar gibi etkenlerle artış gösteren uluslararası bir olgu olarak tanımlanabilir. Dünya genelinde göçmen sayısının sürekli olarak arttığını ortaya koyan çeşitli raporlar bulunmaktadır. Örneğin, 2018 tarihli Dünya Göç Raporu'na göre, dünyada kayıtlı mülteci sayısı 22,5 milyon, göçmen sayısı ise 248 milyon olarak belirlenmiştir.

Kadınların göç etme nedenleri, ülkeler ve topluluklar arasında farklılıklar göstermektedir. Örneğin, Meksikalı kadınlar kötü çalışma koşulları, şiddet ve suç örgütleri tarafından tehdit edilme gibi sebeplerle göç ederken; Etiyopya'daki kadınlar yoksulluktan ve erken yaşta evlilikten kurtulmak amacıyla göç etmeyi tercih etmektedir. Eski Sovyet ülkelerinde ise kadınlar, daha yüksek maaşlı iş fırsatları için göç ettikleri tespit edilmiştir.

Göçmen kadınların sağlık açısından riskli bir grupta bulunmasının birçok nedeni vardır. Bu nedenler arasında dil engelleri, iletişim eksiklikleri, şiddet olayları, kronik hastalıklar ve enfeksiyonlar, kalabalık ve uygun olmayan barınma koşulları, sağlık hizmetlerine erişimdeki zorluklar, göç eden bireylerin sosyoekonomik durumlarının yetersizliği ve olağanüstü durumlara bağlı psikolojik sorunlar gibi faktörler, sağlıklı bir yaşam sürmelerine engel oluşturmaktadır. Ayrıca, göçmenlere ve mültecilere sağlık hizmeti sunan personelin göç eden kadınlara karşı olumsuz tutum sergilemesi ve ayrımcılık yapması, hasta ile kurulan iletişimin etkisiz hale gelmesine ve bakıma ilişkin memnuniyetin düşmesine yol açabilmektedir.

Bir nitel çalışmada, göç eden kadınların karşılaştıkları sorunlar incelenmiştir. Araştırma, bu sorunları sosyal, bedensel ve ruhsal olmak üzere üç ana kategoriye ayırmıştır. Sonuçlar, kadınların sosyal izolasyon, bağımlılık ve baş etmede yetersizlik gibi sosyal sorunlar; çarpıntı, yorgunluk, gastrointestinal rahatsızlıklar ve baş ağrısı gibi bedensel sorunlar; depresyon, anksiyete ve yalnızlık gibi ruhsal sorunlar yaşadıklarını ortaya koymuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, Kadın Sağlığı

ABSTRACT

Migration can be defined as an international phenomenon that affects society in various ways, socio-culturally and economically, from past to present, and has recently increased due to factors such as wars and economic problems. There are various reports revealing that the number of immigrants is constantly increasing around the world. For example, according to the World Migration Report dated 2018, the number of registered refugees in the world is 22.5 million and the number of immigrants is 248 million.

The reasons why women migrate vary between countries and communities. For example, while Mexican women migrate due to reasons such as poor working conditions, violence and threats from criminal organizations; Women in Ethiopia choose to migrate to escape poverty and early marriage. In former Soviet countries, it has been determined that women migrate for higher-paying job opportunities.

There are many reasons why immigrant women are in a risky group in terms of health. Among these reasons, factors such as language barriers, communication deficiencies, violent incidents, chronic diseases and infections, crowded and inappropriate housing conditions, difficulties in accessing health services, inadequate socioeconomic status of migrating individuals and psychological problems due to extraordinary situations prevent them from living a healthy life. In addition, personnel providing health services to immigrants and refugees exhibit negative attitudes and discriminate against immigrant women, which can lead to ineffective communication with the patient and a decrease in satisfaction with the care.

In a qualitative study, the problems faced by immigrant women were examined. The research divided these problems into three main categories: social, physical and spiritual. The results show that women experience social problems such as social isolation, addiction, and inability to cope; physical problems such as palpitations, fatigue, gastrointestinal disturbances and headaches; It has been revealed that they experience mental problems such as depression, anxiety and loneliness.

Key words: Migration, Women's Health

NAPOLYON RÜZGÂRI ALTINDA MISIR'DA OSMANLI-FRANSA İLİŞKİLERİ

OTTOMAN-FRANCE RELATIONS IN EGYPT UNDER THE WIND OF NAPOLEON

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, 1798-1807 yılları arasında Napolyon Bonaparte'nin Mısır'ı işgaliyle Osmanlı-Fransız ilişkileri ve bunun sonucunda gelişen diplomatik bağlantıları incelemektedir. Özellikle Napolyon'un planladığı politikalar doğrultusunda Mısır'ı işgal etmesi ve bu durumun sonuçları ele alınarak ortaya konulması hedeflenmiştir.

Osmanlılarla Fransızlar arasındaki dostane ilişkiler 16. yüzyılda başlamış ve Napolyon'un Mısır'a saldırdığı 18. yüzyıla kadar sürmüştür. Hatta 1789 yılında Fransız İhtilali meydana geldikten sonra, Avrupa devletlerinin Fransa'ya karşı oluşturduğu ittifak grubuna katılmayan Osmanlı, tarafsız kalmış ve Fransa'da kurulan cumhuriyeti resmi olarak tanıyan ilk devletlerden bir tanesi olmuştur. Ancak, 1797 yılında Adriyatik'te Alpler zaferini kazanıp, aynı yıl Korfu, Zanta ve Kefalonya'yı fethetmiş olan Napolyon, düşmanı İngiltere'ye kesin bir darbe vurmayı ve Akdeniz'i bir Fransız gölü haline dönüştürmeyi hedeflemiştir. Böylece, kazandığı zaferlere bir yenisini eklemek amacıyla karşısında yalnızca İngiltere kaldığı için bu ülkeye saldırılmayı planlamıştır. Fakat İngiltere'nin karadan yenilemeyeceğini bildiğinden, denizden saldırmanın daha etkili olacağına karar vermiştir. Bununla birlikte, İngiltere donanmasının gücünü bildiği için, İngiltere'nin hassas noktası olan Mısır'a yönelmiştir. Pekâlâ, Mısır, stratejik olarak İngiltere için büyük önem taşımaktadır. Çünkü Mısır, İngiltere'nin Hindistan ile olan ulaşım yollarının üzerindedir ve buranın ele geçirilmesi demek İngiltere için Hindistan ile olan bağlantısının kesilmesi ve ekonomik olarak sıkıntıya düşmesi demektir. Mısır, bu dönemde Fransa'nın kadim dostu olan Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun elindedir. Ancak Napolyon, Osmanlı'nın buradaki hâkimiyetinin zayıf olmasından dolayı buranın kontrolünün daha kolay olacağını düşünmektedir. Napolyon'un bu düşüncesi Fransa tarafından da destek görmüş ve saldırı gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Bu çalışma sonucunda Napolyon'un Mısır politikası temel alınarak genel politikasının tespit edilmesi hedeflenmiştir. Ayrıca, Osmanlı-Fransız ilişkilerinin bozulması ve tekrardan yoluna konulması sürecine bakılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı, Fransa, Mısır, Napolyon.

ABSTRACT

This study examines the Ottoman-French relations between 1798 and 1807 during Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Egypt and the diplomatic connections that developed as a result. The primary focus is on Napoleon's plans and policies regarding the occupation of Egypt and the subsequent consequences of this invasion. The study aims to analyze and present the outcomes of these events.

Friendly relations between the Ottomans and the French began in the 16th century and lasted until the 18th century when Napoleon attacked Egypt. In fact, after the French Revolution of 1789, the Ottoman Empire did not join the alliance group formed by European states against France and remained neutral, becoming one of the first states to officially recognize the republic established in France. However, in 1797, after winning the Alps victory in the Adriatic and conquering Korfu, Zante, and Cephalonia in the same year, Napoleon aimed to deliver a decisive blow to his enemy, England, and turn the Mediterranean into a French lake. Thus, in order to add another victory to his successes, he planned to attack England, as it was the only country left in his path. But knowing that England could not be defeated by land, he decided that attacking by sea would be more effective. However, being aware of the strength of the

British navy, he turned his attention to Egypt, which was a vulnerable point for England. Egypt was of great strategic importance to England because it lay on the route between England and India, and its capture would sever England's connection to India, causing significant economic hardship. At this time, Egypt was under the control of the Ottoman Empire, France's long-standing ally. However, Napoleon believed that the Ottoman control over Egypt was weak, and that taking control of it would be relatively easy. This belief was supported by France, and the attack was launched.

This study aims to determine Napoleon's overall policy by focusing on his policy in Egypt. In addition, the process of the deterioration and subsequent restoration of Ottoman-French relations will be examined.

Keywords: Ottoman, France, Egypt, Napoleon.

SUDAN MESELESİ ÇEVRESELİNDE OSMANLI-İNGİLİZ MÜNASEBETLERİ

OTTOMAN-BRITISH RELATIONS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SUDAN ISSUE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Mehmed Ali Paşa ile beraber ortaya çıkan ve Osmanlı Devleti'ni uzun bir süre uğraştıran Mısır Meselesinin bir getirisi olan Sudan bölgesindeki Osmanlı Devleti ile Afrika sömürgelerine göz dikmiş İngilizler arasındaki mücadelenin ele alınması hedeflenmiştir.

Orta Afrika'da yer alan ve kapladığı alan bakımından bulunduğu kıtanın en büyük ülkesi olan Sudan, kuzey sınırından Libya ve Mısır ile komşudur. Başkenti Hartum, resmi dili Arapça olan ülkenin nüfusunun yoğunluğunu Müslümanlar teşkil etmektedir. Resmîyeteki adı Sudan Cumhuriyeti olan ülkenin sınırları son şeklini XIX. yüzyılın sonlarında Mısır Hidivliği zamanında almıştır. Milattan önceki devirlerden itibaren Kuş Krallığı, Mısır, Emevi, Abbasi ve Memlûk gibi hakimiyetlerin hüküm sürdüğü Sudan topraklarında XVI.-XVII. yüzyıllar arasında ilk İslam devleti olan Func Sultanlığı siyasi bir güç haline gelmiştir. Bu siyasi oluşum 1820 yılında Kavalalı Mehmed Ali Paşa'nın Sudan'ı ilhâk etmesine kadar sürmüştür. XIX. yüzyılda Osmanlı Devleti'nin Avrupalı devletlere karşı geliştirmiş olduğu denge politikası İngiltere için de söz konusu idi. Rusya'nın sıcak denizlere inme politikasından rahatsız olan İngiltere Ruslara karşı açıktan herhangi bir harekât geliştiremediğinden Osmanlı'nın yanında yer alarak "hasta adam" olarak nitelendirilen imparatorluk aracılığıyla sömürgelerine ulaşmayı hedeflemektedir. Yüzyılın sonlarına doğru Sudan topraklarında Muhammed Ahmed Hamedanî tarafından ortaya çıkan Mehdilik hareketi İngiltere'nin Osmanlı-Mısır meselesinde Mehmed Ali Paşa yanında yer alarak Mısır'ı Sudan topraklarına giriş için bir sıçrama tahtası olarak kullanmasının önünü açmıştır. Bu hareketin başka vilâyetlere sıçramasından endişe duyan Osmanlı Devleti ve İngiltere'nin Sudan topraklarındaki mücadelesi, en nihayetinde imparatorluğa uzak bu topraklarda hakimiyetin ve kontrolün tamamen yitirilmesiyle sömürgeci devletler eline kalmıştır.

Bu çalışma neticesinde dört bir kıtaya yayılmış olan bir imparatorluğun Afrika kıtasındaki topraklarında sömürgeci bir devlet olan İngiltere ile olan mücadelesinin süreci ortaya konulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı Devleti, İngiltere, Sudan, Mısır, Mehdilik, Sömürge.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to address the struggle between the Ottoman Empire in the Sudan region, which was a result of the Egyptian Question that emerged with Mehmed Ali Pasha and preoccupied the Ottoman Empire for a long time, and the British, who had their eyes on African colonies. Located in Central Africa and the largest country in terms of area covered by the continent, Sudan borders Libya and Egypt on its northern border. Its capital is Khartoum, its official language is Arabic, and the population of the country is mostly Muslim. The borders of the country, whose official name is the Republic of Sudan, took their final shape at the end of the 19th century during the reign of the Egyptian Khedivate. In the Sudanese lands, where sovereignties such as the Kingdom of Kush, Egypt, Umayyad, Abbasid and Mamluk had ruled since the ages before Christ, the first Islamic state, the Sultanate of Funj, became a political power between the 16th and 17th centuries. This political formation continued until Kavalalı Mehmed Ali Pasha annexed Sudan in 1820. The balancing policy developed by the Ottoman Empire against European states in the 19th century was also valid for England. Since England, which was disturbed by Russia's policy of reaching the warm seas, could not openly develop any operations against the Russians, it sided with the Ottomans and aimed to reach its colonies through the empire, which was described as the "sick man". Towards the end of the century, the Mahdi movement that emerged in Sudanese lands by Muhammad Ahmed Hamedani paved the way for England to use Egypt as a

springboard to enter Sudanese lands by siding with Mehmed Ali Pasha in the Ottoman-Egyptian issue. The Ottoman Empire and England, who were concerned that this movement would spread to other provinces, ultimately lost their dominance and control in these lands far from the empire and fell into the hands of colonial states.

As a result of this study, the process of the struggle of an empire spreading to four continents with England, a colonial state, in its lands on the African continent will be revealed.

Key Words: Ottoman Empire, England, Sudan, Egypt, Mahdiism, Colony.

ENFLASYON DÜZELTMESİ UYGULAMASININ VERGİ GELİRLERİNE OLASI ETKİLERİ

POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF INFLATION ADJUSTMENT IMPLEMENTATION ON TAX REVENUES

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ÖZET

Ülkemizde ilk kez 2003 – 2004 yıllarında uygulanmış olan enflasyon düzeltmesi yaklaşık 20 yılın ardından 2023 yılı sonu itibarıyla tekrar uygulanmaya başlanmıştır. Enflasyon düzeltmesi uygulanması şartları daha önce olgunlaşmış olsa da Maliye Bakanlığı tarafından ertelenmiş ve 2023 yılı sonunda uygulanmasına karar verilmiştir. İlk yıl vergilenmeyen enflasyon düzeltmesi 2024 yılının geçici vergi dönemleri itibarıyla vergilenmeye başlanmıştır. Enflasyon düzeltmesi etkisinin 2024 yılında vergilendirilmesi sonucunda kurumlar bazında vergi etkileri de ortaya çıkmaya başlamıştır. Özellikle üretim hacmi yüksek köklü firmaların enflasyon düzeltmesi sonucu enflasyon düzeltmesi zararı olduğu gözlemlenmektedir. Bu nedenle üretim hacmi yüksek köklü firmaların kurumlar vergisi matrahlarında da oluşan zarar sonrası düşüş olduğu görülmektedir. Bir diğer durumda ise sadece sermayeleri olan, sabit kıymet ve güçlü stoklara sahip olmayan firmalarda enflasyon düzeltmesi sonucu kar olduğu gözlemlenmektedir. Bu durum kamuoyu nezdinde yüksek vergi ödeme potansiyeli olan firmalarda vergi kaybına neden olduğunu düşündürmektedir. Çalışmada enflasyon düzeltmesi uygulaması ve örnekleri ile karşılaştırmalı analizleri yer almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enflasyon düzeltmesi, Muhasebe, Vergi

ABSTRACT

The inflation adjustment, first implemented in our country during the years 2003-2004, has been reintroduced at the end of 2023, nearly 20 years later. Although the conditions for applying the inflation adjustment had matured earlier, the Ministry of Finance postponed its implementation, ultimately deciding to apply it at the end of 2023. The inflation adjustment, which was not taxed in the first year, began to be taxed during the temporary tax periods of 2024. As a result of the taxation of the inflation adjustment in 2024, tax effects on corporations have started to emerge. It has been observed that well-established firms with high production volumes have incurred inflation adjustment losses as a result of this measure. Consequently, there has been a noticeable decline in the corporate tax bases of these firms following the reported losses. In another scenario, firms that only have capital, without fixed assets or strong inventories, have experienced profits due to the inflation adjustment. This situation raises concerns about potential tax losses among firms perceived as having high tax payment capacity in the public eye. The study includes a comparative analysis of the implementation of the inflation adjustment and relevant examples.

Keywords: Inflation adjustment, Accounting, Tax

INNOVATIVE INCORPORATION OF SCHIZOCHYTRIUM SP. IN FUNCTIONAL FOOD
AND FEED

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ABSTRACT

A marine microalga, Schizochytrium (now Aurantiochytrium) is a sustainable source of long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids (LC-PUFAs), with a particular focus on docosahexaenoic acid (DHA). Schizochytrium oil content exceeds 50% of the dry mass and DHA concentrations surpass 35% of total fatty acids, making it a sustainable alternative to traditional sources of Omega-3 fatty acids such as fish oil. This review, from a consideration of the various health benefits conferred by n-3 PUFAs, focuses particularly on the essential role of DHA in supporting neurological and visual development as well as DHA's potential to prevent established diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, neurodegenerative disorders, and inflammatory conditions.

Despite its recognized health benefits, research on incorporating Schizochytrium biomass in food products is poorly developed. There is a need for further investigations to optimize the sensory qualities of food products incorporating Schizochytrium sp. and to stabilize n-3 PUFA-rich oils across various applications. This review discusses the application of Schizochytrium-derived oils in various food matrices, such as dairy products, meat products, and baked goods, then it will evaluate the utilization of Schizochytrium-derived oils to improve nutritional profiles with acceptable sensory profiles. The stability of Omega-3 PUFA-rich oils in food formulation and the ability to deliver a rich source of DHA in consumer-friendly formats are emphasized.

This article also addresses the application of Schizochytrium in animal feed to enhance the fatty acid profile of milk products and meat, indirectly benefiting consumers. Feeding Schizochytrium biomass or oil to livestock and aquaculture species increases the n-3 PUFA content in animal products and enhances the n-6: n-3 fatty acid ratio.

Ultimately, This review comprehensively summarizes the knowledge of Schizochytrium-derived DHA, emphasizes its nutritional value, safety, and (Fossier et al., 2018)Schizochytrium as a source of n-3 PUFAs in the food and feed industries to meet the increasing demand for this class of compounds and healthier dietary intake.

Key Words: Marine Microalgae; Schizochytrium Sp.; Docosahexaenoic Acid (DHA); Food; Functional Ingredient

INCORPORATION OF DUNALIELLA SALINA TO PRODUCE FUNCTIONAL FOOD

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ABSTRACT

In modern reality, the growth of the shortage of the necessary components in food gives a signal to search for additional materials. The solution for the problem of deficiency of high-grade proteins, dietary fibers, vitamins, and mineral components is to look for new, non-conventional sources of good quality natural materials with potentially good chemical characteristics. Manufacturing functional products implies an increase in the content of biologically active compounds physiologically significant for humans and/or a minimization of undesirable components. Today, functional food products containing the puree/powders/extracts based on fruit, vegetables, microalgae, and other natural raw materials in the recipe have been developed by scientists from different countries. The unicellular green microalgae *Dunaliella* could turn into a source of a number of nutritionally valuable substances suitable for use in food sphere. On this backdrop, the idea of *D. Salina* finding applicability as a functional food ingredient in an aging global population is rather appealing, given that conditions such as age-related macular degeneration and cardiovascular diseases. It has been reported that incorporation of *D. Salina* in food products like pasta, cookies, and breads has had positive effects on the protein, mineral, and antioxidant contents. Studies have shown that integrating *D. Salina* at different concentrations enhances the rheological properties of the doughs besides enhancing the sensory characteristics of baked foods. More so, with formulations containing *D. Salina*, the rheological properties have improved and the rate at which the ice cream melts reduced, but all this comes without affecting the taste of the ice cream. In conclusion, *Dunaliella salina* offers great opportunities for applying in the food industry as well as functional additive possessing a positive influence on the consumer's health and having positive sensory characteristics. Based on the future research, *D. salina* in a number of food products could pave the way to develop new solutions to enhance people's quality of lives and reduce diseases that threaten people's lives and wellbeing across the world.

Keywords: Microalgae, functional products, food, *D. Salina*.

İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİNİN MİKRO BESİN ELEMENTLERİ VE ÇOCUK REFAHI
ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİNİN TARIMSAL ÜRETİM BAĞLAMINDA İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON MICRONUTRIENTS AND CHILD
WELFARE IN THE CONTEXT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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ÖZET

İklim değişikliği, yalnızca çevresel sistemleri değil, aynı zamanda küresel tarım üretimini ve gıda güvenliğini ciddi şekilde tehdit eden bir kriz haline gelmektedir (IPCC, 2022). Bu çalışma, iklim değişikliğinin insan sağlığı açısından kritik öneme sahip olan mikro besin elementleri üzerindeki etkilerini, özellikle çocuklar üzerindeki sonuçları ile ele almaktadır. Artan çevresel tehditler, karbon dioksit (CO₂) seviyelerindeki yükselişle birleşerek bitkilerdeki çinko, demir ve magnezyum gibi mikro besin elementlerinin biyoyararlanımını düşürmekte bu durum, büyüme ve gelişme çağındaki çocukların sağlığını tehdit etmektedir (Soares vd., 2019). Özellikle tahıl ve baklagiller gibi temel gıda kaynaklarında bu elementlerin azalması, gıda zincirinin her halkasında besin değerinin düşmesine neden olmakta, bu da küresel ölçekte yetersiz beslenme ve sağlık sorunlarını artırmaktadır (WHO, 2019). Bu çalışma, iklim değişikliğinin tarımsal verimlilik, bitki besin elementleri ve çocuk hakları üzerindeki etkilerini çok boyutlu incelemekte, özellikle düşük ve orta gelirli ülkelerde çocukların bu krizden orantısız şekilde etkilendiğini göstermektedir (UNICEF, 2021). Ayrıca, çalışmada, iklim krizinin çocuk sağlığı üzerindeki etik sorumlulukları ele alınmakta ve sürdürülebilir tarım sistemlerinin bu sorumlulukları nasıl yerine getirebileceği tartışılmaktadır. Gıda üretim zincirinin mikro besin elementleri üzerindeki olumsuz etkileri dikkate alındığında, bu çalışma çocukların sağlıklı bir geleceğe sahip olabilmesi için sürdürülebilir gıda üretim sistemlerine geçişin zorunlu olduğunu öne sürmektedir. Çocuklar, fiziksel ve psikolojik gelişimlerinin en kritik dönemlerini yaşamakta olduklarından, çevresel tehditlere karşı son derece hassas ve savunmasız bir konumdadırlar. Bu bağlamda çocuk haklarının korunması ve Birleşmiş Milletler Çocuk Hakları Sözleşmesi çerçevesinde hareket edilmesi gerekmektedir (Bulat, 2024). Sonuç olarak, iklim değişikliği yalnızca çevresel bir kriz olarak kalmamakta, aynı zamanda çocukların hayatta kalma, gelişme ve temel sağlık haklarını tehdit eden çok yönlü bir insan hakları krizine dönüşmektedir. Bu bağlamda, mikro besin elementleri seviyesinin iyileştirilmesi ve sürdürülebilir tarım sistemlerinin geliştirilmesi yoluyla çocukların beslenme haklarının korunması kritik bir etik sorumluluk olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu makale, bu sorunların çözümüne yönelik öneriler sunmakta ve gelecekteki politika yapıcılar için rehber niteliği taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İklim değişikliği, Bitki besin elementleri, Çocuk refahı, Gıda güvenliği, Sürdürülebilir tarımsal üretim

ABSTRACT

Climate change is becoming a crisis that threatens not only environmental systems but also global agricultural production and food security (IPCC, 2022). This study addresses the effects of climate change on micro-nutrient elements that are critically important for human health, particularly the consequences for children. Increasing environmental threats, combined with rising carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels, are reducing the bioavailability of micro-nutrients such as zinc, iron, and magnesium in plants, which threatens children's health during their growth and development (Soares et al., 2019). The decline of these elements, especially in staple food sources like grains and legumes, results in a decrease in nutritional value throughout the food chain, leading to increased malnutrition and health issues on a global scale (WHO, 2019). This study examines the multifaceted impacts of climate change on agricultural productivity, plant nutrient elements, and children's rights, particularly highlighting children

in low- and middle-income countries who are disproportionately affected by this crisis (UNICEF, 2021). Additionally, the study discusses the ethical responsibilities of the climate crisis concerning children's health and explores how sustainable agricultural systems can fulfill these responsibilities. Given the adverse effects of the food production chain on micro-nutrient elements, this study argues that transitioning to sustainable food production systems is essential for children to have a healthy future. As children experience one of the most critical periods of physical and psychological development, they are extremely vulnerable to environmental threats. In this context, protecting children's rights and acting within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is necessary (Bulat, 2024). In conclusion, climate change is not just an environmental crisis; it is evolving into a multifaceted human rights crisis that threatens children's survival, development, and fundamental health rights. Therefore, improving micro-nutrient levels and developing sustainable agricultural systems emerges as a critical ethical responsibility for protecting children's nutritional rights. This article presents solutions to these issues and serves as a guide for future policymakers.

Keywords: Climate change, Plant nutrient elements, Child welfare, Food security, Agricultural production

STORAGE OF HUMAN MILK: EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE AND
DURATION ON MICROBIAL COMPOSITION

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Healthy breast milk containing approximately 10^9 cfu/mL of bacteria from different species. However, storage conditions affect the microbial composition and overall quality of breast milk. This study aimed to evaluate the effects of different storage conditions (room temperature, refrigerator and freezer) on breast milk microbial composition. These conditions were chosen to current guidelines and reflect common household storage practices.

Materials and Methods: Twenty-two breast milk samples (7-10 mL) were collected from healthy women in sterile tubes. Samples were transported to the laboratory and divided into four aliquots. One aliquot was analyzed immediately, while the others were stored under different conditions: room temperature (25°C 3 hours), refrigerator (4°C 72 hours), and deep freezer (-20°C 3 months). Total bacteria, lactic acid bacteria (*Lactobacillus* spp. and *Bifidobacterium* spp.), coliform group bacteria, and mold-yeast were analysed by convantional methods. Results were evaluated with SPSS(p<0.01).

Results: For samples stored at room temperature (25°C-3hours), there was a significant decrease in total bacteria and *Lactobacillus* spp. counts (p<0.01) and a significant increase in coliform bacteria and mold-yeast counts (p<0.01). In refrigerator storage (4°C-72 hours), a significant increase was observed in total bacteria and coliform bacteria counts (p<0.01), while significant decreases were observed in *Bifidobacterium* spp., *Lactobacillus* spp., and mold-yeast counts (p<0.01). For freezer storage (-20°C-3 months), there was a significant increase in total bacteria, coliform bacteria, and mold-yeast counts, and a significant decrease in *Lactobacillus* spp. counts (p<0.01).

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that these storage methods may not maintain the original microbiological profile of fresh breast milk. Regardless of the storage temperature, during the storage period pathogenic microorganisms tend to increase and probiotic bacteria such as *Lactobacillus* spp. and *Bifidobacterium* spp. tend to decrease. These findings underscore the need for research into safe breast milk storage practices to ensure optimal infant nutrition and health.

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Key Words: Human Milk, Microbial Composition of Brest Milk, Storage Conditions of Milk.

INVESTIGATION OF INTESTINAL PARASITES USING DIFFERENT METHODS IN CHILD PATIENTS WITH GASTROINTESTINAL SYMPTOMS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Objective: This study was conducted to investigate the prevalence of parasitic agents in children presenting to the hospital with gastrointestinal complaints; to determine the frequency and seasonal distribution according to clinical symptoms; and to compare the methods used in diagnosis.

Materials and Methods: The study included 300 children (0-18years) who presented to the Karabuk University Hospital between May-2022 and April-2023. Stool samples were examined using Macroscopic, Microscopic (direct examination), Zinc Sulfate Flotation, Formol Ethyl Acetate Sedimentation, and Immunochromatographic Card Test (ICT) Crypto/Giardia/Entamoeba (Monlab,Spania) methods.

Results: Totally 26% positivity were found to be at least one parasite by at least one of the methods. The positivity were 23.3% by ICT; 22.7% by direct examination; 18.3% by Formol Ethyl Acetate Sedimentation and 16% by Zinc Sulfate Flotation Method. No parasites were detected in macroscopic examinations. *Entamoeba histolytica/dispar* was detected at 22.7%; *Blastocystis hominis* at 6%; *Giardia intestinalis* at 4%; *Cryptosporidium parvum* at 2.3%; and *Enterobius vermicularis* at 0.7%. The most sensitive method for *E. histolytica/dispar* was the ICT and microscopic method; for *C. parvum* and *G. intestinalis* was the ICT and for *B. hominis* and *E. vermicularis* was the direct microscopic examination method. *E. histolytica* was found to cause diarrhea at the highest rate of 16%; *B. hominis* at 4%; and *G. intestinalis* at 3%. *C. parvum* was found to cause the highest rate of abdominal pain and diarrhea, *E. vermicularis* caused the highest rate of fever. The highest rate of parasite positivity was detected in September at 7% and in autumn at 11%.

Discussion and Conclusion: It was concluded that the 26% prevalence indicates that intestinal parasites constitute a significant health concern. ICT can detect parasites at the highest rate and are relatively the most sensitive diagnostic method. Seasonal distribution (peak in autumn) demonstrates the importance of timing in preventive strategies.

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Keywords: Intestinal Parasites, Pediatric Patients, Gastrointestinal symptoms.

**BİSKÜVİ FORMÜLASYONUNDA YENİLİKÇİ YAKLAŞIM: KARAYEMİŞ MEYVESİ
(*LAUROCERASUS OFFICINALIS*) İLE ZENGİNLEŞTİRME**

INNOVATIVE APPROACH IN BISCUIT FORMULATION: ENRICHMENT WITH CHERRY
LAUREL FRUIT (*LAUROCERASUS OFFICINALIS*)

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Karadeniz Bölgesi'nin karakteristik bitki örtüsünün bir parçası olan karayemiş meyvesi (*Laurocerasus officinalis*), bölge halkı tarafından uzun yıllardır hem taze hem de işlenmiş formlarda tüketilen bir meyvedir. Yapısında yüksek miktarda flavonoidler ve polifenoller gibi antioksidan bileşenler bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada özellikle, fonksiyonel gıdaların üretiminde karayemişin bisküvi gibi popüler atıştırmalıklarla birleştirilmesi sağlanacak, tüketicilerin ise hem lezzet hem de sağlık beklentilerini karşılayabilecek yenilikçi ürünlerin oluşturulmasına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Materyal ve Metot: Karayemiş tozu, bisküvi formülasyonunda buğday unu yerine %0, 10 ve 20 oranlarında ikame edilmiştir. Bisküvi örnekleri fiziksel (renk özellikleri, çap, kalınlık ve yayılma oranı) ve tekstürel (sertlik ve kırılabilirlik) özellikler açısından değerlendirilmiştir.

Sonuçlar: %20'lik karayemiş meyve tozu içeren bisküvilerin L^* (parlaklık) değeri diğer örneklere kıyasla daha düşük bulunmuştur (48.81). Bisküvilerin a^* (kırmızılık) değeri ise ikame oranının artmasıyla artış göstermiştir. Kontrol bisküviler en düşük b^* (24.55) değerini göstermiştir. Kontrol örneğinin kalınlık değeri 7.85 iken, %10 meyve tozu kullanımı ile bu değer 7.40 olarak belirlenmiştir. Bisküvilerin sertlik değeri 5486.19 ile 3596,53 arasında farklılık göstermiştir. Karayemiş tozu ikamesi ile örneklerin sertlik değerinde düşüş görülmüştür. Karayemiş tozunun yüksek ikame seviyeleri örneklerin kırılabilirlik değerini düşürmüştür. Bu değer kontrol numunesinde 22.88, %20 ikameli numunede ise 22.06 olarak tespit edilmiştir. %10 karayemiş tozu ilavesi bisküvilerin duyuusal bakımdan genel kabul edilebilirliğini arttırmıştır.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Bulgular, gelişen gıda teknolojileri ve tüketici talepleri doğrultusunda, karayemişin yeni ürün formülasyonlarında kullanılabilirliğini kanıtlamıştır. Karayemiş meyvesinin fonksiyonel

özelliklerce zenginleştirilmiş bisküvi üretiminde kullanılması, hem gıda sektöründe yenilikçi ürünler geliştirmek hem de tüketicilere sağlıklı seçenekler sunmak açısından büyük bir potansiyel taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karayemiş, bisküvi, karayemiş tozu, duyuusal özellik, kalite özelliği

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Cherry laurel fruit (*Laurocerasus officinalis*), which is a part of the characteristic vegetation of the Black Sea Region, is a fruit that has been consumed by the people of the region in both fresh and processed forms for many years. It contains high amounts of antioxidant components such as flavonoids and polyphenols. In particular, combining cherry laurel with popular snacks such as biscuits in the production of functional foods is thought to contribute to the creation of innovative products that can meet both the taste and health expectations of consumers.

Materials and Methods: Cherry laurel powder was substituted for wheat flour in the biscuit formulation at 0, 10 and 20% ratios. The biscuit samples were evaluated in terms of physical (color properties, diameter, thickness and spread rate) and textural (hardness and fracturability) properties.

Results: The L^* (brightness) value of the biscuits containing 20% cherry laurel fruit powder was found to be lower compared to the other samples (48.81). The a^* (redness) value of the biscuits increased with the increase in the substitution rate. Control biscuits showed the lowest b^* (24.55) value. While the thickness value of the control sample was 7.85, this value was determined as 7.40 with the use of 10% fruit powder. The hardness value of the biscuits changed between 5486.19 and 3596.53. A decrease was observed in the hardness value of the samples with the substitution of cherry laurel powder. High substitution levels of cherry laurel powder decreased the fracturability value of the samples. This value was determined as 22.88 in the control sample and 22.06 in the sample with 20% substitution. The addition of 10% cherry laurel powder increased the general sensory acceptability of biscuits.

Discussion and Conclusion: The findings proved that cherry laurel can be used in new product formulations in line with developing food technologies and consumer demands. The use of cherry laurel fruit in the production of biscuits enriched with functional properties has great potential both in terms of developing innovative products in the food sector and offering healthy options to consumers.

Keywords: Cherry laurel, biscuit, cherry laurel powder, sensorial properties, quality properties.

INVESTIGATION OF THE USAGE AREAS OF EDIBLE FLOWERS IN THE FOOD
INDUSTRY: FOCUS ON HIBISCUS AND LAVENDER

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ABSTRACT

Edible flowers, which were previously preferred only to improve sensory properties such as taste, smell and aroma, are now attracting more attention due to their health-promoting compounds and the absence of harmful allergens or toxins. Historically, many cultures, from Ancient Rome to China, have included these flowers in their diets, both raw and cooked, because of their unique taste and aromas. There are 180 species of edible flowers worldwide. Edible flowers, some species such as hibiscus (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*) and lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia*), stand out for their high bioactive contents and beneficial health effects. This review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of edible flowers, focusing particularly on scientific studies on hibiscus and lavender and their applications in food product development. Research reveals that edible flowers, particularly hibiscus and lavender, contain significant levels of phenolic compounds, flavonoids, anthocyanins, and other phytochemicals, which contribute to their antioxidant, antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties. Hibiscus is noted for its rich anthocyanin content, which supports cardiovascular health, while lavender is famous for its calming and anti-anxiety effects. Previous studies have demonstrated that extracts from hibiscus and lavender are being utilized in a range of products, including cakes, candies, sauces, ice creams, beverages, and personalized diet products. Lavender has also been shown to exhibit antitumor effects against prostate cancer, while hibiscus-based beverages, favored by consumers for their pleasing sensory qualities, have demonstrated protective effects against free radical damage. In conclusion, the addition of hibiscus and lavender to food products not only enhances sensory appeal but also introduces health-promoting properties, making them attractive candidates for innovation in the food industry. Future research should continue to explore the potential of these and other edible flowers in various food applications and expand the possibilities for new functional food products.

Key Words: Edible Flowers; Hibiscus; Lavender, Phenolics, Functional foods

NOVALURON'UN *Daphnia magna*'DAKİ AKUT TOKSİSİTESİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE ACUTE TOXICITY OF NOVALURON ON *Daphnia magna*

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Novaluron gibi insektisitler de dahil olmak üzere pestisitler tarımda verimliliği artırmak için yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Novaluron, kitin sentez inhibitörü olarak bilinen bir madde olup, tarımsal zararlıları eksoskeleton oluşumunu engelleyerek büyümesini bozar. Ancak, pestisitler yüzey akıntısı ve diğer yollarla su ekosistemlerini kirletebilir ve organizmalara toksik etkiler yapabilir. Bu çalışmada, Novaluron'un sucül model organizma olan *Daphnia magna* üzerindeki akut toksik etkilerinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır.

Materyal ve Metod: 24 saatten daha genç daphnidler, Novaluron'a farklı konsantrasyonlarda (100 mg/L ile 0.0001 mg/L) maruz bırakıldı. 48 saatlik LC₅₀ konsantrasyonu 61 µg/L olarak belirlendi. Her biri 10 daphnid içeren bir kontrol ve üç deneysel grup olmak üzere dört grup oluşturuldu. Deneysel gruplar, Novaluron'un subletal konsantrasyonlarına (3,75 µg/L, 7,5 µg/L ve 15 µg/L) 72 saat maruz bırakıldı. Boy, gelişimsel deformiteler, kalp büyüklüğü, kalp atış hızı ve hareketler değerlendirildi. Veriler, Shapiro-Wilk testi, tek yönlü ANOVA ve Kruskal-Wallis testi kullanılarak 0.05 anlamlılık seviyesi ile analiz edildi.

Bulgular: En yüksek toksisite 15 µg/L grubunda gözlemlendi. Kontrol ile karşılaştırıldığında, abdominal kavite, kalp büyüklüğü ve toraks aktivitesinde anlamlı bir azalma, kalp atış hızı, mortalite oranı ve boyda artış tespit edildi. Deney grubundaki daphnidlerde kuyruk, abdominal kıskaç, ikincil anten deformiteleri ve dorsal ödem gibi deformiteler kaydedildi.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Bu çalışma, Novaluron'un *Daphnia magna* üzerinde önemli toksik etkileri olduğunu göstererek ekolojik risklerini vurgulamaktadır. *Daphnia magna*, tatlı su ekosistemlerinde kritik bir tür olduğundan, sucül toksisitenin değerlendirilmesinde önemlidir. Gözlemlenen akut etkiler, pestisit kullanımının dikkatli yönetimi ve düzenlenmesi gereğini ortaya koymaktadır. Novaluron'un kronik etkileri üzerine daha fazla araştırma, ekosistemler üzerindeki uzun vadeli etkilerini anlamak için esastır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Daphnia magna*, Novaluron, gelişim toksisitesi

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Pesticides, including insecticides like Novaluron, are widely used in agriculture to enhance productivity. Novaluron, a chitin synthesis inhibitor, disrupts the growth of agricultural pests by preventing exoskeleton formation. However, pesticides can contaminate aquatic ecosystems through runoff and other pathways, causing toxicity to organisms. This study investigates the acute toxic effects of Novaluron on the aquatic model organism *Daphnia magna*.

Materials and Methods: Daphnids younger than 24 hours were exposed to Novaluron at varying concentrations (100 mg/L to 0.0001 mg/L). The 48-hour LC₅₀ concentration was determined as 61 µg/L. Four groups were established: one control and three experimental groups, each with 10 daphnids. The experimental groups were treated with sublethal concentrations of Novaluron (3.75 µg/L, 7.5 µg/L, and

15 µg/L) over 72 hours. Length, developmental deformities, heart size, heart rate, and movements were evaluated. The data were analyzed using Shapiro-Wilk test, one-way ANOVA, and Kruskal-Wallis test with a significance level of 0.05.

Results: The highest toxicity was observed in the 15 µg/L group. Compared to the control, there was a significant decrease in abdominal cavity, heart volume and thoracic activity, increase in heart rate, mortality rate and in length at increasing concentrations. Deformities such as tail, abdominal claw, secondary antennal deformations and dorsal edema were noted in treated daphnids.

Discussion and Conclusion: This study demonstrates that Novaluron has significant toxic effects on *Daphnia magna*, highlighting its ecological risks. As a key species in freshwater ecosystems, *Daphnia magna* is critical for assessing aquatic toxicity. The acute effects observed underscore the need for careful management and regulation of pesticide use to prevent contamination of aquatic environments. Further research on the chronic effects of Novaluron is essential for a comprehensive understanding of its long-term impact on ecosystems.

Key Words: *Daphnia magna*, Novaluron, developmental toxicity

CATERİNG SEKTÖRÜNDE ÇALIŞAN BİREYLERDE DEPRESYON VE YEME BOZUKLUĞU
ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

AN ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND EATING DISORDERS
IN INDIVIDUALS WORKING IN THE CATERING SECTOR

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ÖZET

Giriş: Catering sektöründe de yoğun çalışma temposu ve düzensiz beslenme alışkanlıklarının kişilerin yeme bozukluğu riskini artırabileceği ve ruh halleri üzerinde olumsuz etkiler yaratabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı, özellikle catering gibi yoğun tempoya dayalı sektörlerde çalışan bireylerin iş stresi ve beslenme alışkanlıkları arasındaki bağlantıyı anlamak ve bu durumun sağlık ve genel iyilik halleri üzerindeki etkilerini incelemektir. Depresyon ve yeme bozuklukları arasındaki potansiyel farkları analizi sosyodemografik özellikleri de gözönünde bulundurarak değerlendirmek de bu çalışmanın bir diğer hedefidir.

Yöntem: Araştırma, betimsel çalışma yöntemi kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmada Beck Depresyon Ölçeği (BDE) ve Yeme Tutum Testi (YEDÖ) ve demografik bilgi formu katılımcılara uygulanmıştır. Çalışmaya 34 Kadın ve 67 erkek katılmıştır.

Sonuçlar: Ölçekler arasındaki ilişkiler incelendiğinde, catering sektöründe çalışan katılımcılar arasında yeme bozuklukları ile depresyon arasında anlamlı ve pozitif bir ilişki olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca, cinsiyet, yaş, medeni durum ve eğitim gibi bağımsız değişkenlerin bu ilişki üzerinde belirgin bir etkisi olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Tartışma: Catering sektöründe iş stresi ve beslenme alışkanlıkları arasındaki ilişkiyi anlamak, çalışanların daha sağlıklı bir yaşam tarzı benimsemeleri ve iş performanslarının iyileştirilmesi açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu tür çalışmalar, sektörde sağlıklı beslenme alışkanlıklarını teşvik eden çalışma ortamlarının geliştirilmesine yönelik öneriler sunabilir. Bu öneriler, daha sağlıklı gıda seçeneklerinin sunulması ve mola sürelerinde dinlenme ile stres yönetimi tekniklerinin öğretilmesi gibi uygulamaları içermektedir. Bu tür araştırmalar, sektörde daha sağlıklı ve sürdürülebilir çalışma ortamları oluşturmayı hedeflemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeme bozukluğu, depresyon, catering çalışanları

ABSTRACT

Introduction: It is thought that the intense work pace and irregular eating habits in the catering sector may increase the risk of eating disorders and have negative effects on individuals' moods.

Objective: The aim of this study is to understand the connection between work stress and eating habits, particularly in sectors like catering that rely on a high work tempo, and to examine the effects of this situation on health and general well-being. Another goal of this study is to analyze potential differences between depression and eating disorders, taking into account socio-demographic characteristics.

Method: The research was conducted using a descriptive study method. The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Eating Attitude Test (EAT), and a demographic information form were administered to participants. A total of 34 women and 67 men participated in the study.

Results: When the relationships between the scales were examined, it was found that there is a significant and positive relationship between eating disorders and depression among the participants working in the catering sector. Additionally, it was determined that independent variables such as gender, age, marital status, and education had a significant effect on this relationship.

Discussion: Understanding the relationship between work stress and eating habits in the catering sector is crucial for employees to adopt a healthier lifestyle and improve their job performance. Such studies can offer recommendations for developing work environments that promote healthy eating habits in the sector. These recommendations may include offering healthier food options and teaching stress management techniques during breaks. Such research aims to create healthier and more sustainable working environments in the sector.

Keywords: Eating disorder, depression, catering workers

INCORPORATING ECOCIDE INTO NATIONAL LEGAL SYSTEMS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

Ecocide, which is defined as serious environmental damage, is becoming more and more recognized as a possible international crime. Incorporating ecocide into national legal frameworks presents both major obstacles and exciting potential for environmental conservation. By examining both the legal and practical aspects, this article investigates the challenges and opportunities of incorporating ecocide laws at the national level. Harmonizing disparate legal systems, resolving possible inconsistencies with current national laws, and overcoming political and financial opposition are the main obstacles to implementing Ecocide. Developing a universally agreed-upon definition of ecocide is challenging due to the significant variations in legal systems around the world. Furthermore, because of perceived economic costs, nations that depend on businesses with significant environmental impacts could be reluctant to implement strict ecocide legislation. Political opposition may also stem from corporate lobbying, as industries may fear financial losses due to stricter environmental laws. Nevertheless, there are ways to get beyond these obstacles. Public support for environmental protection has grown as a result of greater awareness of climate change and ecological damage, which has accelerated legislative reform. Recent international suggestions to make ecocide a crime have motivated some nations to start exploring legal frameworks that may incorporate ecocide laws at the national level. Ecocide has the potential to enhance environmental justice, halt additional environmental harm, and establish accountability standards for both individuals and businesses. In the end, this article makes the case that, despite the fact that there are still many barriers, incorporating ecocide into national legal frameworks is an essential first step in improving environmental protection worldwide. In order to fully realize the revolutionary potential of ecocide legislation, policymakers must carefully traverse these obstacles.

Keywords: Ecocide, Environmental Protection, National Legal Frameworks, Legislative Reform, Accountability.

**RUSSIANS IN THE BALTIC REGION THROUGH CENTURIES:
LIVONIAN WAR, OLD BELIEVERS, RESORTS, AND SOVIETIZATION**

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ABSTRACT

The first wave of Russian immigrants took place during the Livonian War when the Moscovian Tsar Ivan the Terrible destroyed the prosperous Hansa cities and built Russian churches, resettling residents of Russia. — Later in the 17/18 centuries, the Old Believers fled to the Baltics; those who did not accept the reforms of Patriarch Nikon in Moscovy. The Russian-speaking Old Believers still live here, their identity is preserved, and their language shows Estonian influences. — In the 19th century, the establishment of the Latvian sea resort Jūrmala meant an environment of calm creation for the Russian aristocracy and intelligence. — At the beginning of the 20th century, the social democratic movements of the more intelligent Russian-speaking workers were embraced by the Leninist Bolsheviks, thus Bolshevik power was created in Riga. — In the Soviet times, the politically forced immigration of masses of lumpenproletarian elements was intended to destroy the local national identity. Soviet immigrants were the undereducated and under-cultured class compared to the locals with a strong tradition of culture. There was no Russification, but Sovietization in the Baltic countries. — Sociological research at the break of the 20/21 century (e.g. Aune Valk, chair of Dept. of Social psych. at Tartu Univ.) proved that the identity of the Russians of the new generation is already Baltic: the language of young Russians is more difficult for the grandmother from St. Petersburg to understand, and the young generation, who speak the local state language impeccably, attend Swedish and English secondary schools in Estonia if they can afford it. In the district of the Estonian city of Narva with a population of 90% Russian, a survey was conducted after the Russian annexation of Crimea in 2014, according to which the local Russians would not join a possible intervention, they are part of the Estonian political nation. Young Russians in Estonia serve customers in perfect Estonian in the grocery store, pharmacies, and so on in the public sector. Latvia has a significant Russian population that refused to take the B1 level Latvian language exam, therefore, thus they did not apply for citizenship; therefore, the Latvian parliament requested them to take the Latvian language exam within six months or leave the country. — In conclusion, the Baltic countries seem to be well-integrated political nations, that have already been developing toward the Nordic cultures and they keep close contact with the Nordic countries and Nordic economies.

Keywords: Baltic, Russian, identity, Old_Believers, Sovietization, Post-Soviet.

**UNPACKING GENERATION Z'S POLITICAL PREFERENCES: KEY ATTRIBUTES
INFLUENCING CANDIDATE APPEAL**

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the political preferences of Generation Z college students in Davao City, a demographic that is redefining political engagement in the Philippines. Using a conjoint analysis with the PAPRIKA method, the researcher evaluates how young voters prioritize six key attributes: political experience, educational background, stance on issues, campaign style, party affiliation, and candidate age. The results highlight that political experience and advanced educational qualifications are the most influential attributes, perceived by young voters as indicators of credibility and capability. Additionally, progressive stances on social and environmental issues strongly appeal to this cohort, reflecting their desire for candidates who advocate for meaningful societal change. While campaign style and age were noted, they held less sway in determining voter preference, underscoring Generation Z's shift away from traditional identifiers toward merit-based evaluations. Digital-first campaigning emerged as an essential medium for reaching this demographic, emphasizing the value of accessibility and engagement in candidates' outreach. These insights offer actionable strategies for political candidates seeking to connect with Gen Z, suggesting a focus on transparent communication, commitment to inclusivity and sustainability, and a robust digital presence. By tailoring their approaches to align with Generation Z's values and expectations, candidates have an opportunity to foster more authentic connections with this socially conscious and digitally native generation, thereby enhancing their appeal and effectiveness.

Keywords: Candidate Appeal, Digital Engagement, Electoral Behavior, Generation Z Voters, Political Competency

DECISION-MAKING FACTORS FOR GENERATION Z IN COASTAL TOURISM: A
CONJOINT ANALYSIS OF BEACH RESORTS

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the beach resort preferences of Generation Z college students from Davao City who frequently visit Samal Island. Utilizing conjoint analysis, this research assesses five critical resort attributes: atmosphere, swimming pool access, dining options, tour duration, and water activities. Results show that Generation Z travelers value engaging water-based activities and the availability of pools, complemented by full-service dining, extended day tours, and a family-friendly ambiance. These findings reveal a strong preference for adventurous and immersive experiences that balance convenience with recreational variety. The study not only highlights these preferences but also suggests actionable insights for Samal Island resort operators. By prioritizing water-based experiences, flexible dining options, and versatile recreational amenities, resort operators can align their offerings with the values and expectations of young travelers. This research also provides a framework for sustainable tourism development, where experience-centric and eco-friendly practices can support long-term engagement with Generation Z visitors. Ultimately, this study contributes to tourism research by identifying how Generation Z's preference for interactive, memorable experiences shapes their decision-making in resort selection. Resort operators can leverage these insights to enhance their appeal to this demographic, ultimately fostering a tourism environment that meets the evolving demands of younger travelers while promoting sustainable growth in coastal tourism.

Keywords: Adventure Tourism, Beach Resort Preferences, Conjoint Analysis, Generation Z, Sustainable Tourism

**LEVERAGING BRAND EQUITY TO DRIVE PURCHASE INTENTIONS: INSIGHTS FROM
THE INDIAN HOTEL SECTOR**

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ABSTRACT

This study empirically investigates how brand equity influences purchase intentions in the Indian hotel industry. As customer focus gains prominence in driving business competitiveness, this is notably pertinent in India, where the hotel sector encounters fierce competition. A survey was administered to a random sample of prospective hotel guests in India to assess the effect of brand equity on their purchasing decisions. The results reveal a strong, positive relationship between brand equity components and purchase intentions, underscoring the significance of brand equity in securing a competitive advantage within the service industry.

Keywords: Industry, Equity, Hotel

STRATEGIC COMPETENCE IN CONVERSATIONS: ANALYZING COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES OF ASIAN ESL LEARNERS

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ABSTRACT

This study explores how Asian ESL learners use strategic competence to manage communication breakdowns during spoken dialogues, using data from the International Corpus Network of Asian Learners of English (ICNALE). Despite extensive research on language learning and communication strategies, there is a lack of understanding of the specific strategies used by Asian ESL learners in real conversations. Based on the strategic competence model by Marianne Celce-Murcia, Zoltan Dörnyei, and Sarah Thurrell (1995), this study employs a mixed-method approach, combining qualitative and quantitative analysis, to investigate these strategies. Data were initially analyzed using RapidMiner, with manual verification for accuracy. Results show that learners frequently employ strategies such as circumlocution, approximation, repetition, literal translation, and fillers to address communication challenges. These strategies are essential for maintaining conversational flow and achieving communicative goals. The findings underscore the importance of integrating strategic competence training in language instruction to enhance communication skills. This study addresses a critical gap in understanding the specific ways Asian ESL learners utilize strategic competence, offering valuable insights for educators and researchers to improve language teaching methodologies and learner outcomes.

Keywords: Strategic competence, Asian ESL learners, ICNALE data

**MEDIA'S ROLE IN SHAPING CLIMATE POLICY AWARENESS AND PUBLIC
ENGAGEMENT IN PAKISTAN**

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ABSTRACT

Climate change offers an acute challenge to Pakistan, the country that least contributes to global emissions while still falling prey to adverse impacts. The present paper explores how the media might play a role in publicizing climate policy and enhancing interest in that policy among Pakistani citizens as the country continuously experiences floods, heat waves, and droughts which are nothing but extreme weathers. This study uses theoretical frameworks for agenda-setting, framing, social construction of reality, Marx's conflict theory, and structural functionalism to explore how media information informs public perception, develops policy attitudes, and acts as a mobilizer in collective action. The finding is that the media does not only convey critical climate impacts and policies but sheds light on inequalities and gives leaders an account of their conduct, focusing on climate justice. Weak resources and misinformation are undermining media effectiveness. It calls for improving media capacity and collaboration with climate experts to strengthen informed decision making and societal resilience. The problem calls for a more activist yet structured approach from the media for Pakistan's climate crisis.

Keywords: Climate change, global emission, theoretical frameworks, Marx's conflict theory, social construction

**THE MEDIATING ROLE OF FINANCIAL LITERACY IN THE SUSTAINABILITY OF
SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN ETHIOPIA**

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the mediating role of financial literacy in the sustainability of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Ethiopia, focusing on three zones (Gamo, Wolayita, and Gofa) of south Ethiopia region. Recognizing the crucial role SMEs play in economic growth and job creation, the research utilized a mixed-methods approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Data were gathered from a diverse sample of 376 SME owners through structured questionnaires designed to assess their financial literacy levels and its impact on sustainability outcomes. In-depth interviews were also conducted to capture qualitative insights into the challenges and experiences of SME owners in managing their enterprises. To analyse the data, both descriptive and inferential statistical methods were employed. Descriptive statistics provided an overview of the financial literacy levels and sustainability metrics, while inferential statistics, including regression analysis and mediation analysis, were used to evaluate the relationships among financial literacy, financial service utilization, and sustainability indicators such as revenue growth, job creation, and financial stability. The findings reveal that improved financial literacy significantly enhances business decision-making and sustainability outcomes. Notably, the study found a substantial mediating effect of financial service utilization on the relationship between financial literacy and SME sustainability. This underscores the importance of financial education in empowering SME owners to make informed financial decisions and leverage available resources effectively. Overall, this research contributes valuable insights into the critical role of financial literacy in enhancing the long-term viability of SMEs in Ethiopia, providing implications for policymakers, financial institutions, and SME owners to foster initiatives that promote financial literacy and sustainable economic development.

Key words: Financial Literacy, SMEs, Sustainability, Financial Decision-Making, Mediation Analysis, Financial Service Utilization, Economic Growth,

LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE OF THE ACADEMIC SPACES AS A RESOURCE FOR EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES' DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The English language is one of the most important areas of the structured foundation programs offered in Oman's institutions of tertiary education with the aim to support students in their adjustment to university life and to help them develop language skills and knowledge that are required for degree study. Much effort is involved in designing and running the English language foundation program courses; however, the problem of the students' underachievement is still one of the major concerns. This paper explores potential responses to the need for providing more support for the foundation program students' adjustment and adaptation to the academic life built on their active learning, interaction, and collaboration in extra-curricular activities. By focusing on the linguistic landscape of the academic spaces as a resource for designing engaging extra-curricular activities that promote active learning, it attempts to encourage the linguistic landscape exploration practice through various academic enrichment programs which play a significant role in language learning curricula in the context of the foundation program offered by the Centre for Preparatory Studies at Sultan Qaboos University and beyond.

Keywords: Language, landscape, develop

ON THE EFFICIENCY OF TRIPLE ANTENNA MICROWAVE ABLATION

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ABSTRACT

Microwave ablation is a minimally invasive, highly efficient procedure for treating the various types of cancers, during which tumor cells are destroyed with hyperthermia caused by microwave radiation from small probe inserted in tumor. With enough power and time much larger tumors can be destroyed at the expense of the significant damage of the healthy tissue, which can be minimized with spatially distribution of the power with multi-probe setup. Finite element method can be used to accurately estimate the processes occurring during the ablation, but due to complexity requires significant computation resources and time. In the multi-probe setup number of possible combination is massive, and with each new probe complexity of the calculation rise significantly. In multi-probe setup, identical probes are typically arranged symmetrically around the center of the tumor in the form equilateral shape such as triangle or square. If have the complete calculations with single probe, we can generate virtual computational domain with any multi-probe setup, and obtain fairly good starting estimation almost instantly. Chosen setups can be than simulated with the full simulation. All procedures involving modeling, meshing, and calculation are done using open-source software.

Keywords: microwave ablation, two antenna configuration, finite element

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GOOD GOVERNANCE IN ALGERIA: CONCEPT, PILLARS, AND FUTURE (2018-2022)

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ABSTRACT

This intervention discusses the challenge of implementing good governance in Algeria within the context of contemporary global transformations. It highlights how global financial crises, particularly the Enron scandal, have pushed towards adopting principles of transparency, accountability, and justice in public administration as fundamental pillars for ensuring effective institutional performance.

The intervention examines Algeria's efforts in this field, represented by the establishment of the "Committee on Good Governance" and the adoption of an institutional governance guide, while noting the international support provided for these reform initiatives. It also deeply analyzes the main challenges facing the implementation of good governance, particularly cultural barriers, weak responsiveness to citizens' demands, and deeply rooted administrative bureaucracy.

The intervention relies on documented statistical data from 2018-2022 to analyze challenges in areas of corruption control and government effectiveness, while noting relative improvement in political stability. It proposes comprehensive strategic solutions including strengthening democratic practices, implementing administrative decentralization, and empowering civil society institutions and the private sector.

Emphasis is placed on the importance of developing accountability mechanisms and enhancing transparency in government work, along with the necessity of updating legal and regulatory frameworks to align with international standards of good governance. The intervention concludes by affirming that the success of these reforms requires strong political will and close cooperation between all components of society, to build a modern state capable of achieving sustainable development and meeting its citizens' aspirations.

Keywords: Good Governance, Transparency, Accountability, Oversight, Reforms.

TRANSGRESSIVE ASPECT OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY AND EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the concept of transgression as a phenomenon of crossing an impassable boundary. For example, in the field of logic, this phenomenon is revealed in the context of the analysis of the nature of logical axioms, which have irresistible logical immunity, that is, they can neither be proved nor disproved. K. Gödel's theorem on the incompleteness of any theoretical-logical constructions translates the logical status of the phenomenon of transgression into the field of mathematical set theory. In modern physics, this phenomenon turns out to be the phenomenon of corpuscular-wave dualism, which has many extrapolations, in particular in synergetics, where transgression is realized in the theory of critical phenomena. In general, we can talk about the application of this phenomenon in art, philosophy, psychology, and pedagogy.

For the first time, this phenomenon is interpreted in the context of pedagogical synergetics, as well as the concept of personality as a transcendental entity, developed by the author. The concept of personality as a unique entity possessing consciousness and freedom is outlined.

Keywords: transgression, diplasty, freedom, consciousness, self-determination, transcendence, pedagogical paradoxology.

GROWTH AND FIXED POINTS OF SOLUTIONS AND THEIR ARBITRARY-ORDER IN UNIT DISC

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we investigate the growth and fixed points of solutions of higher-order linear differential equations in the unit disc. We extend the coefficient conditions to a type of one-constant-control coefficient comparison and obtain the same estimates of iterated order of solutions. We also obtain better estimates by providing a precise value of iterated order of solution instead of a range of that in the case of coefficient characteristic function comparison.. In addition, for the n -iterated order of meromorphic function in is defined by

$$\sigma_n(f) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_n^+ T(r, f)}{-\log(r)},$$

where and is the Nevanlinna characteristic function of. For an analytic function in we have also

$$\sigma_{M,n}(f) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_{n+1}^+ M(r, f)}{-\log(r)},$$

where. If is analytic in, Tsuji [[tsu], p.205] gives that

For example, the function satisfies and $\sigma_{M,1}(f) = \mu$.

Obviously, we have

The inequalities (00) are the best possible in the sense that there are analytic functions and h such that and. However, it follows by Proposition 2.2.2 in [lain] that for. The type of a meromorphic function in with is defined by

$$\tau_n(f) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow 1^-} (1-r)^{\sigma_n} \log_{n-1}^+ T(r, f);$$

and if is an analytic function in with we have also

$$\tau_{M,n}(f) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow 1^-} (1-r)^{\sigma_n} \log_n^+ M(r, f).$$

We signal that also by Proposition 2.2.2 in [lain], we have for .

Definition meromorphic function in the unit disc is called admissible if

$$\limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{T(r, f)}{-\log(r)} = \infty$$

and nonadmissible if

$$\limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{T(r, f)}{-\log(r)} < \infty.$$

The growth index of the iterated order of a meromorphic function in is defined by

We will use the notation to denote the n -iterated exponent of convergence of the zero-sequence of meromorphic function and to denote the n -iterated exponent of convergence of distinct zero-sequence of , which are defined as the following:

$$\lambda_n(f) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\log N\left(r, \frac{1}{f}\right)}{-\log(r)} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\lambda}_n(f) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \bar{N}\left(r, \frac{1}{f}\right)}{-\log(r)}.$$

Keywords: Differential equations, exponent of convergence, growth of solutions, unit disc.

LONELINES OF ROMANIAN SENIORS

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ABSTRACT

Despite the widespread concern at the European level about aging, seniors, the problem of loneliness and the problems related to the mental health of this age group, it can be observed that in Romania there is little interest in the analysis of topics related to the third age (Dascălu et al . 2018). The lack of interest in issues related to this category in Romania has led to a small number of studies focused on these issues, the absence of data and little progress in public policies (Bodogai and Cutler 2014). "What are the peculiarities of the loneliness of Romanian seniors?", "What is the connection between the mass media and loneliness in the case of the Romanian elderly?", "What role does remembering and reminding play in the case of the elderly in Romania?" – were the main research questions to which the presentation tries to provide an answer. To answer these research questions we conducted two exploratory studies, one quantitative and one qualitative. The exploratory qualitative study was carried out on a sample of 13 elderly people, all living in Bucharest, aged over 65. The quantitative analysis was a questionnaire survey. Data were collected from a sample of 40 Romanian seniors living in Bucharest (26 female subjects and 14 male subjects). The results indicate a connection between loneliness, memory and media in the case of seniors. Thus we found that new communication technologies – especially the Internet – proved to play an important role in shaping the "subjective internal geographies" of older adults. Using new communication technologies (even irregularly), Romanian seniors maintained their relationships with relatives and friends geographically thousands of kilometres away, preserving both psychological and communicative ties. At the same time, new technologies help seniors overcome depression and loneliness and recreate the present by calling on the past.

Keywords: loneliness, mental health, media

SLEEP – A SOCIAL REALITY?

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ABSTRACT

At first, the social nature of sleep was noticed by researchers from the medicine of sleep, as in their studies noticed the ways in which the surroundings of sleep (where we sleep, the physical conditions of the place in which we sleep – on the ground, on a bed -, the state in which we fall asleep) influence the quality of sleep, our dreams and the mood of the day, that influences our everyday social life. In sociology, sleep was latently present since the first sociological thoughts, but it gained the status of research topic in its own right only in the second half of the XX century. Today it is extensively studied in sociology from diverse theoretical perspectives. In this presentation, we will present a scooping review of the ways in which sleep was and is being studied in sociology, presenting themes (cultures of sleep, practices of sleep, sleep and gender, sleep and health, sleep and disease, sleep and work, sleep and AI culture), directions of studies and a cartography of the study of the sociological study of sleep worldwide. Our endeavour will end with a presentation of future directions in sleep studies and emphasizing the gains of researching society with a sleep filter in mind.

Keywords: sleep, social reality, scooping review

WATER ACCOUNTING & BUDGETING AND IRRIGATION SCHEDULING FOR POTATO CROP UNDER AUTOMATED DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Precision agriculture (PA) is emerging as the most significant advancement with the advent of automation and mechanization of agricultural operations for improving fertilizer and water use efficiency. For sowing of potato field laser land levelling was done at Water Management Research Farm Renala Khurd Okara under the project titled “Water Productivity Enhancement Through Regenerative Climate Smart Agriculture”. A red potato cultivar i.e., Santy was selected and was sown on October 2023. On one-acre automated drip irrigation was applied in comparison with one acre of flood. Drip irrigation was executed by automated drip irrigation according to daily ET_0 and Kc. The results revealed that water applied (m^3)/acre in case of conventional (flood irrigation) was $1650 m^3$ while in case of automated drip irrigation $950 m^3$. Yield maunds/acre water productivity (Kg/m^3) was 260 maunds and 265 maunds/acre in conventional (flood irrigation) and automated drip irrigation, respectively. There was high difference in water productivity of flood irrigation ($6.30 Kg/m^3$) and automated drip irrigation ($11.16 m^3$).

Key words; Water use efficiency, Water productivity, Potato, HIES, water scarcity

**CORE ELEMENTS OF DIGITAL ACADEMIC LEADERSHIP IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A
COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW**

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ABSTRACT

Digital Academic Leadership (DAL) in higher education is emerging as a critical driver of academic advancement, fostering innovation across institutional environments. This study conducted a systematic literature review, focusing on critical publications to examine the essential components of digital academic leadership within universities and other educational settings. The research database includes 35 articles, all written in English and published in prestigious, high-ranking academic journals between January 2005 and June 2023. Each article was chosen through a rigorous selection process to ensure the relevance and quality of insights into DAL. The literature review sheds light on the significant contributions and ongoing developments in this field, presenting a detailed analysis of theoretical and conceptual frameworks that define and support DAL. Results emphasize the importance of creating a robust culture of digital academic leadership within educational institutions and identifying core strategies to implement and sustain digital leadership initiatives effectively. Insights from this review reveal how DAL can enhance teaching, research, and administrative processes by leveraging digital tools and fostering a more innovative academic environment. This comprehensive review ultimately provides valuable strategies for academic leaders to integrate digital leadership practices that meet the evolving demands of higher education.

Keywords: Academic leadership culture, Digital academic leadership, Higher education development.

USING NEURAL NETWORK FOR MODELLING TOPOGRAPHICAL PROPERTIES OF 3D
PRINTING METAL MATERIAL

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ABSTRACT

3D structures can be produced by a variety of manufacturing techniques, with a laser source serving as a key component in the construction procedure. Stereolithography and laser 3D printing are general terminology for this process. The procedures that are used to produce solid material are referred to by terms like selective laser melting and selective laser sintering. The ability to build objects with complicated geometries flexibly without the need for specialized fabrication tools beforehand is one of the key draws of 3D printing. A 3D printer is a very flexible fabrication device that produces tangible items directly from software structures. These types of printing techniques have been created for a variety of materials, such as polymers, metals, and ceramics. I use method of intelligent system, namely neural network for modelling topographical properties of 3D printing metal material.

Keywords: topographical, metal, material

PROBLEMS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TRANSPORTATION IN TANKS

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ABSTRACT

Transportation of petroleum products, characterized primarily by oil product leaks due to abnormal situations due to corrosion processes, violations of operational processes and technical conditions, accidents and physical impacts on oil pipelines, is a factor of environmental hazard. Storage of petroleum products in tanks during their transportation creates a number of environmental problems associated with environmental pollution. The negative impact of petroleum products is on atmospheric air, soils, groundwater and surface water. In addition, most oil fields both in Ukraine and abroad are located at a great distance from places of storage, processing or sale of petroleum products, therefore fast and environmentally safe delivery is of critical importance both for maintaining current indicators and for the development of the entire industry. At the same time, the issue of environmental assessment of the impacts of petroleum products stored in tanks during their transportation remains unexplored today. The lack of constant monitoring and control over the condition of tanks and vehicles transporting petroleum products leads to an increased likelihood of technogenic disasters, and today there is no effective clearly formed system of preventive measures, in particular, the prevention of emergency situations [1-3].

To solve this problem, it is necessary to choose a scientifically based approach that will allow analyzing and assessing the actual state of influencing factors at all stages of transportation, predicting the trend of changes in technogenic impacts, establishing priorities and choosing preventive and environmental protection measures, etc. and the need to develop and implement effective technologies that will ensure an increase in the environmental safety level during the petroleum products storage and transportation [4-5].

Therefore, the development and implementation of effective technologies that will ensure an increase in the environmental safety level during the storage and transportation of petroleum products is an urgent task today.

Keywords: petroleum, Transportation, technogenic

NANOTECHNOLOGY IN VLSI

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ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology in Very Large-Scale Integration (VLSI) has revolutionized the semiconductor industry, enabling the miniaturization of components to nanoscale dimensions. It has paved the way for producing faster, smaller, and more efficient integrated circuits (ICs) that are central to modern electronic devices. The primary advantage of nanotechnology in VLSI lies in its ability to overcome the limitations of conventional scaling, providing innovative methods to enhance performance, reduce power consumption, and increase functionality. Nanoscale transistors, such as FinFETs and nanowire FETs, as well as advanced materials like carbon nanotubes and graphene, are critical developments in this field. These components contribute to the evolution of VLSI technology by improving device density, speed, and power efficiency. Further, nanotechnology has facilitated novel fabrication techniques like atomic layer deposition and molecular self-assembly, which are crucial for creating nanoscale circuits with precision.

With the advancement of nanotechnology, various VLSI applications such as high-performance computing, low-power systems, and AI accelerators have gained prominence. Additionally, the integration of nanotechnology in VLSI enables quantum and neuromorphic computing architectures, which hold potential for the next generation of computing systems. By implementing nanoscale innovations, VLSI design can address modern computational demands while maintaining energy efficiency and processing power. The impact of nanotechnology in VLSI extends to enhanced device reliability, increased data processing rates, and potential cost savings in mass production.

Keywords: Nanotechnology; VLSI; nanoscale transistors; FinFET; carbon nanotubes; quantum computing.

IOT AUTOMATION IN TRANSPORTATION

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ABSTRACT

The transportation and logistics sector has always been heavily influenced by technology. Technological progress has continuously enhanced operational efficiency and spurred innovation within the transportation sector, from the creation of shipping containers to the implementation of GPS tracking. Today, as global logistics grapples with growing demands and obstacles, it is looking to innovative IoT solutions to enhance its operations. In this light, integrating the Internet of Things in transportation is no longer just an improvement but a necessity. IoT devices in logistics improve operational efficiency by collecting real-time data on traffic conditions, road closures, accidents, and weather. This information helps logistics managers optimize routes, reduce fuel consumption, and reduce delivery times. IoT technology also enhances safety by monitoring vehicle performance and driver behavior, ensuring better security. Real-time tracking of cargo and vehicles, using GPS and RFID, improves customer service. IoT also optimizes routes, reducing driving distances, fuel consumption, and idle time, lowering CO2 emissions. Predictive maintenance extends vehicle lifespan and reduces emergency repairs. IoT sensors and GPS trackers provide real-time location data for shipments, vehicles, and assets, enabling proactive problem-solving and efficient inventory management. Scalable IoT solutions are essential for maintaining performance in the ever-changing market.

Keywords: IOT, Transport management System (TMS), GPS (Global Positioning System, RFID (Radio Frequency Identification), WMS (Warehouse Management System, Logistics

EVOLUTION OF SPACE TELESCOPES

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ABSTRACT

Since 1970, there have been more than 90 space telescopes placed in orbit by NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) and ESA (European Space Agency). Now there are 29 active space telescopes revolving in our solar system. The first space telescope is developed and launched in April,1962 with the collaboration of United States and Britain. The evolution of the telescope led to James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) which is current largest space telescope in the world that is orbiting the solar system to reveal the truths behind the Big Bang Theory and the unknown mysterious of the expanding Universe. The Notable Telescopes at present are James Webb Space Telescope, Hubble Space Telescope, Compton Gamma Ray Observatory, Chandra X-Ray Observatory and Euclid Space Telescope. After the launch of JWST there has been a drastic change in the field of Astronomy, Cosmology and Astrophysics. Telescopes are used to measure physical and chemical properties of planetary systems, including our own solar system, and investigating the potential for life on planets other than orbits. Humble telescope the only telescope which is sending photos to earth till now. It was serviced a total of five in its lifetime. JWST is orbiting in L2 position. Space telescopes have the advantage of being above the blurring effects of the Earth's atmosphere. In addition, there are many wavelengths from the electromagnetic spectrum that do not reach Earth because they are absorbed or reflected by the Earth's atmosphere. There are different types of telescopes to measure certain things like X-rays, Gamma ray etc. AstroSat is India's first dedicated multi-wavelength space telescope. These telescopes help us to know about the exoplanets, pulsars, Nebulas, Asteroids and Blackholes to study their composition and abundance of life.

Keywords: Telescopes, NASA, solar system

MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN TODAY'S WORLD

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ABSTRACT

Modern technologies have revolutionized the way we live, work, and interact, transforming contemporary society into a hyper-connected, efficient, and innovative world. The proliferation of smartphones, artificial intelligence, Internet of Things (IoT), cloud computing, and blockchain has significantly impacted various aspects of life, including communication, commerce, healthcare, education, and transportation. Social media and messaging platforms have redefined global connectivity, while e-commerce and digital payments have transformed the retail landscape. Telemedicine, AI-assisted diagnosis, and personalized medicine have improved patient outcomes, and online learning platforms and virtual reality have enhanced educational accessibility. Electric vehicles, autonomous systems, and smart infrastructure have redefined mobility, and data-driven decision-making through analytics and machine learning has optimized business operations. However, these advancements also raise concerns regarding digital divide, social inequality, cybersecurity threats, and job displacement. As modern technologies continue to evolve, addressing these challenges and harnessing their potential is crucial to creating a more equitable, efficient, and sustainable future. By embracing innovation and responsible technological development, we can unlock new opportunities for growth, progress, and human empowerment, ultimately shaping a better world for generations to come.

Keywords: Modern Technologies, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), Blockchain, Cloud Computing, 5G Networks, Digital Transformation, Big Data Analytics, Machine Learning, Cybersecurity, Digital Divide, Sustainable Future.

CARBON TRADING

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ABSTRACT

The pressing issue of climate change necessitates immediate attention, and reducing carbon emissions is a critical step towards mitigating its devastating impacts. The Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels can only be achieved through a concerted effort to transition to a low-carbon economy. This conference aims to bring together experts from diverse fields to discuss the latest research, technologies, and policies driving the reduction of carbon emissions.

The conference will delve into the complexities of carbon emissions, exploring the interplay between energy systems, transportation, industry, and land use. Key themes will include the role of renewable energy sources, energy storage, and grid resilience in facilitating a low-carbon energy transition. The potential of electrification of transportation, carbon capture and utilization, and sustainable land use practices will also be examined.

In addition to technological advancements, the conference will focus on the critical role of policy and governance in driving the transition to a net-zero economy. International cooperation, carbon pricing, and green financing mechanisms will be discussed as essential components of a comprehensive strategy to reduce carbon emissions.

The conference will feature keynote presentations, panel discussions, and technical sessions, providing a platform for knowledge sharing, collaboration, and networking among stakeholders from academia, industry, government, and civil society. By fostering a multidisciplinary dialogue, this conference aims to identify scalable solutions, accelerate innovation, and inform evidence-based policymaking to meet the urgent challenge of climate change.

Keywords: Carbon emissions, climate change, low-carbon economy, energy transition, sustainable development, policy and governance.

SMART MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

Smart materials are advanced substances engineered to respond to external stimuli, such as temperature, pressure, humidity, and electric or magnetic fields. These materials exhibit unique properties that allow them to change their characteristics or behavior in real-time, making them highly valuable across various industries.

One prominent type of smart material is shape-memory alloys (SMAs), which can return to a predetermined shape when heated. This property is particularly useful in medical devices, such as stents and surgical tools, which can operate effectively within the human body. Another important category is piezoelectric materials, which generate an electric charge when subjected to mechanical stress. These materials are widely used in sensors and actuators, enabling innovations in robotics and energy harvesting.

Additionally, thermochromic and photochromic materials change color in response to temperature or light, respectively, allowing for applications in smart textiles and energy-efficient windows.

The integration of smart materials enhances product performance, improves energy efficiency, and enables real-time monitoring and adaptation. As research continues to advance, the potential applications of smart materials will expand, offering innovative solutions to modern challenges in healthcare, aerospace, construction, and beyond, paving the way for a more sustainable future.

Keywords: adaptive, responsive, smart memory alloys, structural health monitoring, sustainability

BIODEGRADABLE ELECTRONICS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

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ABSTRACT

With the rapid increase in electronic device consumption, electronic waste (e-waste) has become a critical environmental challenge. Traditional electronics contain toxic metals and non-biodegradable materials that contribute to pollution and human health risks when disposed of improperly. Biodegradable electronics, a novel field within sustainable technology, offer a promising solution to these issues by designing devices that decompose naturally after their use. These eco-friendly devices utilize organic and bio-derived materials, such as cellulose, silk proteins, and polylactic acid (PLA), for substrates and encapsulation, as well as biodegradable conductors like magnesium and zinc. Unlike conventional electronics, these devices are designed to maintain functionality during their operational life but break down safely in composting conditions or when exposed to moisture and natural enzymes in the environment.

The potential benefits of biodegradable electronics extend beyond waste reduction; they align with principles of a circular economy by eliminating hazardous materials, conserving finite resources, and promoting renewable resources. However, challenges persist in balancing the durability needed for reliable performance with the desired biodegradability. Organic materials often have lower conductivity and durability than traditional components, making performance optimization a key research focus.

As the demand for sustainable solutions grows, biodegradable electronics represent a forward-thinking approach to responsible consumption and environmental protection. By integrating these devices into applications requiring disposability, society can mitigate the ecological footprint of short-term electronics while ensuring environmental integrity. The development of high-performing, cost-effective biodegradable electronics could transform sectors dependent on temporary electronic devices, supporting a cleaner, healthier future.

Keywords: E-waste reduction, Sustainable technology, Biodegradable electronics

REFLECTIONS OF HANDICRAFT DECORATIVE PRODUCT DESIGNS ON TODAY'S ART;
CROSS-STITCH

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: One of the most important elements that reflect the lifestyles, cultural background and identity of societies is traditional handicrafts. Cross-stitch, one of the oldest artistic techniques of traditional handicrafts, is one of our embroidery types that appeals to today's taste and continues to be usable. Cross-stitch is a technique of embroidering the designed pattern on uncountable or countable fabric surfaces in a diagonal (x) pattern using threads. Cross stitch can be seen in different geographies and cultures; emotions, thoughts, beliefs, pleasures, crafts, natural beauties, stories, etc. It was processed by hand and reflected in decorative products. In the light of these reflections, it is aimed to examine the contributions of the cross-stitch technique to art from past to present and to present new design examples.

Materials and Methods: Within the framework of this purpose, literature searches were made and it was determined that cross stitch was used as a decorative product; brief history, importance, places of use, etc. research has been carried out.

Results: In line with the findings obtained, various designs and productions have been made to contribute to art and the field. Apron and breastplate, one of the traditional clothes of Kars, were produced in small sizes and used in the design of dolls with decorative traditional clothes. As a second design, a bird image was produced as a wall decoration. The identified decorative examples were examined and various designs and productions were made to contribute to art and the field.

Key Words: Handicrafts, Cross-stitch, Decorative Product, Art, Design.

REFLECTIONS OF CULTURAL HERITAGES ON SUSTAINABLE DECORATIVE PRODUCT
DESIGNS: KARS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Kars, one of the ancient cities of the Eastern Anatolia Region, has a deep-rooted historical past due to its location. Kars has been both the center and the transit point of important trade routes for centuries. For this reason, it is one of our important cultural cities that carries the traces of many civilizations.

Decorative products, which are one of the elements that reflect the cultural heritage and identity of societies, continue as carrier elements from past to present. In today's modern world, where consumption and technological developments are rapid, many of our cultural heritage have disappeared or are on the verge of extinction, as society's perception of taste changes rapidly. The aim of the study is to examine the designs used in the decorative products of Kars Province, to transfer their cultural heritage to future generations, to keep them alive and to promote them, and to protect the existing ones.

For this reason, the current situation of the forgotten intangible and concrete cultural heritages in Kars province, which is the subject of the research, and their reflections on decorative products were investigated. In addition, sustainable decorative product designs produced in accordance with today's tastes were examined.

Materials and Methods: During the research, literature reviews, field research and interviews were conducted. Qualitative research methods were used in the study, and in its findings; jewelry, headgear, felt, bags, wooden ornaments, dolls in traditional clothes, carpets-rugs, magnets, paintings, sculptures, obsidian, calligraphy, ceramics, leather ornaments, needle lace, marbling, bed-quilting, various embroidery works. Traditional handicraft decorative product works were identified.

Results: In order to ensure sustainability within the scope of the aim of the study, artistic works such as dolls in traditional clothes, wood burning art, etamine paintings, and goose feather designs were produced.

Keywords: Handcraft, Decorative products, Sustainability, Kars.

**DİJİTAL SİNEMA ÇAĞINDA AĞ ANLATISI ETKİSİNDE “GÜZEL GÜNLER GÖRECEĞİZ”
FİLMİ ANALİZİ**

ANALYSIS OF THE MOVIE “WE WILL SEE BEAUTIFUL DAYS” IN THE EFFECT OF
NETWORK NARRATIVE IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL CINEMA

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ÖZET

Dijitalleşme ile birlikte günümüz iletişim teknolojilerinde yaşanan gelişmeler, toplumların bilgi edinimi ve iletişim alanlarındaki olanaklarının değişime uğramasına neden olmaktadır. İletişim teknolojilerindeki bu yeni değişim ve dönüşüm ile birlikte yeni bir toplumsal yapı ortaya çıkmaktadır. Yeni toplumsal yapının ortaya çıkmasında, iletişim alanında yaşanan gelişmelerde ki hızlı ileti akışı ve ağ teknolojilerinin gelişimi temeli olarak görülmektedir. Castells, ise bu yeni toplumsal yapının ağların ve ağ politikalarının hızlanmasıyla oluştuğunu belirterek 20. Yüzyılın ortalarından sonra oluşmaya başlayan yeni toplum yapısını “ağ toplumu” olarak nitelendirmektedir. Castells’in ‘ağ toplumu’ kavramı söz konusu yeni toplum yapısında, somut olmayan yeni sosyal ağ alanlarının ve yapısının oluştuğunu belirtmektedir. Bu yeni süreç ile birlikte üretim, dağıtım, tüketim, iktidar, sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel alanlarda ciddi değişiklikler söz konusu olmaktadır. Öyle ki ağlar mantığının değişikliklerinin yaşandığı alanlardan biri de sinema sektörü olarak görülmektedir. Özellikle toplum içerisinde “ağ toplumu” kavramını sanatsal açıdan ifade edebilecek ve küresel alanda yaygınlaşmasını sağlayabilecek yegâne sanat alanı sinemadır. Sinema alanında ise ağ toplumu kavramının sanatsal ifade biçimi “ağ anlatısı” olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Söz konusu sinemada ağ anlatısı “ayrı yerlerde yaşayan fakat öykü çizgileri birbiri ile kesişen birden fazla kahramanı anlatan film anlatıları” olarak açıklanmaktadır. Ağ anlatısı kavramı ile ağ toplumu kavramının aynı döneme denk gelmesi bir tesadüf olarak görülmemektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı ağ anlatısının ağ toplumu ve sinema alanı ile ilişkisini açıklamaktır. Çalışmada 2011 yapımı Güzel Günler Göreceğiz filmi ağ anlatısı kavramı çerçevesinde çözümlenmiştir. Sözü edilen filmin çözümlenmesinde anlatı çözümlenmelerinde kullanılan öykü/olay örgüsünden yola çıkılarak ağ anlatısı kavramı çevresinde incelenen bir çözümlenme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bu bakımdan Güzel Günler Göreceğiz (2011) filminde beş farklı karakterin İstanbul’da kesişen hikayelerinin ağ anlatısının temsil edildiği bir olay örgüsü çerçevesinde inşa edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağ Anlatı, Ağ Toplumu, Sinema, Dijitalleşme, Anlatı

ABSTRACT

The developments in today's communication technologies, together with digitalization, have led to a change in the possibilities of societies in the fields of information acquisition and communication. With this new change and transformation in communication technologies, a new social structure is emerging. The rapid flow of messages and the development of network technologies in the field of communication are seen as the basis for the emergence of a new social structure. Castells, stating that this new social structure is formed by the acceleration of networks and network politics, characterizes the new social structure that started to form after the mid-20th century as “network society”. Castells' concept of 'network society' states that in this new social structure, new intangible social network areas and structure are formed. With this new process, there are serious changes in production, distribution, consumption, power, social, economic and cultural fields. In fact, one of the areas where the changes in the logic of networks are experienced is the cinema sector. Cinema is the only field of art that can express the concept of “network society” in artistic terms and make it widespread in the global arena. In the field of cinema, the artistic expression of the concept of network society is the “network narrative”. In the cinema in question, network narrative is explained as “film narratives that tell the story of multiple protagonists who live in separate places but whose story lines intersect with each other”. It is not a coincidence that

the concept of network narrative and the concept of network society coincide with the same period. This study aims to explain the relationship between network narrative and network society and the field of cinema. In the study, the 2011 film *Güzel Günler Görceğiz* (We Will See Beautiful Days) is analyzed within the framework of the concept of network narrative. In the analysis of the aforementioned film, an analysis method that is analyzed around the concept of network narrative based on the story/event plot used in narrative analysis was used. In this respect, in the movie *Güzel Günler Görceğiz* (2011) , the intersecting stories of five different characters in Istanbul are constructed within the framework of a plot representing the network narrative.

Keywords: Network Narrative, Network Society, Cinema, Digitalization, Narrative

KIVRIMLI VE SÜREKLİ AKAN SOYUT ÇİZGİLERİN GÖRSEL SANATLAR İLE ESTETİK İNCELEMESİ: PIET MONDRIAN VE JACKSON POLLOCK ÖRNEĞİ

AESTHETIC ANALYSIS OF CURVED AND CONTINUOUS FLOWING ABSTRACT LINES WITH VISUAL ARTS: THE EXAMPLE OF PIET MONDRIAN AND JACKSON POLLOCK

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, soyut sanatın temel yapı taşlarından biri olan kıvrımlı ve sürekli akan çizgilerin estetik ve felsefi boyutlarını incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Soyut sanatın devrimi çerçevesinde biçimler, renkler ve plastik öğeler büyük önem taşımış ve soyut sanatın yapıtaşları haline gelmiştir.

Bu bağlamda, çalışma, çizgilerin yarattığı görsel ritim, hareket ve derinlik algısı gibi estetik boyutların incelenmesini hedeflemektedir. Teorik çerçeve kapsamında, yazarın sanatsal pratiği üzerinden gerçekleştirilen deneysel çalışmalar da sunulacaktır. Bu inceleme, kıvrımlı ve sürekli akan çizgilerin estetik değerlerini ve bu çizgilerin görsel sanatlar üzerindeki etkilerini daha iyi anlamaya yönelik kapsamlı bir analiz sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Çalışma kapsamında, Piet Mondrian'ın Kırmızı, Mavi ve Sarıdan oluşan, düzeni, simetriyi, matematiksel keskinliği ve minimalizmi ele alan *Kompozisyon* (1930) ve Jackson Pollock'un *Number 1A* (1948) eserleri, kaos, spontane hareket, rastlantısallık ve özgürlük bildirimi açısından karşılaştırılacaktır.

Eserlerin analizinde, çizgisel yapıların sanattaki estetik yansımaları ve bu yapıların sanatçılar tarafından nasıl kullanıldığına dair ayrıntılı değerlendirmeler yapılacaktır. Ayrıca, bu çalışmaların estetik ve felsefi açılardan derinlemesine incelenmesi, soyut sanatın görsel ifade biçimlerine katkılarını ortaya koyacaktır.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the aesthetic and philosophical dimensions of curved and continuously flowing lines, which are one of the basic building blocks of abstract art. Within the framework of the revolution of abstract art, forms, colors and plastic elements have gained great importance and have become the building blocks of abstract art.

In this context, the study aims to examine the aesthetic dimensions such as visual rhythm, movement and depth perception created by lines. Within the scope of the theoretical framework, experimental studies carried out on the author's artistic practice will also be presented. This study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis to better understand the aesthetic values of curved and continuously flowing lines and the effects of these lines on visual arts.

Within the scope of the study, Piet Mondrian's *Composition* (1930), consisting of Red, Blue and Yellow, dealing with order, symmetry, mathematical sharpness and minimalism, and Jackson Pollock's *Number 1A* (1948) will be compared in terms of chaos, spontaneous movement, randomness and freedom.

In the analysis of the works, detailed evaluations will be made on the aesthetic reflections of linear structures in art and how these structures are used by artists. In addition, an in-depth examination of these works from aesthetic and philosophical perspectives will reveal their contributions to the visual expression forms of abstract art.

Keywords: Form, Linear structure, Flow, Analysis, Aesthetics

ROBERT SCHUMANN VE MAERSCHENBİLDER'İN MASALSI ANLATIMI

ROBERT SCHUMANN AND THE FAIRY-TALE NARRATIVE OF MAERCHENBILDER

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ÖZET

Robert Schumann 19. yüzyıl Romantik dönem müziğinin en önemli temsilcilerinden biridir. Romantik dönemde besteciler müzik aracılığıyla hislerini, tutkularını ve hayal dünyalarını dinleyiciye aktarmayı hedeflemişlerdir. Schumann da bu akımın güçlü temsilcisi olarak müziğinde özellikle hayal gücü ve duygusal derinliği ön plana çıkarmıştır. Schumann'ın sanatı sadece müzikle sınırlı kalmamış aynı zamanda edebiyatla olan derin bağı da eserlerine yansımıştır.

Viyola ve piyano için 1849 yılında bestelemiş olduğu Masal Resimleri anlamına gelen Märchenbilder eseri, dinleyiciye masal dünyasının büyüleyici atmosferini sunar. Schumann her bir bölümde farklı karakterleri ve sahneleri canlandırarak hem icracıya hem de dinleyiciye bu masalsi dünyayı derinden hissettirir.

Bu sunumun amacı, Schumann'ın Märchenbilder eserinde viyola ve piyano aracılığıyla masal dünyasını nasıl ifade ettiğini derinlemesine incelemektir. Schumann bu iki enstrüman arasındaki etkileşim ve zengin anlatım gücü sayesinde her bir bölümde farklı bir masalsi atmosfer yaratmayı başarmıştır. Sunumda, bestecinin müzik dilini kullanarak dinleyiciye masalsi karakterleri, sahneleri ve duyguları nasıl hissettirdiği detaylandırılacaktır. Aynı zamanda viyola ve piyanonun eserde Schumann'ın hayal gücünü ve duygusal derinliğini nasıl ortaya koyduğu da müzikal yönleriyle açıklanacaktır.

Sunum temel materyali Robert Schumann'ın viyola ve piyano için bestelemiş olduğu Märchenbilder Op. 113 adlı eseridir. Her bir bölüm müzikal yapısı melodik ve ritmik özellikleri açısından incelenecektir. Schumann'ın Märchenbilder eserine ait viyola ve piyano notaları anlatım için kullanılacaktır.

Schumann ile ilgili yazılmış biyografik ve analitik kitaplar, makaleler ve tezler kullanılacaktır.

Eserin dört bölümü melodik gelişimi, motifler ve dinamik kullanımı aynı zamanda müzikal karakterlerin kullanımı açısından detaylı olarak incelenecektir. Bu inceleme Schumann'ın masalsi anlatımı nasıl oluşturduğunu ortaya koymayı hedeflemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Robert Schumann; Viyola; Viyola ve Piyano; Romantik Dönem; Müzikal Karakter

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Robert Schumann is one of the most important representative of 19th century Romantic music. In the Romantic period composers aimed to convey their feelings, passions and imaginative worlds to the listener through music. Schumann, as a strong representative of this movement, particularly emphasized imagination and emotional depth in his music. Schumann's art was not limited only to music, but also reflected his deep connection with literature in his works.

Composed in 1849 for viola and piano, Märchenbilder meaning "Fairy Tale Pictures", offers the listener a captivating glimpse into a magical, fairytale world. Schumann portrays different characters and scenes in each episode, making both the performer and the listener feel this fairytale world deeply.

The purpose of this presentation is to examine in depth how Schumann expresses the fairy tale world through viola and piano in his work Märchenbilder. Schumann has managed to create a different fairytale atmosphere in each section, thanks to the interaction between these two instruments and the rich expressive power. The presentation will detail how the composer makes the listener feel fairytale

characters, scenes and emotions by using musical language. At the same time, how the viola and piano reveal Schumann's imagination and emotional depth in the work will be explained in terms of musical aspects.

Materials and Methods: The main material of the presentation is Märchenbilder Op. 113 composed by Robert Schumann for viola and piano. Each section will be examined in terms of its musical structure, melodic and rhythmic features.

Viola and piano sheet music of Schumann's Märchenbilder work will be used for the analysis.

Biographical and analytical books, articles and theses written about Schumann will be utilized.

Results: The four movements of the work will be examined in detail regarding melodic development, motifs, dynamic usage, and the employment of musical characters. This analysis aims to reveal how Schumann constructs his fairytale narrative.

Key Words: Robert Schumann; Viola; Viola and Piano, Romantic Period; Musical Character

RESSAM KAZUO SHIRAGA'NIN BEDEN HAREKETİ, GELENEK VE SOYUT İFADENİN
ESTETİK SINIRLARI ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

AN EXAMINATION OF PAINTER KAZUO SHIRAGA'S BODY MOVEMENT, TRADITION, AND
THE AESTHETIC LIMITS OF ABSTRACT EXPRESSION

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma, Kazuo Shiraga'nın eserlerinde beden hareketlerinin jestüel bir anlatım biçimi olarak nasıl kullanıldığını incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda, sanatçının Chijikusei Gotenrai (1961) adlı eseri, soyut sanatın performatif özellikleri açısından önemli bir çalışma olarak ele alınacaktır. Estetik özellikler açısından değerlendirilen bu çalışma, Shiraga'nın geleneksel unsurlardan yola çıkarak kültürel bağlamları da dikkate aldığı bir yapıt olarak öne çıkmaktadır.

Bu inceleme, görsel analiz ve sanat eleştirisi yöntemleri ile yürütülecektir. Çalışmada, performans unsurlarının kaos ve düzen yaklaşımları ile nasıl jestüel koreografi aracılığıyla ifade edildiği görsel analiz yoluyla tartışılacaktır. Budizme olan ilgisi nedeniyle felsefi kavramlardan ilham alan Shiraga, üretken bir yaşam tarzını benimseyerek, bu felsefi derinliği eserlerine yansıtmıştır.

Shiraga, Amerikan soyut dışavurumculuğu ile ilişkilendirilen bir sanatçıdır ve resme fiziksel aksiyonla katılmayı tercih ederken, Jackson Pollock'tan etkilenerek eylemi sanatının merkezine koymuştur. Resim yaparken iplere asılarak bedenini tuvalin üzerinde hareket ettiren Shiraga, ayaklarını kullanarak doğrudan tuval üzerinde çalışmıştır. Bu fiziksel performans, neredeyse akrobatik bir hareketlilikle bedeninin tümünü eserlerine dahil etmiştir ve bu yönüyle sanat pratiğine farklı bir boyut kazandırmıştır.

Bedeninin uzayda hareket ederken sergilediği jestüel hareketler, dansı andıran bir tarzda gelişmiştir. Shiraga, sanatında beden temsiline dayanan bir yaklaşım benimseyerek performansını doğrudan iletme yolunu seçmiştir. Bu noktada, eller yerine bedenin tümüyle müdahale ederek, tuvali bir performans alanına dönüştürmüştür. Sonuç olarak, sanatçının kullandığı bol miktarda malzeme ile ortaya koyduğu çalışmalar, spontane ve tekrar zor, özgün bir yaratıcılık sergilemektedir.

Özellikle Shiraga'nın Budizm'e olan ilgisinin, eserlerindeki boşluk, doğallık ve içsel arayış temalarına nasıl yansıdığı analiz edilecek ve Zen felsefesi bağlamında kaos ile düzen arasındaki ilişki estetik bir perspektiften derinleştirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Jestüel İfade, Performans Sanatı, Kaos ve Düzen, Estetik

ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine how body movements are used as a gestural form of expression in Kazuo Shiraga's works. In this context, the artist's work Chijikusei Gotenrai (1961) will be considered as an important work in terms of the performative features of abstract art. This work, evaluated in terms of aesthetic features, stands out as a work in which Shiraga takes cultural contexts into consideration while setting out from traditional elements.

This analysis will be conducted with visual analysis and art criticism methods. In the study, how performance elements are expressed through gestural choreography with chaos and order approaches will be discussed through visual analysis. Inspired by philosophical concepts due to his interest in Buddhism, Shiraga has adopted a productive lifestyle and reflected this philosophical depth in his works.

Shiraga is an artist associated with American abstract expressionism and while he prefers to participate in painting with physical action, he has placed action at the center of his art, influenced by Jackson Pollock.

Shiraga, who moves his body on the canvas by hanging from ropes while painting, worked directly on the canvas using his feet. This physical performance included his entire body in his works with an almost acrobatic movement and in this respect added a different dimension to his art practice.

The gestural movements that his body exhibits while moving in space have developed in a style reminiscent of dance. Shiraga has chosen to directly convey his performance by adopting an approach based on body representation in his art. At this point, he has transformed the canvas into a performance area by intervening with the entire body instead of his hands. As a result, the works that the artist creates with the abundant materials he uses exhibit a spontaneous, unique creativity that is difficult to replicate.

In particular, how Shiraga's interest in Buddhism is reflected in the themes of emptiness, naturalness and inner search in his works will be analyzed, and the relationship between chaos and order in the context of Zen philosophy will be deepened from an aesthetic perspective.

Keywords: Gesture Expression, Performance Art, Chaos and Order, Aesthetics

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE POET WHO CHALLENGED ARUZ

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ABSTRACT

Habib Sahir is one of the poets, contributing to the formation and development of the "new style" in poetry of South Azerbaijan and his poetry is characterized by the originality of literary description. His social and public works are as much realistic as his love poems and the works on nature are romantic.

Habib Sahir was a multidisciplinary artist. He knew French and Arabic well. He translated a number of works by Baudelaire, Lemarte, M. Gorky and other world poets into our language. In addition, it is known that he wrote poems in French and stories in Arabic.

As a realist, he described the problems of our time and society, with the pains of his soul. His poems can be called "the literary chronicle of the struggle, suffering and tragedy of the South Azerbaijani nation in the XX century".

Habib Sahir was an innovative poet who sought new images and forms. He brought a new spirit and a new form to the poetry of South Azerbaijan.

Key words: Habib Sahir, South Azerbaijan, the literary chronicle, new style in poetry

METAPHORICAL USES OF ANIMAL NAMES IN TURKISH FOLK SONGS: THE EXAMPLE OF KONYA FOLK SONGS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Some of the anonymous works in Turkish music culture were collected in Central Anatolia and therefore in Konya. As in every society, the lifestyle, traditions and internal dynamics of the people of Konya are reflected in art, literature and music. It is possible to see these folkloric features when we look at the lyrics and content of anonymous works. In this research, it has been determined that the animal names in the lyrics of Konya folk songs are used as metaphors as well as their literal meanings.

Materials and Methods: Konya folk songs (Kırık Hava) in the Repertükül note archive were included in the study by using the document scanning model, one of the qualitative research methods. The universe of the research consists of ninety-seven Konya folk songs in the Repertül note archive. As a sample, there are only twenty-seven folk songs with animal names among the Konya folk songs in the 'Kırık Hava' genre. In the findings section, the meaning of the animal names mentioned in the folk songs subject to the research is shown in a table. In cases where animal names have a metaphorical meaning, the lyrics and metaphorical elements of the folk song in question were tried to be explained.

Results: According to the results of the research, it was determined that the names 'horse' and 'nightingale' were used in a significant number of the folk songs included in the analysis. Fourteen of the animal names in the analyzed folk songs use the literal meaning, twelve of them are used outside their literal meaning, and five of them are used both in the literal meaning and outside their literal meaning.

Key Words: Konya folk songs, metaphorical animal name, Türkish Folk music.

**SPOR YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM KURUMU ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE KIBİR SENDROM DÜZEYİNİN
BAZI DEĞİŞKENLERE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ: ORDU İLİ ÖRNEĞİ**

EXAMINATION OF THE LEVEL OF ARROGANCE SYNDROME IN SPORTS HIGHER
EDUCATION INSTITUTION ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABLES: THE EXAMPLE OF ORDU
PROVINCE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, spor yükseköğretim kurumu öğrencilerinde kibir sendrom düzeyinin bazı değişkenlere göre incelenmesidir. Çalışma, tesadüfi örneklem yöntemi ile belirlenen 47 kadın ve 85 erkek toplam 132 katılımcıdan oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak “Kişisel Bilgi Formu” ve “Sporda Kibir (Hubris) Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde çarpıklık-basıklık katsayısı, bağımsız örneklem t-testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) kullanılmıştır. Çalışma sonuçları incelendiğinde katılımcıların cinsiyet, yaş, bölüm ve spor yaşı değişkenine göre sporda kibir (hubris) ölçeği toplam ve alt boyut puanlarında anlamlı farklılık saptanmamıştır ($p>0.05$). Elde edilen sonuçlara göre cinsiyet, yaş, bölüm ve spor yaşı değişkenlerinin sporda kibir sendromu düzeyinde belirleyici bir faktör olmadığı ifade edilebilir. Bu anlamda sporcularda kibir sendromunun gelir düzeyi, ikamet yeri ve eğitim durumu gibi faktörler ile ilgili olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu alanda yapılması planlanan çalışmalara söz konusu değişkenlerin eklenmesi ve örneklem grubunun farklı kültür ve coğrafyadan tercih edilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, Kibir, Kibir Sendromu

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine the level of hubris syndrome in sports higher education institution students according to some variables. The study comprises a total of 132 participants, including 47 female and 85 male, selected through random sampling. “Personal Information Form” and “Hubris Scale in Sports” were used as data collection tools in the study. Data analysis involved the skewness-kurtosis coefficients, independent samples t-test, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). The results of the study indicated, no significant difference was found in the total and sub-dimension scores of the hubris scale in sports according to the variables of gender, age, department, and sports age of the participants ($p>0.05$). According to the results obtained, it can be stated that gender, age, department and sport age variables are not a determining factor in the level of arrogance syndrome in sports. In this sense, it is thought that arrogance syndrome in athletes is related to factors such as income level, place of residence and education status. It is recommended that the mentioned variables be added to the studies planned to be conducted in this field and that the sample group be preferred from different cultures and geographies.

Keywords: Sport, Hubris, Hubris Syndrome

SPORCULARDA ANTRENÖRE YÖNELİK ELEŞTİREL TUTUMLARIN BAZI DEĞİŞKENLERE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ: ORDU İLİ ÖRNEĞİ

EXAMINATION OF CRITICAL ATTITUDES OF ATHLETES TOWARDS COACHES
ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABLES: THE CASE OF ORDU PROVINCE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, sporcularda antrenöre yönelik eleştirel tutumların bazı değişkenlere göre incelenmesidir. Çalışma, tesadüfi örneklem yöntemi ile belirlenen 33 kadın ve 77 erkek toplam 110 katılımcıdan oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak “Kişisel Bilgi Formu” ve “Sporcuların Antrenöre Yönelik Eleştirel Tutumları Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde çarpıklık-basıklık katsayısı, bağımsız örneklem t-testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) kullanılmıştır. Çalışma sonuçları incelendiğinde katılımcıların cinsiyet, yaş, spor yaşı ve mevcut antrenörle çalışma süresi değişkenlerine göre antrenöre yönelik eleştirel tutumları ölçeği toplam puanlarında anlamlı farklılık saptanmamıştır ($p>0.05$). Elde edilen sonuçlara göre cinsiyet, yaş, spor yaşı ve mevcut antrenörle çalışma süresinin sporcuların antrenöre yönelik eleştirel tutumlarında belirleyici bir faktör olmadığı ifade edilebilir. Bu anlamda antrenörlerin, sporculara cinsiyet, yaş, spor yaşı ve çalışma süresi farkı gözetmeksizin pozitif ve eşit bir tutumla yaklaştıkları söylenebilir. Bu araştırmadan sonra yapılacak çalışmaların sporcuların kişisel hedefleri, antrenörlerin kullandığı eğitim stratejileri ve liderlik tarzları gibi değişkenleri içermesinin katkı sağlayabileceği öngörülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antrenör, Eleştiri, Spor

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine critical attitudes of athletes towards their coaches according to some variables. The study consists of a total of 110 participants, 33 female and 77 male, determined by random sampling method. “Personal Information Form” and “Critical Attitudes of Athletes Towards Coaches” were used as data collection tools in the study. Skewness-kurtosis coefficient, independent sample t-test, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used in the analysis of data. When the study results were examined, no significant difference was found in the total scores of the critical attitudes of athletes towards coaches according to the variables of gender, age, sports age, length of time working with current coach ($p>0.05$). According to the results obtained, it can be stated that gender, age, sports age and working time with the current coach are not determining factors in the critical attitudes of athletes towards the coach. In this sense, it can be said that coaches approach athletes with a positive and equal attitude regardless of gender, age, sports age and working hours. It is anticipated that studies to be conducted after this research will contribute to variables such as athletes' personal goals, training strategies used by coaches and leadership styles.

Keywords: Coach, Criticism, Sports

MATERNAL DOĞUM KORKUSUNUN DOĞUM ŞEKLİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF MOTHER'S FEAR OF BIRTH ON BIRTH STYLE

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ÖZET

Problemin Tanımı: Doğum korkusu, kadınların doğum şeklini etkilemektedir. Yapılan çalışmalarda özellikle son trimesterde gebelerin nasıl doğum yapacağına dair korku yaşamaları, sürecin stresli ve huzursuz geçmesine, doğumu yönetememelerine buna bağlı olarak da kadınların sezaryen doğum tercih etmelerine neden olduğu bildirilmiştir.

Amaç: Bu derleme, gebelerin doğuma yönelik yaşadıkları korkunun doğum şekillerine etkisine değinmek amacı ile yapılmıştır.

Teorik Çerçeve: Doğum eylemi, maternal sağlığı fizyolojik, emosyonel ve sosyal yönden etkileyen kadınlar için eşi benzeri olmayan bir deneyim olmakla birlikte annelik rolüne geçişte de önemli bir basamaktır. Anne adayları, gebelik süresince hem bir an önce bebeklerini kucaklarına almayı ister hem de doğum eylemi esnasında yaşayacakları zorlukları ve/veya sıkıntıları düşünerek korku yaşarlar. Korku düzeyi yüksek olan gebeler, düşük özsayıya ve kontrol etme yeteneğine sahip olmakla birlikte yüksek düzeyde çaresizlik de yaşarlar. Ayrıca doğum korkusunu şiddetli yaşayan gebenin, doğum ağrısını yüksek düzeyde hissettiği ve doğum anında kontrolünü kaybettiği bildirilmiştir. Ülkemizde yapılan bir çalışmada, kadınların doğumdan ya da doğum ağrısından korkma nedeni ile sezaryen doğumu tercih ettikleri bildirilmiştir. Tüm dünyada olduğu gibi ülkemizdeki sezaryen oranlarını azaltmak için doğum korkusu ile baş etme mekanizmalarının geliştirilmesinde ebelere büyük sorumluluk düşmektedir.

Sonuç: Antepartum, intrapartum ve postpartum bakımın kalitesini artırmak için kadınların gebelik süreci ve doğuma ilişkin bilgi düzeylerinin artırılması, doğum korkularının altında yatan nedenlerin bilinmesi ve doğuma hazır oluşluklarının sağlanması ebeler tarafından sağlanmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ebe, doğum, gebe, korku, sezaryen

ABSTRACT

Problem Definition: Fear of childbirth affects the way women give birth. Studies have shown that, especially in the last trimester, pregnant women's fear of how they will give birth causes the process to be stressful and uneasy, and they cannot manage the birth, which in turn causes women to choose cesarean section.

Objective: This review was made to address the effects of the fear of birth experienced by pregnant women on the delivery methods.

Theoretical Framework: Birth is a unique experience for women that affects maternal health physiologically, emotionally and socially, and it is also an important step in the transition to the role of motherhood. During pregnancy, expectant mothers want to hold their babies in their arms as soon as possible, and they experience fear by thinking about the difficulties and/or troubles they will experience during labor. Pregnant women with high levels of fear have low self-esteem and control ability, and also experience high levels of helplessness. It has also been reported that pregnant women who experience

severe fear of birth feel high levels of labor pain and lose control during labor. In a study conducted in our country, it was reported that women prefer cesarean section due to fear of birth or labor pain. As is the case all over the world, midwives have a great responsibility in developing mechanisms to cope with fear of birth in order to reduce the cesarean section rates in our country.

Conclusion: In order to improve the quality of antepartum, intrapartum and postpartum care, midwives should increase women's knowledge about the pregnancy process and birth, know the underlying reasons for their fear of birth and ensure their readiness for birth.

Keywords: Midwife, birth, pregnant, fear, cesarean.

MESLEKİ AİDİYET VE DUYARLILIKTA HANDİKAP: EBELİKTE MERHAMET
YORGUNLUĞU

HANDICAP IN PROFESSIONAL BELONGING AND SENSITIVITY: COMPASSION FATIGUE IN
MIDWIFERY

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ÖZET

Problemin Tanımı: Merhamet yorgunluğu kavramı, ilk kez 1992 yılında Joinson tarafından acilde çalışan hemşirelerin hastalara bakım hizmeti verirken yetişememelerine bağlı yaşadıkları tükenmişlik düzeylerini araştırmaya başlamasıyla ortaya çıkmıştır. Buna bağlı olarak merhamet yorgunluğu, travmatik durum ve/veya olaylara maruz kalan bireylere yardım etme sürecinde yaşanan olumsuz etki olarak tanımlanabilir. Sağlık sektörü içerisinde önemli bir meslek grubu olan ebeler de gün geçtikçe artış gösteren iş yükleri nedeniyle merhamet yorgunluğu kavramı açısından risk altındadırlar.

Amaç: Bu derleme, mesleki aidiyet ve duyarlılıkta handicap olan merhamet yorgunluğunun ebelik mesleğindeki yansımalarına değinmek amacı ile yapılmıştır.

Teorik Çerçeve: Sağlık sektörü, insan sağlığına doğrudan müdahale eden, sağlık çalışanları için içerisinde riskleri ve belirsizlikleri barındıran, temposu ve stresi yüksek bir çalışma ortamıdır. Doğrudan insan sağlığı ile ilişkili olan bu sektörde, sağlık hizmetinin verilmesinde merhamet önemli bir kavramdır ve sağlık hizmeti sunucularının bakım hizmeti verirken merhametli olması ve merhametli davranması büyük önem taşımaktadır. Ancak zamanla farklı nedenlere bağlı olarak merhametin sağlık çalışanlarında artabildiği gibi azalabileceği de bilinmektedir. Bu durum merhamet yorgunluğu kavramının literatüre eklenmesine yol açmıştır. Sağlık sektörü içerisinde önemli bir meslek grubu olan ebeler de gün geçtikçe artış gösteren iş yükleri nedeniyle merhamet yorgunluğu kavramı açısından risk altındadırlar. Yapılan bir araştırmada, ebe ile gebe arasında eylem sırasında oluşan empatinin ve travmatik doğum tecrübelerinin ebeleri ruhsal açıdan olumsuz etkilediği bildirilmiştir. Yaşanılan merhamet yorgunluğu ebelerde, somatik ağrıya, uyku isteğinde artmaya veya azalmaya, beslenme düzeninde değişikliğe, duygusal tükenmeye, agresifliğe, mesleki aidiyetin azalmasına ve en önemlisi ahlaki yaralanmaya neden olmaktadır.

Sonuç: Toplum sağlığının yükseltilmesinde kadınla sürekli iş birliği içinde olan ebeler, sağlık hizmetleri alanında kilit insan gücüdür. Bu nedenle ebelerin artan iş yüküne paralel yaşadıkları merhamet yorgunluğunun erken dönemde yönetilmesi ve çözümüne yönelik önlem/önlemler alınması gerekmektedir. Böylece ebelerin mesleki aidiyetleri artarak iş performansları yükselecek, kaliteli sağlık hizmeti sunulacak ve hasta memnuniyeti artacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ebe, merhamet, merhamet yorgunluğu, meslek

ABSTRACT

Problem Definition: The concept of compassion fatigue first emerged in 1992 when Joinson began to investigate the burnout levels experienced by emergency room nurses due to their inability to provide patient care. Accordingly, compassion fatigue can be defined as the negative impact experienced in the process of helping individuals exposed to traumatic situations and/or events. Midwives, an important

professional group in the health sector, are also at risk for the concept of compassion fatigue due to their increasing workload.

Objective: This review was made with the aim of touching upon the reflections of compassion fatigue, which is a handicap in professional belonging and sensitivity, in the midwifery profession.

Theoretical Framework: The health sector is a high-paced and stressful work environment that directly intervenes in human health, contains risks and uncertainties for healthcare professionals. In this sector, which is directly related to human health, compassion is an important concept in the provision of healthcare services, and it is of great importance for healthcare providers to be compassionate and act compassionately while providing care. However, it is known that compassion can increase or decrease in healthcare professionals over time due to different reasons. This situation has led to the addition of the concept of compassion fatigue to the literature. Midwives, who are an important professional group in the healthcare sector, are also at risk of compassion fatigue due to their increasing workload. In a study, it was reported that empathy and traumatic birth experiences that occur between the midwife and the pregnant woman during the act negatively affect midwives psychologically. The compassion fatigue experienced causes somatic pain, an increase or decrease in the desire to sleep, changes in nutrition, emotional exhaustion, aggressiveness, a decrease in professional belonging, and most importantly, moral injury in midwives.

Conclusion: Midwives, who are in constant collaboration with women in improving public health, are key human resources in the field of health services. For this reason, the compassion fatigue experienced by midwives in parallel with the increasing workload should be managed early and measures/measures should be taken to solve it. In this way, the professional affiliation of midwives will increase, their work performance will increase, quality health services will be provided and patient satisfaction will increase.

Keywords: Midwife, compassion, compassion fatigue, profession

KADIN AKADEMİSYENLERİN COVID-19 PANDEMİSİ SÜRECİNDE YAŞADIKLARI İŞ-AİLE ÇATIŞMASI VE KARIYER TATMİNİ DUYGUSU ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

AN EVALUATION ON WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT AND THE FEELING OF CAREER SATISFACTION EXPERIENCED BY FEMALE ACADEMICS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PROCESS

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ÖZET

Amaç: 2019 yılı Aralık ayında Çin'in Wuhan kentinde meydana gelen koronavirüs salgınının Pandemiye dönüşmesi üzerine, hastalığın daha az zararlı atlatılabilmesi için ülkelerin yetkililerince alınan geçici/sürekli zorunlu tedbirler nedenleriyle tüm toplumların ve çalışanların iş, aile ve sosyal hayatlarındaki dengeler değişmiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Covid-19 Pandemisi sürecinde kadın akademisyenlerin iş-aile çatışması ve kariyer tatmini duygu düzeylerindeki değişimlerin değerlendirilmesidir.

Yöntem: Bu çalışma betimsel bir çalışmadır. Bu doğrultuda, ulusal ve uluslararası literatür taraması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen bilgiler kapsamında konuya ilişkin değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır.

Bulgular: Literatür taraması sonucunda ulaşılan çalışmaların çoğunluğu dikkate alındığında, Covid-19 Pandemisinin kadın akademisyenlerin iş-aile çatışması yaşamasına ve kariyer tatmini duygusunun azalmasına neden olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Sonuç: Özellikle evli ve çocuk sahibi olanlar açısından bir değerlendirme yapıldığında, Covid-19 Pandemi süreci özellikle artan rol yükü, iş-aile çatışması, iş ile ilgili çalışma ortamının yetersiz olması gibi nedenlerle kadın akademisyenlerin gelecek kaygılarını artırmış ve kariyer gelişimini olumsuz etkileyerek kariyer yolculuğunda tatminsizliğe neden olmuştur. Bu durum huzursuzluk, işe konsantre olamama ile verimsizlik ve yetersizlik duygusunun belirmesini beraberinde getirmiştir. Sonuç olarak Covid-19 pandemisi ile kadın akademisyenlerin iş-aile dengelerinde bir bozulma gerçekleşmiş ve akademik üretkenlikleri ile bilimsel çıktıları olumsuz ve orantısız bir şekilde etkilenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadın Akademisyenler; Covid-19 Pandemisi; İş-Aile Çatışması; Kariyer Tatmini

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: After the coronavirus outbreak that occurred in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 turned into a pandemic, the balance in the work, family and social lives of all societies and employees changed due to the temporary/permanent mandatory measures taken by the authorities of the countries to overcome the disease with less damage. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the changes in female academics' levels of work-family conflict and career satisfaction during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Materials and Methods: This study is a descriptive study. In this regard, national and international literature review was carried out. Evaluations on the subject were made within the scope of the information obtained.

Results: Considering the majority of the studies reached as a result of the literature review, it has been determined that the Covid-19 Pandemic caused female academics to experience work-family conflict and decrease their sense of career satisfaction.

Discussion and Conclusion: Specifically, when an evaluation is made in terms of those who are married and have children, the Covid-19 Pandemic process has increased female academics' future concerns, especially due to reasons such as increased role load, work-family conflict, and inadequate work-related working environment, and has negatively affected their career development, causing dissatisfaction in their career journey. This situation has brought about restlessness, inability to concentrate on work, and feelings of inefficiency and inadequacy. As a result, with the Covid-19 pandemic, there has been a deterioration in female academics' work-family balance and their academic productivity and scientific output have been negatively and disproportionately affected.

Key Words: Female Academics; Covid-19 Pandemic; Work-Family Conflict; Career Satisfaction

INVESTIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON DAILY RAINFALL EXTREMES
FOR THE KAYSERI-PINARBASI DISTRICT USING CMIP6 GLOBAL CIRCULATION
MODELS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Recent trends indicate an increasing frequency of extreme rainfall events, posing significant challenges to societal systems. Understanding future shifts in precipitation characteristics is therefore essential for planning and designing resilient water-related infrastructure. This study evaluates the impacts of changing climate conditions on the frequency of daily rainfall extremes in the Kayseri-Pinarbasi district under the moderate- and high-forcing Shared Socio-economic Pathway (SSP) scenarios: SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5.

Materials and Methods: Daily precipitation projections from 16 Global Circulation Models (GCMs), belonging to the latest sixth phase of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP6), are utilized to assess future changes in the 2-, 5-, 10-, 25-, 50-, 100-, 200-, 500-, and 1000-year recurrence rainfall amounts for the 2025-2099 period. Future recurrence rainfall amounts are compared with those derived from the CMIP6 historical experiment projections of the GCMs for the 1964-2011 period. Before conducting frequency analyses, a bias correction procedure is applied using the distribution mapping method to harmonize the historical and future projections with observations from the Pinarbasi meteorological station. For the bias-corrected annual maximum daily precipitation projections of each GCM, rainfall amounts for the selected return periods are derived using the two-parameter log-normal, three-parameter log-normal, log-Pearson type III, and Gumbel probability distribution functions (PDFs). The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is applied to determine the most appropriate PDF for each GCM dataset at a 5% significance level. The median recurrence rainfall amounts calculated from the best-fitting probability distributions for the annual daily precipitation peaks under the CMIP6 historical experiment scenario serve as the reference for evaluating future changes in extreme rainfalls under the SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios.

Results: The results demonstrate significant increases in the recurrence rainfall amounts, ranging from 11.7% to 32.6% under the SSP2-4.5 scenario and from 12.6% to 37.3% under the SSP5-8.5 scenario.

Discussion and Conclusion: These findings underscore the urgent need for adaptation strategies to address the heightened risks of extreme rainfall and flooding.

Key Words: Climate Change; CMIP6; Extreme Rainfall; Frequency Analysis; Kayseri

MESLEK YÜKSEKOKULLARININ YETERLİLİKLERİNE DAİR GÜNCEL DURUM

THE PRESENT STATUS OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS WITH REGARD TO THE
QUALIFICATIONS OF THEIR PERSONNEL

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Bu araştırma meslek yüksekokullarının güçlü ve zayıf yönleri ile tehdit ve fırsatlarına ilişkin öğrenci ve öğretim elemanı görüşlerini ortaya çıkarmak amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Yöntem: Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, 2023–2024 eğitim-öğretim yılında bir üniversitenin on dört meslek yüksekokulunda öğrenim gören öğrencileri ile bu meslek yüksekokullarında görevli öğretim elemanları oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olgu bilim deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın katılımcıları, amaçlı örnekleme yöntemlerinden homojen örnekleme yöntemi ile belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışma için 60 öğrenci ve 25 akademisyen ile yüz yüze yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında elde edilen veriler MAXQDA Pro2020 (20.4.0) programı ile analiz edilmiştir.

Sonuçlar: Araştırma sonuçları öğretim elemanları ve öğrenciler olmak üzere 2 tema altında toplanmıştır. Öğretim elemanları ve öğrenciler temaları meslek yüksekokulu ve programlar kodlarından ve güçlü yön, zayıf yön, tehdit ve fırsatlar alt temalarından oluşmaktadır. Öğretim elemanları meslek yüksekokullarının farklı programları bir arada barındırmasının avantajlarına, öğrencilerin barınma sorunlarının olmamasına ve öğretim elemanlarının uzmanlık alanları dışında derslere girmelerinin olumsuzluklarına dikkat çekmiş ayrıca meslek yüksekokullarının kampüsten bağımsız konumlandırılmalarının sıkıntılarına vurgu yapmışlardır. Meslek yüksekokullarına yönelik öğretim elemanları ve öğrenci görüşleri birlikte analiz edildiğinde meslek yüksekokulları ile ilgili olarak; mezun öğrencilerin iş bulma imkanlarının az olması, alt yapı ve fiziki yetersizliklerinin olması, öğrenci sayısının giderek azalması ve güncel programların açılmaması risk olarak görülürken, eğitim kalitesinin yüksek olması ve güçlü bir akademik kadroya sahip olması ise fırsat olarak görülmüştür. Fiziki altyapı sorunları, sosyal imkanlarının bulunmaması ve kampüsle bağlantısının olmaması öğretim elemanları ve öğrenciler tarafından meslek yüksekokullarının zayıf yönleri olarak değerlendirilirken, eğitim kalitesi ve akademik kadronun yapısı güçlü yön olarak görülmüştür. Program bazında değerlendirildiğinde sağlık alanlarında yer alan programların iş bulma ve DGS sınavında farklı seçenekler sunması noktasında daha avantajlı olduğu, sosyal bilimlere ait programların ise iş bulma konusunda dezavantajlı konumda olduklarına vurgu yapılmıştır. Eğitim müfredatının güncellenmesi ve derslerin uygulamaya yönelik hazırlanması noktasında tüm görüşlerin birleştiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Öğretim elemanları ve öğrenciler tarafından meslek yüksekokullarındaki öğrenci sayılarının giderek azalmasına yönelik gerekli tedbirlerin alınmasının önemi vurgulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mesleki eğitim, swot analizi, paydaş görüşleri

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: The objective of this research was to ascertain the perceptions of students and instructors regarding the strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities associated with vocational colleges.

Materials and Methods: The study group comprises students enrolled in fourteen vocational schools at a university during the 2023-2024 academic year, as well as the academic staff employed at these vocational schools. A case study design, which represents one of the qualitative research methods, was employed in the study. The participants were selected using the homogenous sampling method, which is a type of purposeful sampling method. In order to gain a deeper understanding of the subject matter, face-to-face semi-structured interviews were conducted with 60 students and 25 academics. The data obtained in the course of the research were subjected to analysis using the MAXQDA Pro 2020 (20.4.0) software.

Results: The findings of the study were classified into two primary categories: lecturers and students. The themes of instructors and students comprise vocational school and programme codes, as well as sub-themes of strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities. The lecturers highlighted the benefits of vocational schools offering a diverse range of programmes, the lack of housing challenges for students, and the drawbacks of lecturers teaching courses outside their areas of expertise. They also underscored the challenges of vocational schools being situated separately from the main campus. A synthesis of the opinions of academic staff and students on vocational colleges reveals that the graduates' lack of job opportunities, infrastructure and physical inadequacies, the gradual decrease in the number of students and the lack of up-to-date programmes are perceived as risks, while the high quality of education and the strong academic staff are regarded as opportunities. While deficiencies in physical infrastructure, the absence of social facilities and a lack of connectivity to the campus are identified by academic staff and students as weaknesses of vocational schools, the quality of education and the structure of the academic staff are perceived as strengths. When evaluated in terms of their suitability for employment, it was found that those programmes in the field of health were more advantageous, offering a greater range of options in the DGS exam. Conversely, those programmes in the field of social sciences were found to be less advantageous in terms of employment prospects. The consensus was that all parties concurred on the necessity of updating the educational curriculum and preparing the courses for practice. Instructors and students alike underscored the necessity of implementing measures to curtail the influx of students into vocational schools.

Key Words: Vocational education, swot analysis, stakeholder views

FAMILY INFLUENCE ON CAREER CHOICE AND CAREER CONSTRUCTION IN
EMERGING ADULTS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF CAREER STRESS

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Beliren yetişkinlik dönemi bireyin kariyer gelişimleri için kritik bir dönemdir. Bu dönemde bireyin yaşamındaki aile etkisi dönüşüm geçirirken diğer yandan birey kariyerini yapılandırır. Yapılandırılmış eğitim hayatından iş hayatının gerçeklerine geçiş aşamasında olan beliren yetişkinler strese eğilim gösterirler. Bu çalışmanın amacı beliren yetişkinlerin kariyer seçimlerinde aile etkisi ile kariyer yapılandırmaları arasındaki ilişkiyi ve bu ilişkide kariyer stresinin aracı rolünü incelemektir.

Veri Toplama Araçları ve Yöntem: Örneklemi 396 kişiden (289 kadın, 107 erkek) oluşan araştırmamızda ölçme araçları olarak Kariyer Seçiminde Aile Etkisi Ölçeği (KSAEO), Öğrenci Kariyer Yapılandırma Envanteri (OKYE) ve Kariyer Stresi Ölçeği (KSO) kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca, beliren yetişkinler arasında kariyer seçiminde aile etkisi ve kariyer yapılandırma arasında kariyer stresinin aracılık rolü PROCESS macro kullanılarak incelenmiştir.

Bulgular: Bulgular, kariyer seçiminde aile etkisinin kariyer stresi ile negatif, kariyer yapılandırma ile pozitif ilişkide olduğunu, kariyer stresi ile kariyer yapılandırmanın ise negatif ilişkide olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Ek olarak kariyer stresinin, kariyer seçiminde aile etkisi ile kariyer yapılandırma arasındaki ilişkide kısmi aracılık etkisi olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Bu durum beliren yetişkinlerde kariyer seçiminde aile etkisinin, kariyer yapılandırmasını hem doğrudan hem de kariyer stresi üzerinden dolaylı olarak etkilediğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kariyer Psikolojik Danışmanlığı, Kariyer Seçiminde Aile Etkisi, Kariyer Yapılandırma, Kariyer Stresi, Beliren Yetişkinlik.

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Emerging adulthood is a critical period for the career development of individuals. In this period, while the family influence in the individuals' life transforms, on the other hand, the individual structures his/her career. Emerging adults who are in the transition phase from structured educational life to the realities of business life tend to stress. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between family influence and career construction in emerging adults' career choices and the mediating role of career stress in this relationship.

Materials and Methods: The sample consisted of 396 individuals (289 females, 107 males) and the Family Influence on Career Choice Scale (FIS), Student Career Construction Inventory (SCCI) and Career Stress Inventory (KCSI) were used as measurement tools. In addition, the mediating role of career stress between family influence on career choice and career structuring among emerging adults was examined using PROCESS macro.

Results: The findings revealed that family influence on career choice was negatively related to career stress and positively related to career construction, whereas career stress and career construction were negatively related. In addition, it was concluded that career stress has a partial mediating effect on the relationship between family influence on career choice and career construction.

Discussion and Conclusion: This shows that family influence on career choice in emerging adults affects career construction both directly and indirectly through career stress.

Key Words: Career Counseling, Family Influence on Career Choice, Career Construction, Career Stress, Emerging Adulthood.

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE YAPAY ZEKA OKURYAZARLIĞININ İŞ BULMA
KAYGISINA ETKİSİ

THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE LITERACY ON JOB FINDING ANXIETY IN
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Üniversite öğrencilerinde yapay zeka (YZ) okuryazarlığı, iş bulma kaygısının azaltılmasında önemli bir unsurdur. Dijitalleşmenin ve otomasyonun hızla arttığı günümüz iş dünyasında, yapay zeka becerileri kazanan öğrenciler, iş piyasasındaki değişimlere daha hızlı adapte olabilir ve rekabet avantajı elde edebilir. YZ okuryazarlığı, sadece teknik bilgiye sahip olmakla sınırlı kalmaz; aynı zamanda veri analizi, problem çözme ve karar verme gibi becerileri de geliştirir. Bu becerilere sahip öğrenciler, gelecekteki iş fırsatlarına daha hazırlıklı olur, iş bulma konusunda kendilerine olan güvenleri artar ve bu da kaygı düzeylerini azaltır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, üniversite öğrencilerinde YZ okuryazarlığının, iş bulma kaygısına etkisini belirlemektir.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmada, İstanbul'daki üniversitelerde farklı fakültelerde eğitim alan 890 öğrenci için analizler yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın ilk aşamasında demografik ve genel özelliklere ilişkin tanımsal bilgiler verilmiştir. Kolmogorov-Smirnov ve Shapiro-Wilk normallik testleri uygulanmıştır. İlişkilerin belirlenmesi amaçlı Pearson korelasyon analizi ve regresyon analizi yapılmıştır. Regresyon analizinde varsayımların sağlanması amaçlı dirençli tahminci Newey-West algoritması uygulanmıştır.

Sonuç: Boyut skor değerlerinin $p>0.05$ olduğundan normal dağılımı sağladığı belirlenmiştir. Pearson korelasyon analizi sonucunda, yapay zeka okuryazarlığı ile iş bulma kaygısı %38.4 negatif yönde anlamlı ilişkili olarak elde edilmiştir. Regresyon analizi sonucunda, yapay zeka okuryazarlığının iş bulma kaygısını azaltıcı yönde ($\beta=-0.397$, $p<0.01$) anlamlı etkilediği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. **Tartışma ve Öneriler:** Üniversite öğrencilerinde yapay zeka okuryazarlığını artırmak için öncelikle müfredatlara YZ ile ilgili dersler eklenmeli ve bu dersler disiplinler arası bir yaklaşımla sunulmalıdır. Hem teknik bölümler hem de sosyal bilimler gibi alanlarda YZ'nin uygulanabilirliğini vurgulayan eğitimler verilmelidir. Öğrencilerin pratik deneyim kazanmaları için projeler, atölyeler ve hackathonlar düzenlenmeli, YZ'yi gerçek dünya sorunlarına entegre edebilecekleri fırsatlar sunulmalıdır. Online kaynaklar ve sertifika programları ile de öğrenciler YZ alanındaki bilgi ve becerilerini sürekli geliştirme şansı bulabilirler.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yapay Zeka Okuryazarlığı, İş Bulma Kaygısı, İstatistik Analiz

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Artificial intelligence (AI) literacy is a crucial factor in reducing job finding anxiety among university students. In today's rapidly evolving job market, where digitalization and automation are becoming increasingly prevalent, students who acquire AI skills can adapt more quickly to market changes and gain a competitive edge. AI literacy not only involves technical knowledge but also enhances skills such as data analysis, problem-solving, and decision-making. Students equipped with

these skills are better prepared for future job opportunities, which increases their confidence in finding employment and, in turn, reduces their anxiety. The aim of this study is to determine the effect of AI literacy on job finding anxiety among university students.

Materials and Methods: The study analyzed 890 students from different faculties at universities in Istanbul. In the first phase of the study, descriptive information regarding demographic and general characteristics was provided. Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk normality tests were applied. Pearson correlation and regression analyses were conducted to determine relationships. In the regression analysis, the robust estimator Newey-West algorithm was applied to meet the assumptions.

Results: The scale scores showed a normal distribution as the $p > 0.05$. Pearson correlation analysis revealed that AI literacy was negatively correlated with job finding anxiety by 38.4%, indicating a significant inverse relationship. Regression analysis showed that AI literacy had a significant negative impact on job finding anxiety ($\beta = -0.397$, $p < 0.01$). **Discussion and Conclusion:** To increase AI literacy among university students, AI-related courses should be added to curricula and presented using an interdisciplinary approach. Education on AI's applicability should be emphasized in both technical and social sciences departments. Projects, workshops, and hackathons should be organized to provide students with practical experience and opportunities to integrate AI into real-world problems. Additionally, online resources and certification programs can offer students ongoing opportunities to enhance their knowledge and skills in AI.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence Literacy, Job Finding Anxiety, Statistical Analysis

ÖĞRENCİLERİN AKADEMİK BAŞARISIZLIKLARININ NEDENLERİNE İLİŞKİN VELİ GÖRÜŞLERİ

PARENTS' VIEWS ON THE REASONS FOR STUDENTS' ACADEMIC FAILURE

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Öğrenci başarısızlığı eğitim sisteminin niteliğini olumsuz olarak etkileyen önemli hususlardan biridir. Bu bağlamda, bu çalışma öğrencilerin akademik başarısızlıklarının nedenlerine ilişkin veli görüşlerini incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Materyal ve Yöntem: Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olgubilim deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu 17'si erkek 16'sı kadın olmak üzere 33 öğrenci velisidir. Veriler, kişisel bilgi formu ve akademik başarısızlıkların nedenlerine ilişkin soruların yer aldığı görüşme formu ile toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler betimsel analize tabi tutularak çözümlenmiş ve bu işleme dayalı olarak kodlar ve kategoriler belirlenerek bulgular oluşturulmuştur.

Sonuçlar: Çalışmanın bulgularına göre, katılımcı velilerin çoğunluğu çocuklarının akademik başarısızlıklarının nedenleri arasında en fazla öğrencilerden kaynaklanan faktörleri ön plana çıkarırken, bununla birlikte eğitim sisteminden kaynaklanan durumlar, öğrencilerin ev ortamı ve ebeveynlerin ilgisizliği de üzerinde en çok durulan sebepler olmuştur. Bunun yanında, çevresel faktörler, ekonomik imkânsızlıklar ve fırsat eşitsizliği gibi faktörler de öğrencilerin akademik başarısızlıklarında rol oynayan hususlar olarak belirtilmiştir. Çalışmada katılımcıların, çocuklarının akademik başarılarını artırmak için; “onlara ders konularını daha iyi öğrenmeleri konusunda destek oldukları, onları sıkı şekilde takip ettikleri, ek kaynaklar ve materyaller edindikleri, onları motive etmeye çalıştıkları, kurs veya etüt gibi okul dışı kurumlara gönderdikleri” bulunmuştur. Katılımcıların çoğunluğu tarafından öğrencilerin akademik başarılarını artırmak için sistemin tamamen değişmesi gerektiği, genel olarak öğretmenlerin dersleri eğlenceli işlemesi ve çocuklara sevdirmesi gerektiği, öğrencilerin daha çok okumaları gerektiği ve ebeveynlerin çocukları ile daha fazla ilgilenmeleri gerektiği önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akademik başarısızlık, öğrenci, veli, öğretmen.

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Student failure is one of the important issues that negatively affect the quality of the education system. In this context, this study was conducted to examine parents' views on the reasons for students' academic failure.

Materials and Methods: Phenomenology, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study. The study group of the study consisted of 33 parents of students, 17 of whom were male and 16 were female. Data, personal information form and the interview form, which included questions about the reasons for academic failures, were collected. The data obtained were analyzed according to descriptive analysis and the findings were formed by determining codes and categories based on this process.

Results: According to the findings of the study, while the majority of the participating parents highlighted the factors originating from students among the reasons for their children's academic failures, the situations originating from the education system, students' home environment and parents' indifference were also the most emphasized reasons. In addition, factors such as environmental factors, economic difficulties and inequality of opportunity were also stated as factors that play a role in students' academic failures. In the study, it was found that in order to increase the academic success of their children, the participants “supported them in learning the course subjects better, followed them closely, obtained additional resources and materials, tried to motivate them, sent them to institutions outside the school such as courses or study halls.” The majority of the participants suggested that the system should be completely changed in order to increase the academic success of the students, that teachers should generally make the lessons fun and make them enjoyable for the children, that students should read more, and that parents should be more interested in their children.

Keywords: Academic failure, students, parents, teachers.

OKULLARDA BELİRLİ GÜN VE HAFTALARLA İLGİLİ YAPILAN ETKİNLİKLERE İLİŞKİN SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN GÖRÜŞLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING THE OPINIONS OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS ON ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED ON CERTAIN DAYS AND WEEKS IN SCHOOLS

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı Eğitim Kurumları Sosyal Etkinlikler Yönetmeliğinde 5. Bölüm Madde18’de belirli gün ve haftalar çizelgesinden bahsedilmektedir. Bu çizelgede anılacak veya kutlanacak 67 gün ve hafta bulunmaktadır. Belirli gün ve haftalar çoğu konuda farkındalık yaratma ve belirli konulara, durumlara ve değerlere dikkat çekme açısından önemlidir. Bu bağlamda, bu çalışma sınıf öğretmenlerinin ilkokullarda kutlanması veya anılması planlanan belirli gün ve haftalara ilişkin bakış açılarını, hangi etkinlikleri yaptıklarını, yaşadıkları sorunları ve yapılan etkinliklerin sağladığı faydalara ilişkin görüşlerini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Materyal ve Yöntem: Bu çalışma, nitel araştırma desenlerinden olgubilim (fenomenoloji) deseni kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma grubunu Mersin’in Erdemli ilçesinde belirlenen ilkokullarda görev yapan 25 sınıf öğretmeni oluşturmuştur. Kolay ulaşılabilirlik yöntemi ile seçilen öğretmenlerle gönüllülük esasına dayanılarak görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile toplanan veriler betimsel analiz tekniği ile çözümlenmiştir. Belirlenen temalar altında kodlar ve kategoriler oluşturulmuş olup, verileri ilgili temalar kapsamında bulgular haline getirilmiştir.

Sonuçlar: Elde edilen bulgulara göre, katılımcı öğretmenlerin büyük bölümü ilkokul kademesinde yer alan belirli gün ve haftaları gerekli ve önemli olarak görmektedirler. Belirli gün ve haftalarda en fazla yapılan etkinlikler; “*şiir, oratoryo, drama, skeç, tiyatro, resim, boyama, müzikli etkinlikler, afiş*” olduğu bulunmuştur. Buna karşılık, bazı öğretmenlerin herhangi bir etkinlik yapmadıkları ya da okul tarafından zorunlu tutulduğunda yaptıkları görülmüştür. Elde edilen bir başka bulguya göre, katılımcılar belirli gün ve haftalara ilişkin etkinliklerin uygulanması esnasında en çok teknik ve insan kaynaklı sorunlar yaşadıklarını belirtmişlerdir. Bu sorunlar arasında; “*ses sisteminde sorunlar yaşanması, okul bahçesinin uygun olmaması, resmi prosedürler, çok uzun sürmesi ve sıkıcı olmasına*” dikkat çekilmiştir. Belirli gün ve haftaların faydaları kapsamındaki bulgularda ise “*öğrencilere çeşitli konularda farkındalık kazandırdığı, günlük yaşama katkı sağladığı, öğrencilere sorumluluk kazandırdığı, evrensel, milli ve manevi değerler kazandırdığı*” yer alırken, bazı öğretmenler ise herhangi bir katkısının olmadığını düşünmektedirler. Öğretmenlerin bu konudaki önerilerine bakılacak olursa, “*bu kapsamda düzenlenecek olan etkinliklerin az ve öz olması gerektiği, amacına uygun etkinliklerin yapılması gerektiği, okulların fiziki koşullarının iyileştirilmesi gerektiği, okul düzeyinde değil sınıf içinde yapılması gerektiği*” şeklinde öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Belirli gün ve haftalar, sınıf öğretmenleri, öğretim programı, ders dışı etkinlikler.

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: In the Regulation on Social Activities of Educational Institutions of the Ministry of National Education, Article 18 of the 5th Section mentions the specific day and week schedule. There are 67 days and weeks to be commemorated or celebrated in this schedule. Specific days and weeks are important in terms of creating awareness on many issues and drawing attention to specific issues, situations and values. In this context, this study was conducted to determine the perspectives of classroom teachers on certain days and weeks planned to be celebrated or commemorated in primary schools, what activities they do, the problems they experience and their views on the benefits of the activities.

Materials and Methods: This study was conducted using the phenomenology design, one of the qualitative research designs. The study group consisted of 25 classroom teachers working in primary schools in the Erdemli district of Mersin. Interviews were conducted with the teachers selected through the easy accessibility method on a voluntary basis. The data collected with the semi-structured interview form were analyzed with the descriptive analysis technique. Codes and categories were created under the determined themes and the data were transformed into findings within the scope of the relevant themes.

Results: According to the findings, the majority of the participant teachers see certain days and weeks in the primary school level as necessary and important. The most common activities on certain days and weeks were found to be “poetry, oratorio, drama, skit, theater, drawing, painting, musical activities, posters”. On the other hand, it was observed that some teachers did not do any activities or did them when the school made them mandatory. According to another finding, the participants stated that they experienced the most technical and human-based problems during the implementation of activities on certain days and weeks. Among these problems, attention was drawn to “problems with the sound system, unsuitable schoolyard, official procedures, taking too long and being boring”. In the findings within the scope of the benefits of certain days and weeks, it was stated that “it raises students’ awareness on various issues, contributes to daily life, makes students gain responsibility, and provides universal, national and spiritual values”, while some teachers think that it does not contribute at all. When we look at the suggestions of the teachers on this issue, they suggest that "the activities to be organized should be short and concise, the activities should be carried out in accordance with their purpose, the physical conditions of the schools should be improved, and they should be carried out in the classroom, not at the school level."

Keywords: Specific days and weeks, classroom teachers, curriculum, extracurricular activities.

AKADEMİSYENLERDE BİREY DÜZEYİNDE İLİŞKİSEL VE OPERASYONEL REZİLYANS KAPASİTESİNİN İSTATİSTİKSEL DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF INDIVIDUAL LEVEL RELATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL RESILIENCE CAPACITY IN ACADEMICS

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Akademisyenlerde birey düzeyinde ilişkisel ve operasyonel rezilyans kapasitesi, akademik başarıyı sürdürülebilir kılmak açısından büyük önem taşır. İlişkisel rezilyans, akademisyenlerin zorlu süreçlerde işbirliği yapma, güçlü sosyal ağlar oluşturma ve profesyonel ilişkilerini yönetme becerilerini ifade ederken, operasyonel rezilyans, günlük işleyişte karşılaşılan sorunlara hızlı çözümler bulma ve beklenmedik durumlara adapte olma yeteneğidir. Akademik dünyada değişkenlik ve belirsizlikler sıkça yaşanır; bu nedenle güçlü bir rezilyans kapasitesine sahip olan akademisyenler, stresle başa çıkarak yenilikçi çözümler üretir, araştırmalarını ve eğitim faaliyetlerini kesintisiz sürdürebilirler. Böylece, hem kişisel hem de kurumsal düzeyde daha başarılı ve dirençli bir akademik ortam yaratılır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, akademisyenlerde birey düzeyinde ilişkisel ve operasyonel rezilyans kapasitesinin demografik ve genel özellikler açısından istatistiksel değerlendirilmesidir.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmada, İstanbul'daki üniversitelerde farklı fakültelerde görev yapan 650 akademisyen için analizler yapılmıştır. Kolmogorov-Smirnov ve Shapiro-Wilk normallik testleri uygulanmıştır. Normal dağılım sağlandığı için ikili grup karşılaştırmalarında bağımsız örneklem t testi, üç ve üzeri grup karşılaştırmalarında tek yönlü ANOVA uygulanmıştır. Levene testi sonucunda varyansların homojenliği belirlendiği için post-hoc olarak Bonferroni testi kullanılmıştır.

Sonuç: Cinsiyet, yaş, medeni durum, ünvan, çalışılan fakülte açısından anlamlı farklılıklar elde edilmiştir ($p<0.05$). Kadın, 30-40 yaş arası, bekar, doktor öğretim üyesi ve mühendislik fakültesi akademisyenlerinin birey düzeyinde ilişkisel ve operasyonel rezilyans kapasitesi anlamlı şekilde yüksek çıkmıştır. **Tartışma ve Öneriler:** Akademisyenlerde birey düzeyinde ilişkisel ve operasyonel rezilyans kapasitesini artırmak için öncelikle destekleyici bir çalışma ortamı ve güçlü bir sosyal ağ oluşturulması teşvik edilmelidir. Akademisyenlerin işbirliği yapabilecekleri projeler ve disiplinler arası etkinlikler düzenlenerek, ilişkisel rezilyans güçlendirilebilir. Ayrıca, stres yönetimi, zaman yönetimi ve problem çözme gibi becerileri geliştirecek eğitim programları sunulmalıdır. Operasyonel rezilyansın artırılması için ise, akademisyenlerin değişim yönetimi ve kriz durumlarına hızlı adapte olabilmeleri adına sürekli öğrenmeyi destekleyen esnek çalışma modelleri benimsenmeli ve dijital araçlar ile iş süreçlerini optimize edecek teknolojiler kullanılmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Organizasyonel Rezilyans, İlişkisel Rezilyans, Operasyonel Rezilyans, Akademisyen, İstatistik Analiz

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Individual level relational and operational resilience capacity in academics is crucial for sustaining academic success. Relational resilience refers to academics' ability to collaborate during challenging processes, build strong social networks, and manage professional relationships, while operational resilience refers to the ability to find quick solutions to daily operational problems and adapt to unexpected situations. The academic world frequently experiences uncertainty and variability, making strong resilience capacities essential for academics to cope with stress, develop innovative solutions, and maintain continuity in their research and teaching activities. The aim of this study is to statistically evaluate the individual level relational and operational resilience capacities of academics based on demographic and general characteristics.

Materials and Methods: The study analyzed 650 academics from various faculties at universities in Istanbul. Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk normality tests were applied. Since normal distribution was achieved, independent samples t-test was used for two-group comparisons, and one-way ANOVA was applied for comparisons of three or more groups. As the Levene test indicated homogeneity of variances, Bonferroni test was used as a post-hoc analysis.

Results: Significant differences were found based on gender, age, marital status, academic title, and faculty ($p < 0.05$). Female academics, those aged between 30-40, single, assistant professors, and academics from engineering faculties demonstrated significantly higher levels of individual relational and operational resilience capacity. **Discussion and Conclusion:** To enhance individual relational and operational resilience capacities among academics, a supportive working environment and the development of strong social networks should be encouraged. Collaborative projects and interdisciplinary activities can help strengthen relational resilience. Additionally, training programs focused on stress management, time management, and problem-solving skills should be offered. To increase operational resilience, flexible working models that support continuous learning and quick adaptation to crises should be adopted, and digital tools that optimize work processes should be implemented.

Keywords: Organizational Resilience, Relational Resilience, Operational Resilience, Academics, Statistical Analysis

QUESTIONING THE COMMON CONSUMPTION HABITS OF GENERATION Z WITHIN
THE CONTEXT OF THE SHARING ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: The sharing economy is an alternative economic model that has developed as a result of the opportunities offered by the age we are in and the needs it has created. Today, the shared consumption habits that have emerged with the sharing economy have revealed new consumer behaviors in social, cultural and economic terms. It is thought that there is an important causal relationship between the shared consumption habits that the sharing economy has created and the tendency to save. Opening idle resources to shared use with certain fees ensures efficient use of scarce resources and positively affects the tendency to save of individuals. The sharing economy, which provides social and cultural interaction with shared consumption habits and also increases the tendency to save, will offer alternative solutions to many problems of young people belonging to Generation Z and especially students. The main purpose of this study is to question the accommodation and transportation habits of Generation Z within the scope of the sharing economy as an alternative to difficult economic conditions.

Materials and Methods: The sample of the study is 50 randomly selected students from Generation Z (born after 2000) studying at Sakarya University of Applied Sciences. The interview method determines the questions, explanations and research to be discussed with the sample in advance and also determines the place and type of the interview, the type of answer, whether there are open or closed answers and helps the interviews to take place personally. The scientific researcher benefits from the answers and reactions of the sample in the process of collecting information. The obtained data will be analyzed with the MAXQDA program.

Results: Code maps of the descriptive concepts related to the sharing economy were given in the literature and the interviews. **Discussion and Conclusion:** The prominent concepts are; sharing among consumers, efficiency and productivity, online applications, new economic system, digital platform, producer-consumer, information and communication technologies, effective use of scarce resources, easy access to resources, and savings tendency.

Key Words: Sharing Economy; Collaborative Consumption; Interview; Code Map

**MODERN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AS A FACTOR
THAT INCREASES THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF TEACHERS**

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ABSTRACT

The established conditions for the formation of information competence can contribute to the development of mental and personality qualities of teachers necessary for the successful formation of information competence in the system of higher education and improvement. Great opportunities open up for the use of digital and computer technologies when conducting research and theses. High-quality digital photographs showing the research results, summary tables and the ability to constantly update the material make the study more exciting and interesting.

Key words: communication with technology, education, modern schools, teacher

ÇOCUKLARDA MAHREMİYET VE EĞİTİMİ

PRIVACY AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, çocuklarda mahremiyet eğitiminin önemi ve gerekliliğini vurgulamaktadır. Mahremiyet, bireylerin bedensel ve duygusal sınırlarını belirlemesine yardımcı olan temel bir kavramdır. Çocukların kendi bedenlerini tanıması, mahrem alanlarını anlaması ve bu alanları koruma becerisi geliştirmesi, sağlıklı bir gelişim için kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Mahremiyet eğitimi, çocukların bireysel haklarını tanıma, başkalarıyla sağlıklı sınırlar koyma ve güvenli sosyal ilişkiler geliştirme konularında farkındalık kazanmalarını sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmada, mahremiyet eğitiminin temel ilkeleri ve uygulama yöntemleri detaylandırılmaktadır. Eğitimin içerik ve yöntemleri, çocukların yaş düzeylerine uygun olarak yapılandırılmalı ve yaşa uygun kavramlarla desteklenmelidir. Ebeveynlerin ve öğretmenlerin bu süreçteki rolleri de kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Ailelerin, çocuklara mahremiyet kavramını öğretirken açık iletişim kurmaları ve güvenli bir ortam sağlamaları gerekmektedir. Mahremiyet eğitimi programlarının, çeşitli interaktif yöntemlerle desteklenmesi önerilmektedir. Bu yöntemler arasında oyunlar, rol oyunları ve grup çalışmaları gibi aktiviteler yer almaktadır. Bu tür uygulamalar, çocukların aktif katılımını artırmakta ve öğrenmeyi daha etkili hale getirmektedir. Ayrıca, ebeveynlerin, öğretmenlerin ve uzmanların iş birliği ile oluşturulacak etkili bir mahremiyet eğitimi süreci, çocukların sağlıklı gelişimlerini desteklemekte ve onları gelecekte karşılaşılabilecekleri olumsuz durumlara karşı daha dirençli hale getirmektedir. Mahremiyet bilincinin kazandırılması, çocukların sosyal duygusal gelişimlerini olumlu yönde etkileyerek, onların kendi haklarına saygı göstermelerini ve başkalarının haklarına da değer vermelerini sağlayacaktır.

Çocuklara erken yaşta mahremiyet eğitimi verilmesi, onların sağlıklı ilişkiler kurmalarını, kendilerini koruma becerilerini geliştirmelerini ve toplumsal normları anlamalarını sağlamaktadır. Bu eğitim, hem bireysel hem de toplumsal düzeyde olumlu sonuçlar doğurarak, çocukların güvenli bir çevrede büyümelerine katkı sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: çocuk, mahremiyet, mahremiyet eğitimi

ABSTRACT

This study emphasizes the importance and necessity of privacy education in children. Privacy is a basic concept that helps individuals determine their physical and emotional boundaries. Children's recognition of their own bodies, understanding of their private areas and developing the ability to protect these areas play a critical role in healthy development. Privacy education enables children to gain awareness of their individual rights, setting healthy boundaries with others and developing safe social relationships. This study details the basic principles and implementation methods of privacy education. The content and methods of education should be structured according to the age levels of children and supported with age-appropriate concepts. The roles of parents and teachers in this process are also of critical importance. Families need to establish open communication and provide a safe environment while teaching children the concept of privacy. It is recommended that privacy education programs be supported with various interactive methods. These methods include activities such as games, role plays and group work. Such practices increase children's active participation and make learning more effective. In addition,

an effective privacy education process that will be established with the cooperation of parents, teachers and experts supports the healthy development of children and makes them more resistant to negative situations they may encounter in the future. Providing privacy awareness will positively affect children's social emotional development, allowing them to respect their own rights and value the rights of others. Providing children with privacy education at an early age allows them to establish healthy relationships, develop their self-protection skills and understand social norms. This education contributes to children growing up in a safe environment by producing positive results at both individual and societal levels.

Keywords: child, privacy, privacy education

ERKEN ÇOCUKLUK DÖNEMİNDE DEĞERLER ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A STUDY ON VALUES IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

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ÖZET

Erken çocukluk döneminde değerler eğitimi, bireyin sosyal, duygusal ve ahlaki gelişimi açısından son derece kritik bir rol oynar. Bu dönemde çocuklar, çevrelerindeki yetişkinler aracılığıyla temel değerleri öğrenir ve içselleştirir. Aile, okul ve toplumsal çevre, çocuğun değerler sisteminin şekillenmesinde kilit rol oynar. Erken çocukluk, dürüstlük, saygı, sorumluluk, yardımlaşma, empati ve paylaşma gibi temel ahlaki değerlerin öğrenildiği bir süreçtir. Bu değerler, çocukların sosyal ilişkilerinde bir rehber görevi görür. Değerler, bir toplumun sosyal düzenini ve bireylerin tutumlarını şekillendiren ana ilkeler olarak kabul edilir ve erken çocukluk, bu değerlerin kazanılmasında hayati bir dönemdir. Küçük yaşlarda kazanılan bu değerlerin, bireylerin kişisel gelişimi ve topluma uyum sağlamasında önemli bir rol oynadığı bilinmektedir. Değerler, bireylerin toplumsal ilişkilerini düzenleyerek toplumun yapısının korunmasına katkıda bulunur. Ailelerin ve eğitim kurumlarının ortak çabasıyla çocuklara ahlaki, sosyal ve kültürel değerlerin kazandırılması, onların ileriki yaşamlarında sorumluluk sahibi, saygılı ve iş birliğine açık bireyler olarak yetişmesine yardımcı olur. Bu süreçte öğrenilen değerler, bireyin ilerleyen yaşlarda hem kişisel gelişimine hem de toplumsal görevlerine olumlu katkılar sağlar. Erken çocukluk döneminde verilen değerler eğitimi, çocukların sosyal yetkinliklerini artırarak topluma uyum sağlayan bireyler olmalarına büyük ölçüde katkıda bulunur. Bu dönemde kazandırılan değerler, bireyin hayatı boyunca taşıyacağı sosyal ve ahlaki kimliğin temelini oluşturur. Değerler, toplumsal ve kültürel bağlamda öğrenilen kavramlardır; bu nedenle çocukların içinde buldukları çevre, hangi değerlerin önceliklendirildiğini ve nasıl öğretildiğini belirler. Bu bağlamda, kültürel değerlerin aktarımı da büyük önem taşır. Erken çocukluk döneminde öğrenilen değerler genellikle yaşam boyu kalıcı olur ve bu dönemde kazanılan olumlu değerler, bireyin sağlıklı ilişkiler kurmasına ve topluma daha kolay uyum sağlamasına yardımcı olur. Özellikle bu değerlerin pekiştirilmesi, okul öncesi dönemde yapılan etkinlikler aracılığıyla desteklenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Değerler, erken çocukluk dönemi, değer

ABSTRACT

Education of values in early childhood plays a critical role in the social, emotional and moral development of the individual. During this period, children learn and internalize basic values through the adults around them. Family, school and social environment play a key role in shaping the child's value system. Early childhood is a process in which basic moral values such as honesty, respect, responsibility, cooperation, empathy and sharing are learned. These values serve as a guide in children's social relationships. Values are considered as the main principles that shape the social order of a society and the attitudes of individuals, and early childhood is a vital period in the acquisition of these values. It is known that these values acquired at an early age play an important role in the personal development of individuals and their adaptation to society. Values contribute to the preservation of the structure of society by regulating the social relationships of individuals. Providing children with moral, social and cultural values through the joint efforts of families and educational institutions helps them grow up as responsible, respectful and cooperative individuals in their future lives. The values learned in this process

contribute positively to both the personal development and social duties of the individual in later ages. Values education given in early childhood greatly contributes to children becoming individuals who adapt to society by increasing their social competence. The values acquired in this period form the basis of the social and moral identity that the individual will carry throughout his/her life. Values are concepts learned in a social and cultural context; therefore, the environment in which children live determines which values are prioritized and how they are taught. In this context, the transfer of cultural values is also of great importance. Values learned in early childhood are generally permanent throughout life, and the positive values acquired in this period help the individual establish healthy relationships and adapt to society more easily. In particular, the reinforcement of these values can be supported through activities carried out in the preschool period.

Keywords: Values, early childhood, value

AKIL VE ZEKÂ OYUNLARI İLE UZAMSAL AKIL
YÜRÜTME BECERİLERİNİN GELİŞİMİNİN İNCELENMESİ

THE EXAMINATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPATIAL REASONING AND EXECUTIVE
FUNCTION SKILLS THROUGH COGNITIVE AND INTELLIGENCE GAMES

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Bu çalışmada üçüncü sınıf öğrencilerinde akıl ve zeka oyunlarının uzamsal akıl yürütme becerilerinin gelişimi üzerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Öğrenciler deney ve kontrol olmak üzere gruplara ayrılmış olup deney grubu haftada 10 saat olmak üzere 8 hafta boyunca akıl ve zekâ oyunları eğitimi almıştır. Eğitim öncesi ve eğitim sonrası uzamsal akıl yürütme testi gruplara öntest sontest olarak uygulanmıştır.

Yöntem ve Bulgular: Veri toplama süreci tamamlandıktan sonra elde edilen veri seti dağılım özellikleri bakımından incelenerek, analiz için parametrik testlerden yararlanılması kararlaştırılmıştır. Eğitim programına alınan ve alınmayan öğrencilerin eğitim öncesi ve eğitim sonrasında ölçekten topladıkları puanlarının ortalama farklılaşmaları için, grup içi farklılaşmalar ayrı ayrı olmak üzere Tek Örneklem T Testinden yararlanılmıştır. Bunun yanı sıra eğitim alan öğrencilerin oluşturduğu deney grubu ile eğitim almayan öğrencilerin oluşturduğu kontrol grubunun puan ortalamalarının karşılaştırılması için de Bağımsız Örneklem T Testi kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizi SPSS 26.0 paket programı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Sonuç: Bu çalışmada ilkökul 3. sınıf öğrencilerinin akıl ve zeka oyunları ile uzamsal akıl yürütme becerilerinin gelişiminin incelenmesi adına Emel Çilingir Altın'ın İlkokul Dördüncü Sınıf Öğrencilerinin Matematiksel Düşünme Profillerine Göre Görsel Tahmin İle Uzamsal Akıl Yürütme Becerilerinin ve Problem Çözme Performanslarının İncelenmesi isimli doktora çalışmasında geçerlik ve güvenilirliğini belirlemiş olduğu 20 soruluk uzamsal akıl yürütme testi izinli şekilde kullanılmıştır. Bu test öntest-sontest olarak deney ve kontrol grubuna uygulanmış olup sonuçları tablolarda görüldüğü üzere anlamlı farklılık şeklindedir. Buna binaen akıl ve zekâ oyunlarının uzamsal akıl yürütme becerisinin gelişiminde etkisi vardır denilebilir. Aynı zamanda elde edilen verilerle beraber cinsiyet farklılığının uzamsal akıl yürütme üzerinde farklılaşma yaratmadığı sonucuna da ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uzamsal Akıl Yürütme, Akıl ve Zeka Oyunları

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: This study investigates the impact of cognitive and intelligence games on the development of spatial reasoning skills among third-grade students. The students were divided into experimental and control groups, with the experimental group receiving 10 hours of cognitive and intelligence games training per week for 8 weeks. A spatial reasoning test was administered to both groups as a pre-test and post-test before and after the training.

Materials and Methods: After the data collection process was completed, the obtained dataset was examined for its distribution characteristics, and it was decided to use parametric tests for analysis. For the average differences in scores collected by students who participated in the training program and those who did not, a One-Sample T Test was utilized for within-group comparisons. Additionally, an Independent Samples T Test was used to compare the mean scores of the experimental group (students who received training) and the control group (students who did not receive training). The data analysis was conducted using the SPSS 26.0 software.

Results: In this study, a 20-item spatial reasoning test, whose validity and reliability were determined by Emel Çilingir Altıner in her doctoral thesis titled 'The Examination of Visual Estimation and Spatial Reasoning Skills and Problem-Solving Performances According to the Mathematical Thinking Profiles of Fourth Grade Primary School Students,' was used with permission to investigate the development of spatial reasoning skills in third-grade students through cognitive and intelligence games. This test was administered as a pre-test and post-test to both the experimental and control groups, and the results, as shown in the tables, indicate significant differences. Thus, it can be stated that cognitive and intelligence games have an impact on the development of spatial reasoning skills. Additionally, the obtained data led to the conclusion that there is no significant difference in spatial reasoning based on gender.

Key Words: Spatial Reasoning, Cognitive and Intelligence Games.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TECHNOSTRESS, COGNITIVE SKILLS, AND
TECHNOLOGICAL-PEDAGOGICAL-CONTENT KNOWLEDGE AMONG ADULT
EDUCATORS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: With the increasing use of technology in education, adult educators' coping skills and adaptation processes with technology gain importance. Their cognitive skills, specifically their elaboration and organization skills, may determine their ability to effectively organize technology and digital content in their courses and integrate them with pedagogical practices. In this process, adult educators may experience negative emotions and stress, called technostress, related to the use of technological tools. We expect trainers with high elaboration and organization skills to have high levels of technological-pedagogical-content knowledge (TPACK), enabling them to use technology more effectively while experiencing lower levels of technostress. This study investigates whether technostress levels and the skills of elaboration and organization among trainers significantly predict their TPACK levels.

Materials and Methods: This study employed a relational survey model to identify the factors that predict adult educators' TPACK levels. The sample of the study consists of a total of 201 trainers working in different branches of the Institute Istanbul İSMEK in 38 districts of Istanbul in the 2023-2024 academic year. The study employed the convenience sampling method. The study utilized the Demographic Information Form, the Scale for Determining Teachers' Technostress Levels, the TPACK within the Scope of the 21st Century Skills Scale, and the Motivational Strategies in Learning Scale to assess the trainers. We performed percentage, frequency, and normality analyses on the data. Based on these preliminary analyses, we conduct a multiple regression analysis using the SPSS statistical program.

Results: The multiple regression analysis showed that the model is statistically significant and that the independent variables have a significant effect on explaining the dependent variable (TPACK) ($F_{(3,197)}=20.731$ and $p<0.001$). The model revealed that the independent variables explained 23% of the variance in the trainers' TPACK levels ($R^2=.228$). The results indicated that the effect of trainers' technostress levels and organization skills was statistically significant on their TPACK levels; however, their elaboration skills did not.

Discussion and Conclusion: This model revealed that an increase of 1 unit in the technostress level of the instructors led to a 0.172 unit increase in their technological-pedagogical-field knowledge, while an increase of 1 unit in their organization skills resulted in a 0.418 unit increase. In the model, organization skill is the variable with the highest effect size.

Key Words: Adult Education; Trainers; Technostress; TPACK; Cognitive Skills

EXAMINATION OF LEADERSHIP CHARACTERISTICS OF PROVINCIAL HEALTH DIRECTORS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose:

In health management in Turkey, provincial health directors lead managers and employees in planning and implementing the best possible provision of health services to the community. For this, provincial health directors must have leadership qualities. The purpose of this study is to examine the personal and professional qualities of provincial health directors.

Materials and Methods:

To assess the qualities of provincial health directors, the web pages of provincial health directorates were scanned using the scanning method. Qualitative and quantitative data related to the personal and professional characteristics of provincial health directors were compiled, organized, and analyzed. Statistical analyses performed included frequency analysis, ratio analysis, and chi-square analysis.

Results:

The study found that 79 of the 81 provincial health directors were male, while only 2 were female. Gender was observed to be a determining factor in leadership roles within health management. Additionally, 56% of provincial health directors were specialist physicians, while 44% were non-specialist physicians. The work experience of the provincial health directors varied between 11 and 36 years, with an arithmetic mean of 23.3 years and a standard deviation of 7.6 years. A frequency analysis of medical school graduation showed that 5 provincial directors graduated from Atatürk University, while 3 directors each graduated from Ege, Dokuz Eylül, Istanbul, and Sivas Cumhuriyet universities.

Discussion and Conclusion:

The results suggest that gender and professional expertise play significant roles in the leadership of provincial health directors in Turkey. The dominance of male directors and the prevalence of specialist physicians among provincial directors reflect trends in leadership selection within the healthcare system. Moreover, the wide range of work experience and diverse educational backgrounds of the directors indicate a broad spectrum of leadership styles. These findings contribute to the understanding of leadership characteristics in healthcare management, underscoring the importance of both personal and professional attributes in these critical roles.

Keywords: Health management, Leadership, Characteristics

**PERSONAL HEALTH DATA AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT E-NABIZ
APPLICATION: LITERATURE REVIEW AND EVALUATION**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose:

The E-Nabız application, developed as part of Turkey's digital health transformation, was launched on January 1, 2015, as a significant step aimed at facilitating the management of patients' personal health data and information. This study aims to analyze the current status of academic studies conducted on the E-Nabız application since 2015, identify research gaps, and provide

Materials and Methods:

A systematic literature review method was used in this study. A total of 40 studies were identified in the DergiPark database, along with 16 theses (10 Master's, 3 Medical Specialization, 3 Doctoral) in the Council of Higher Education (YÖK) Thesis Center. The selected studies were evaluated based on specific inclusion and exclusion criteria and classified thematically by their titles and abstracts. This classification focused on a deep examination of existing research areas and the identification of underexplored fields.

Results:

The literature review revealed that a significant portion of the studies on the E-Nabız application focused on technical infrastructure, user satisfaction, and data security. However, it was found that there were limited studies in certain areas, particularly on topics such as the analytical use of health data and the impact of E-Nabız on the effectiveness of healthcare services.

Discussion and Conclusion:

The findings suggest that there is a clear trend in the literature on the E-Nabız application, with certain topics receiving more attention. However, research gaps in areas like data analytics and the long-term effects of the application on healthcare services have been identified. This indicates the need for further expansion of the academic literature in these areas. Additionally, the role of the E-Nabız application in healthcare management and the digital transformation process can be evaluated from the perspective of health policies and practices.

This study provides a comprehensive evaluation of the academic literature on the E-Nabız application, offering valuable insights for future research in the field of digital health management. The research aims to highlight areas where new studies on the E-Nabız application can be directed and contribute to filling the research gaps in this domain.

Keywords: Health, Data and Information, E-Nabız, Research

İLETİŞİM FAKÜLTESİNDEKİ ANABİLİM DALLARINDA YAZILAN “YUMUŞAK GÜÇ” İLE İLGİLİ TEZLERİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF THESES RELATED TO "SOFT POWER" WRITTEN IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE FACULTY OF COMMUNICATION

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ÖZET

Türkiye, Amerika Birleşik Devletlerinden sonra dünyaya en çok dizi ihraç eden ikinci ülke konumunda bulunmaktadır. İhraç edilen dizilerin yumuşak güç kavramı üzerinden analizi yapılabilmektedir. Buradan hareketle bu çalışmada Türkiye’de iletişim fakültesinde bulunan bölümlerde (gazetecilik, halkla ilişkiler, iletişim bilimleri, radyo, televizyon ve sinema) “yumuşak güçle” ilgili yazılan tezlerin metodolojik analizi yapılmıştır. Bu bağlamda; hangi bölümde kaç tane tez yazıldığı, analizi yapılan tezlerde yumuşak gücün; “hangi bağlamda, hangi yöntemle, hangi evren ve örnekleme, hangi yumuşak güç unsuru üzerinden” ele alındığı saptanmaya çalışılmıştır. Veriler YÖKTEZ sayfasından alınış, Maxquda paket programı yardımıyla analiz edilmiştir. Bu çalışma, alana katkı sağlaması için literatürde neyin boşlukta kaldığını belirleme gayreti içerisinde oluşturulmuştur.

Sonuç olarak iletişim fakültesi çatısı altında yumuşak güç ile ilgili en fazla tezin Halkla ilişkiler bölümünde, en az tezin ise Radyo Televizyon ve Sinema bölümünde yazıldığı saptanmıştır. Türkiye’de yumuşak güç konulu ilk tez 2001 yılında yazılırken iletişim bölümlerinde ilk tez 2013 yılında yazıldığı, evrenin genelde Arap Ülkeleri olduğu belirlenmiştir. Türkiye’nin Amerika’dan sonra en çok dizi ihraç eden ülke olmasına rağmen ihraç edilen dizileri yumuşak güç bağlamında ele alan yalnızca üç tane tez olduğu saptanmıştır. Bu eksiklik, gelecek çalışmalara öneri olarak sunulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yumuşak güç, İletişim Fakültesi Bölümleri, Tez, YÖKTEZ, Metodolojik Analiz.

ABSTRACT

Türkiye is the second country that exports the most TV series to the world after the United States. Exported TV series can be analyzed through the concept of soft power. Based on this, in this study, a methodological analysis was made of the theses written about "soft power" in the departments of the communication faculty in Turkey (journalism, public relations, communication sciences, radio, television and cinema). In this context; how many theses were written in which department, soft power in the theses analyzed; It has been tried to determine "in which context, with which method, in which universe and sample, through which soft power element". The data was taken from the YÖKTEZ page and analyzed with the help of the Maxquda package program. This study was created in an effort to determine what remains vacant in the literature in order to contribute to the field.

As a result, it was determined that under the umbrella of the faculty of communication, the most theses on soft power were written in the Public Relations department, and the least theses were written in the Radio, Television and Cinema department. While the first thesis on soft power in Turkey was written in 2001, the first thesis in communication departments was written in 2013, and it was determined that the population was generally Arab Countries. Although Turkey is the country that exports the most TV series after America, it has been determined that there are only three theses that discuss the exported TV series in the context of soft power. This deficiency is presented as a suggestion for future studies.

Key Words: Soft power, Faculty of Communication Departments, Thesis, YÖKTEZ, Methodological Analysis.

NARİN GÜRAN OLAYINI TÜRKİYE'DEKİ YAZILI BASINDAN OKUMAK:YENİŞAFAK VE SÖZCÜ GAZETELERİ ÖRNEĞİ

READING THE NARİN GÜRAN INCIDENT FROM THE PRINTED MEDIA INTURKEY: THE EXAMPLE OF YENİ ŞAFAK AND SÖZCÜ NEWSPAPERS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma Narin Güran cinayetinin yazılı basında sunumu üzerinden sistematize edilmiştir.Çalışmanın evreni yazılı basın, örneklemini ise Yeni Şafak ve Sözcü Gazeteleri oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma; Narin Güran'ın kaybolduğu tarih olan 21 Ağustos 2024 ile kayıtlara bulunduğu tarih olarak geçen 8 Eylül 2024 tarihleri arasında her iki gazetenin konuyla alakalı yaptıkları haberlerle sınırlı tutulmuştur. Ancak araştırmanın sorularına daha iyi yanıt alınabileceği öngörüldüğünden dolayı sınırlılık 14 Eylül'e kadar uzatılmıştır. Bunun gerekçesi ise; bulunduğu tarih olan 8 Eylül'den 14 Eylül'e kadar konuyla ilgili gazetelerin çok fazla haber yayınlamış olmaları yatmaktadır. Gazetelerin kendilerini ideolojik olarak farklı yerde konumlandıklarını Narin olayında haberlerin içerik biçimlerine etkide bulunmakta mıdır? Gazetelerin haber sayıları farklılık göstermekte midir? Fotoğraf kullanma sıklıkları ve nitelikleri nedir? Özgün haber sayıları nedir? Gazetelerin kadın ve erkek yazarlarının konuyu ele alış biçimleri farklılık göstermekte midir? Sorularına yanıt aranmıştır. Veriler gazetelerin internet sitelerinden web collector yöntemiyle toplanmış, Maxquda programı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir.

Buna göre gazetelerin haber biçimlerinin, manşetlerde kullandıkları kelimelerin, günlük haber sayılarının, fotoğraf kullanma sayılarının ve niteliklerinin farklılık gösterdiği saptanmıştır. Ayrıca gazetelerin kadın ve erkek yazarlarının konuyu ele alırken en sık kullandıkları kelimelerin de farklılık gösterdikleri belirlenmiştir. Gelecek çalışmalara öneri olarak, yazılı basında kullanılan Narin Güran fotoğraflarının gösterge bilimsel analizi yapılabilir. Haber içeriklerinin söylem ve eleştirel söylem analizleri yapılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Narin Güran, Haber Analizi, Yeni Şafak Gazetesi, Sözcü Gazetesi

ABSTRACT

This study was systematized through the presentation of Narin Güran's murder in the written media. The population of the study is the print media, and the sample is Yeni Şafak and Sözcü Newspapers. Study; It is limited to the news published by both newspapers on the subject between 21 August 2024, the date of Narin Güran's disappearance, and 8 September 2024, the date she was recorded. However, since it was anticipated that better answers could be obtained to the questions of the research, the limitation was extended until September 14. The reason for this is; The reason lies in the fact that newspapers published a lot of news on the subject between September 8th and September 14th. Does the fact that newspapers position themselves ideologically in different places affect the content of the news in the Narin incident? Do newspapers' news numbers differ? What are the frequency and nature of using photographs? What are the original news numbers? Do male and female newspaper writers differ in their handling of the issue? Answers to your questions have been sought. Data were collected from newspaper websites using the web collector method and analyzed using the Maxquda program. Accordingly, it has been determined

that the news formats of newspapers, the words they use in headlines, the number of daily news, the number and quality of photographs used vary. In addition, it has been determined that the words most frequently used by male and female newspaper writers when discussing the subject differ. As a suggestion for future studies, a semiotic analysis of Narin Gran's photographs used in the print media can be made. Discourse and critical discourse analyzes of news content can be made.

Key Words: Narin Gran, News Analysis, Yeni Őafak Newspaper, Szc Newspaper

YETİŞKİN BEZLERİNDE SÜPER EMİCİ POLİMER ve PULP MİKTARININ ISO 11948-1 TESTİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF SUPER ABSORBENT POLYMER AND PULP QUANTITY ON ISO 11948-1 TEST IN ADULT DIAPERS

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ÖZET

Yetişkin bezleri, yaşlılık, hastalık veya fiziksel engeller nedeniyle inkontinans problemi yaşayan bireylerin günlük yaşamlarını daha konforlu hale getirmek amacıyla tasarlanmış ürünlerdir. İçerisinde yer alan süper emici tanecikler ve selüloz pulp yardımıyla yüksek oranda sıvı absorbe etme özelliğine sahip tek kullanımlık ürünler hijyen ve konfor arayan tüketiciler için ideal bir seçenek oluşturmaktadır. Selüloz pulp, bezin yapısal bütünlüğünü sağlayan önemli bir bileşendir. Selüloz lifleri, ürünün emme özelliklerini desteklerken, aynı zamanda sıvıyı hızlı bir şekilde süper emici polimerlere yönlendirmeye yardımcı olur. Süper emici polimerler ise, sıvıyı hızla absorbe etme ve içeride hapsederek, cilt yüzeyinin kuru kalmasına yardımcı olan önemli bileşenlerdir.

Tek kullanımlık yetişkin bezlerinin en temel ve en önemli özelliği, sıvı emme ve tutma kapasitesidir. Bu özellik, yetişkin bezlerinin etkinliğini doğrudan etkileyen kritik bir faktördür. Yetişkin bezlerinin performansının ölçülmesinde sektörde genel bir standart eksikliği bulunmaktadır; bu durum, firmaların ürünlerini değerlendirmek ve kalite kontrolünü sağlamak amacıyla kendi iç bünyelerinde bağımsız testler gerçekleştirmelerine yol açmaktadır. Bununla birlikte tek kullanımlık yetişkin bezi endüstrisinde kabul gören tek test yöntemi olarak ISO 11948-1 (Rothwell Yöntemi) karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Çoğunlukla, bir yetişkin bezinin performans değeri, kullanıcılar ve tedarikçiler arasında kıyaslama yapmak amacıyla doğrudan ISO değeri olarak sunulmaktadır. Bu test yöntemini etkileyen iki temel bileşen, süper emici polimer ve pulp (selüloz lifleri) miktarı olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Süper emici polimer ve pulp miktarının ISO testine ne oranda etki ettiğini değerlendirmek amacıyla bu çalışma gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada, farklı oranlarda süper emici polimer ve pulp kullanılarak üretilen numuneler, ISO 11948-1 testi ile değerlendirilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda bu bileşenlerin miktarının, ürünlerin sıvı absorbe etme kapasitesi üzerindeki etkilerini ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır.

Bunun yanında, süper emici polimer ve pulp miktarının ISO 11948-1 testine etkisini değerlendirmek amacıyla istatistiksel analizler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu analizler sonucunda, iki bileşenin performans üzerindeki etkilerini ortaya koyan bir tahminleme denklemi geliştirilmiştir.

Elde edilen tahminleme denklemi, belirli bir hedef emme kapasitesi için gerekli olan süper emici polimer ve selüloz pulp miktarının önceden belirlenmesine olanak tanımaktadır. Bu yaklaşım, ürün tasarımı ve geliştirme süreçlerinde daha sistematik ve verimli bir yöntem sunacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yetişkin Bezi; ISO 11948-1; Süper Emici Polimer; Selüloz Pulp

ABSTRACT

Adult diapers are products designed to enhance the daily comfort of individuals experiencing incontinence issues due to aging, illness, or physical disabilities. With the inclusion of super absorbent particles and cellulose pulp, these disposable products possess a high capacity for liquid absorption, making them an ideal choice for consumers seeking hygiene and comfort. Cellulose pulp is an important component that provides the structural integrity of the diaper. The cellulose fibers support the product's absorption characteristics while also facilitating the rapid direction of liquid towards the super absorbent polymers. Super absorbent polymers, on the other hand, are crucial components that quickly absorb liquid and trap it, helping to keep the skin surface dry.

The primary and most significant feature of disposable adult diapers is their liquid absorption and retention capacity. This characteristic is a critical factor that directly influences the effectiveness of adult diapers. There is a general lack of standardized measurements for assessing the performance of adult diapers in the industry, which leads companies to conduct independent tests within their own facilities for product evaluation and quality control. However, the ISO 11948-1 test (Rothwell Method) emerges as the only widely accepted testing method in the disposable adult diaper industry. Typically, the performance value of an adult diaper is presented directly as the ISO value for comparison purposes among users and suppliers.

The two main components affecting this testing method are the quantities of super absorbent polymer and pulp (cellulose fibers). This study was conducted to evaluate the extent to which the quantities of super absorbent polymer and pulp impact the ISO test results. In the study, samples produced with varying proportions of super absorbent polymer and pulp were assessed using the ISO 11948-1 test. The aim is to reveal the effects of these component quantities on the products' liquid absorption capacity.

Additionally, statistical analyses were performed to evaluate the impact of super absorbent polymer and pulp quantities on the ISO 11948-1 test. As a result of these analyses, a predictive equation was developed to illustrate the effects of the two components on performance.

The derived predictive equation allows for the pre-determination of the necessary amounts of super absorbent polymer and cellulose pulp for a specific target absorption capacity. This approach offers a more systematic and efficient method for product design and development processes.

Key Words: Adult Diaper; ISO 11948-1; Super Absorbent Polymer; Cellulose Pulp

HEALTH FROM FATTY ACIDS: EVALUATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
OMEGA-3 AND DIABETES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Omega-3 fatty acids have been a nutritional element that has attracted attention in recent years. Omega-3 fatty acids among them are α -linolenic acid (ALA, 18:3 ω -3), eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA, 20:5 ω -3), docosahexaenoic acid (DHA, 22:6 ω -3). These fatty acids have been reported to have favorable health effects on cardiovascular diseases, cancer, Alzheimer's disease, depression and diabetes. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of omega-3 fatty acids on diabetes in the light of the literature.

Materials and Methods: In present study, google academic and pubmed databases were used. In these databases, the literature was searched with the keywords 'omega-3 and diabetes', 'alpha linolenic acid and diabetes', 'eicosapentaenoic acid and diabetes', 'docosahexaenoic acid and diabetes' and the articles that were found were evaluated.

Results: The richest sources of omega-3 are walnuts, flaxseeds, chia seeds and seafood. It is found as ALA in plant sources and EPA or DHA in animal sources. Omega-3 fatty acids promote insulin sensitivity by increasing PPAR- α and PPAR- γ activation and improving mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum function. It also upregulates GLUT 4 expression, accelerates beta-oxidation of fatty acids, suppresses NF-Kb activation and the release of inflammatory cytokines such as IL-1, IL-6 and TNF-alpha. EPA modulates glucose metabolism by stimulating the secretion of adiponectin.

Conclusion: Omega-3 fatty acids can have beneficial effects on diabetes. However, more clinical studies with large samples and longer study duration will facilitate a better understanding of the effects of omega-3 on diabetes.

Key Words: α -linolenic acid; Docosahexaenoic acid; Eicosapentaenoic acid; Omega-3 fatty acids; Type 2 diabetes.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS, ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY, AND PROTEIN CONTENT IN ETHANOL EXTRACTS OF *TERMINALIA CHEBULA* AND *TERMINALIA CITRINA*; CHARACTERIZATION ASSISTED BY FT-IR

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: *Terminalia chebula* and *Terminalia citrina* and are recognized for their significant organic compositions, contributing to their therapeutic applications. The fruits of *T. chebula* are rich in phytochemicals such as gallic acid, ellagic acid, and corilagin, which confer notable antioxidant, antimicrobial, and anticancer properties. Additionally, the presence of phenolic compounds and flavonol glycosides enhances its overall health benefits. In contrast, *T. citrina* is characterized by high levels of organic acids, flavonoids, ascorbic acid, proteins, and amino acids, which support immune function and digestive health. Both species play a crucial role in traditional medicine practices, underscoring their importance due to their diverse and bioactive organic constituents.

Materials and Methods: In this study, ethanol extracts of the fruits of *Terminalia chebula* and *Terminalia citrina* were obtained. A comparative analysis of their phenolic compounds, antioxidant capacities, and protein contents in these extracts was conducted. Additionally, Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FT-IR) was employed to analyze the powdered forms of both fruits, allowing for the identification and characterization of their compositional differences.

Results: The protein contents of *Terminalia citrina* and *Terminalia chebula* were measured at 66.80 mg/g dry weight and 67.48 mg/g dry weight, respectively, yielding quite similar results. In terms of antioxidant activities, *Terminalia citrina* exhibited higher levels of ABTS, FRAP, and DPPH activities. LC-MS/MS analysis revealed that gallic acid was present at 1543 µg/g dry weight in *Terminalia citrina*, while *Terminalia chebula* showed 400 µg/g dry weight. Additionally, ellagic acid and protocatechuic acid were found to be higher in *Terminalia citrina*, whereas hesperidin content was greater in *Terminalia chebula*. FT-IR analysis yielded similar results for both fruits, with spectra demonstrating that both plants exhibited signals at the same wavelengths. However, more distinct bands were observed in *Terminalia citrina*. The spectra were confirmed to correspond to functional groups associated with alcohols, alkanes, carboxylic acids, alkenes, ethers, and halogens. **Discussion and Conclusion:** This study highlights the phytochemical profiles and antioxidant activities of *Terminalia citrina* and *Terminalia chebula*. While both species showed similar protein contents, *Terminalia citrina* exhibited superior antioxidant potential. The distinct phytochemicals identified suggest unique health benefits, warranting further research into their therapeutic applications in herbal medicine.

Key Words: *Terminalia chebula*; *Terminalia citrina*; protein content; bioactive compounds; therapeutic applications.

PHYTOCHEMICAL CONTENT ANALYSIS, ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY, AND PROTEIN
CONTENT IN AQUEOUS AND ETHANOL EXTRACTS OF
ACORUS CALAMUS L. ROOT.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: *Acorus calamus* L. (Sweet Flag) is a perennial plant that grows along water edges and offers significant health benefits, particularly through its roots. In traditional Chinese and Ayurvedic medicine, it is known to be effective in treating various ailments such as stomach cramps, digestive issues, and respiratory disorders. The roots are rich in phenolic compounds, which provide antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, and antifungal effects. Additionally, the roots of *A. calamus* serve as a valuable resource in water purification processes due to their algicidal and wart-preventive properties. In this respect, *A. calamus* roots are recognized as a noteworthy plant in both traditional and modern medicine.

Materials and Methods: The dried roots of *Acorus calamus* L. were extracted using ethanol and water. Subsequently, in the two different extracts, UV-VIS absorbance values, protein contents, and antioxidant activities were analyzed spectrophotometrically (UV-VIS), while the volatile organic compounds and phenolic contents were compared using chromatographic methods, specifically gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) and liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS).

Results: The UV-VIS spectra revealed absorbance values at wavelengths associated with benzene and phenolic compounds. Additionally, while the aqueous extracts exhibited high activities in 2,2'-azino-bis (3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) (ABTS) and ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) assays, the ethanol extract demonstrated better activity in the 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) assay. Ellagic acid (1928 µg/g *100) and pinoresinol (383 µg/g *100) were found in high concentrations in the ethanol extract, whereas phenolic compounds such as protocatechuic acid (986 µg/g *100) and syringic acid (1086 µg/g *100) were obtained at higher levels in the aqueous extracts. The results from the GC-MS analysis interestingly identified organic active molecules such as eusarone, thymine, and alpha-acorenol. **Discussion and Conclusion:** This study demonstrates that *Acorus calamus* L. displays distinct chemical profiles depending on the extraction solvent used. Aqueous extracts exhibited higher antioxidant activities in the ABTS and FRAP assays, while ethanol extracts showed superior activity in the DPPH assay. These findings suggest that both extraction methods effectively isolate valuable phytochemicals, indicating their potential applications in traditional and modern medicine for promoting health and combating oxidative stress. Further research is needed to explore these compounds' specific mechanisms and therapeutic uses.

Key Words: *Acorus calamus*; Antioxidant activity; Phytochemicals; Secondary metabolites; Extraction methods.

IMPACT OF BODY MASS INDEX ON OSTEOARTHRITIS AMONG ADULT OMANI PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Osteoarthritis (OA) is characterized by the degeneration of joint tissue structures, leading to chronic pain and joint dysfunction. Currently, over 360 million individuals worldwide are affected by OA, with prevalence rates increasing annually. This study aims to examine the prevalence of osteoarthritis across different body mass index (BMI) categories, identify factors influencing BMI, and assess the impact on Omani patients with osteoarthritis. A survey study was conducted involving 54 adult patients at Nizwa Hospital, utilizing convenient random sampling for participant selection. The findings indicated that the majority of participants (29, 53.7%) fell within the age group of 50-64 years, with a notable female predominance (32, 59.3%). All participants were Omani nationals (54, 100.0%), with 38 (70.4%) being married and 28 (51.9%) possessing a primary level of education. The study revealed that 25 (46.3%) of the participants were unemployed, with 40 (74.1%) reporting a middle-level income. The prevalence of osteoarthritis was notably high among overweight patients (23, 42.6%) within the BMI range of 25-29.9. The knee was identified as the most affected joint in 49 (90.7%) of the OA patients. Statistical analysis indicated no significant differences between the mean BMI groups ($P > 0.05$). The major finding underscores the importance of weight management as a fundamental principle in OA management, suggesting that effective weight control could alleviate symptom severity, improve functional outcomes, and reduce the need for costly medical interventions.

Keywords: Osteoarthritis, Body Mass Index, Obesity, Chronic Pain, Omani Patients, Joint Dysfunction

ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACTS OF *Pinus nigra* AND THEIR *in vitro* EFFECTS ON COLON CANCER CELL LINES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Colorectal cancer and gastrointestinal wounds are among the most commonly observed diseases in the world. It has been stated in Ibn-i Sina's work, called el-Qanun fi't-Tıbb, that the *Pinus nigra* (black pine) was used to treat wounds in the digestive system. In this study, the antioxidant activity of *Pinus nigra* and its effects on colon cancer cell lines have been investigated to experimentally verify the information presented in this book.

Materials and Methods: The general chemical composition (total fat, ash, moisture, and protein) of different parts of the *Pinus nigra* (bark, trunk, gum, resin, leaf, and cone) was investigated. Ethanolic extracts from these parts were prepared and total phenolic and flavonoid contents were determined. The antioxidant capacity was evaluated using 2,2-Diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging activity, and ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) assays. For the cancer cell line studies, the extracts with the highest antioxidant capacities were diluted in ratios of 1:1, 1:2, 1:4, 1:8, and 1:16 and applied to HT-29 colon cancer cell lines. The cell viability was determined using the XTT assay.

Results: In terms of chemical composition, the highest fat content was found in gum (41.26±0.48%), while the highest protein (2.06±0.005%) and ash content (2.11±0.04%) were detected in the leaves.

The total phenolic content was highest in cones (161.32 ± 0.15 mg/g extract), and the flavonoid content was most abundant in resin (42.90 ± 0.06 mg quercetin equivalents/g extract). The ethanolic extracts exhibited significant DPPH radical scavenging activity, particularly at a concentration of 125 mg/mL, with the highest activity observed in cones ($86.22 \pm 0.001\%$), leaves ($82.79 \pm 0.008\%$), and gum ($81.11 \pm 0.007\%$). Similarly, the highest FRAP value was found in cones (123.6287 ± 0.1062 mg trolox equivalents/g extract). The gum and bark extracts exhibited dose-dependent cytotoxic effects on HT-29 cells after 48 hours of exposure, with a cell viability below 70% at all concentrations.

Discussion and Conclusion: Considering the ISO-10993-5 standard, which specifies a cytotoxicity threshold of 70%, these extracts exhibited significant cytotoxicity on colon cancer cells at all dilution ratios. Further research is warranted to investigate the molecular mechanisms of this cytotoxicity towards potential new drugs in the treatment of colorectal cancers.

Key Words: Colon cancer, *Pinus nigra*, Black pine, Ibn-i Sina, el-Qanun fi't-Tibb

**BİR VAKIF ÜNİVERSİTESİNDE OKUYAN HEMŞİRELİK BÖLÜMÜ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN
YEME FARKINDALIĞI, DUYGU DURUMU VE ABDOMİNAL OBEZİTE ARASINDAKİ
İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ**

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EATING AWARENESS, EMOTIONAL
STATE, AND ABDOMINAL OBESITY AMONG NURSING STUDENTS AT A FOUNDATION
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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Yeme farkındalığı, duygu durumu ve karın bölgesinde yağ birikimi olarak tanımlanan abdominal obezite yıllardır birçok araştırmanın konusu olmuştur. Bu çalışma, hemşirelik öğrencilerinin yeme farkındalığı, duygu durum düzeyleri ve abdominal obezite durumları arasındaki ilişkiyi değerlendirmek amacıyla tanımlayıcı tipte, kesitsel ve ilişki arayıcı tasarımda gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Araştırma Ekim 2023-Mayıs 2024 tarihleri arasında bir vakıf üniversitesinde öğrenim gören 293 hemşirelik bölümü öğrencisi ile yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri; katılımcıların fiziksel ölçümleri (bel-kalça çevresi, boy ve kilo) alınarak ve Sosyodemografik özellikleri içeren veri toplama formu, Pozitif-Negatif Duygu Ölçeği ve Yeme Farkındalığı Ölçeği kullanılarak yüz yüze görüşme yöntemi ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde; tanımlayıcı veriler için ortalama, yüzde, standart sapma gibi istatistiksel yöntemler kullanılmıştır. Verilerin normallik dağılım testi yapılarak, normal dağılım veriler için Tek Yönlü Anova ve Student t testi, normal dağılmayan veriler için ise Kruskal Wallis H, Mann Whitney U testleri kullanılmıştır. Genel ortalamalar arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek için Pearson ve Spearman korelasyon analizi yapılmıştır.

Bulgular: Çalışmaya katılan öğrencilerin abdominal obezite risk oranı kadınlarda %13,7, erkeklerde ise %2,7 olarak bulunmuştur. Öğrencilerin VKİ, bel çevresi ve kalça çevresi ile yeme farkındalığı arasında negatif ilişkiler saptanmıştır. Bel çevresi ve negatif duygu durumu arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur.

Sonuç ve Öneri: Çalışmanın sonuçları, öğrencilerde yeme farkındalığı ve duygu durumlarının abdominal obezite ile ilişkisi olabileceğini göstermektedir. Bulgular, hemşirelik öğrencilerinin sağlık ve beslenme alışkanlıklarının geliştirilmesi açısından önemli bilgiler sunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada konu ile ilgili daha geniş örneklemi olan çalışmaların yapılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemşirelik öğrencileri, yeme farkındalığı, duygu durum düzeyi, abdominal obezite.

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Eating awareness, emotional state, and abdominal obesity have become significant health issues and subjects of various research studies in recent years. This study was conducted to evaluate the relationship between nursing students' eating awareness, emotional state levels, and abdominal obesity using a cross-sectional and correlational design.

Materials and Methods: The research was carried out between October 2023 and May 2024 with 293 nursing students at a foundation university. Data were collected through face-to-face interviews using a data collection form that included participants' physical measurements (waist-hip circumference, height, and weight), along with the Positive-Negative Affect Scale and the Eating Awareness Scale. Descriptive statistics such as mean, percentage, and standard deviation were used for data analysis. Normality tests were performed, and for normally distributed data, One-Way ANOVA and Student's t-test were used, while non-normally distributed data were analyzed with Kruskal-Wallis H and Mann-Whitney U tests. Pearson and Spearman correlation analyses were conducted to determine relationships between general means.

Results: The risk of abdominal obesity among participating students was found to be 13.7% in females and 2.7% in males. Negative relationships were identified between the students' body mass index (BMI), waist circumference, and hip circumference with eating awareness. Additionally, a significant relationship was found between waist circumference and negative emotional state.

Conclusion and Recommendations: The findings of this study suggest that there may be a relationship between eating awareness and emotional states with abdominal obesity among nursing students. The results provide important insights for improving students' health and nutrition habits. It is recommended that further studies with larger sample sizes on this topic be conducted.

Keywords: Nursing Students, Eating Awareness, Emotional State Level, and Abdominal Obesity

EVALUATION OF KNOWLEDGE LEVELS OF HEALTH SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS AT A FOUNDATION UNIVERSITY REGARDING SKIN CANCER, SUNBATHING, AND SUN PROTECTION BEHAVIORS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Healthcare professionals have the responsibility to protect and promote health, prevent diseases, and raise public awareness about specific health issues. Education for individuals and healthcare professionals is extremely important in the prevention of skin cancer.

Objective: The aim of this study is to evaluate the knowledge levels of health sciences faculty students at a foundation university regarding skin cancer, sunbathing, and sun protection behaviors.

Method: This descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted between January and April 2024 with 601 students enrolled in the Faculty of Health Sciences at a foundation university in Istanbul. Data were collected through an online platform using a data form prepared by the researchers, the Skin Cancer and Sun Knowledge Scale (SCKS), and the Sun Protection Behavior Scale (SPBS). Prior to the study, necessary ethical committee approval, institutional permission, and written/electronic informed consent from all participants were obtained. A significance level of $p < 0.05$ was accepted for data analysis.

Results: The study reached 50.08% of the population ($n=1200$). The highest correct answer rate among participants on the Skin Cancer and Sun Knowledge Scale was 82.1% for the statement "Skin cancer does not occur in dark-skinned individuals." The most successful sub-dimension was "Use of sunscreen" (10.7 ± 3.4). The lowest correct answer rate was 5.5% for the question "What types of clothing block UV rays?" It was found that 59.58% of participants had low knowledge levels regarding skin cancer. Female students scored higher than male students; those with lighter skin tones were more knowledgeable about protective measures.

Conclusion: The findings indicate that the knowledge levels of participants regarding skin cancer, sunbathing, and sun protection behaviors are low. It has been determined that health sciences faculty students need education on these topics and that the curriculum is lacking. Greater emphasis on current

and evidence-based practices will contribute to students becoming better equipped in professional applications.

Keywords: Skin cancer, health sciences faculty students, sun, UV rays, skin, sun protection.

**THERAPEUTIC IMPACT OF PHYTOCHEMICALS: EMERGING APPLICATIONS IN
DISEASE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION**

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ABSTRACT

Phytochemicals, bioactive compounds found in plants, have garnered significant attention for their therapeutic potential across various disease treatment and prevention strategies. These natural compounds, encompassing a broad spectrum of alkaloids, flavonoids, terpenoids, and phenolic acids, exhibit diverse pharmacological properties, including antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, and immunomodulatory effects. The therapeutic impact of phytochemicals has been demonstrated in both traditional and contemporary medicine, where these compounds are employed as primary or complementary treatments for diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular disorders, neurodegenerative conditions, and chronic inflammatory diseases. Emerging research highlights the mechanisms by which phytochemicals contribute to cellular health, such as modulating oxidative stress, enhancing immune responses, and targeting signaling pathways linked to disease progression. Advances in molecular biology and pharmacology have also enabled the development of phytochemical-derived nanocarriers and bio-enhancement techniques, optimizing drug delivery, bioavailability, and therapeutic efficacy. Recent studies further indicate the potential of phytochemicals to mitigate lifestyle-related diseases, such as diabetes and obesity, by influencing metabolic pathways and gene expression. Despite promising results, the clinical translation of phytochemicals faces challenges, including variability in bioactivity, limited bioavailability, and a need for standardized dosing guidelines. Advances in nanotechnology and encapsulation techniques, such as the use of PLGA-based nanoparticles, offer promising solutions to enhance the stability, targeted delivery, and controlled release of these compounds. Continued research is crucial to refine our understanding of phytochemicals' pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, enabling safer and more effective integration into therapeutic protocols. This review synthesizes current research on the therapeutic impact of phytochemicals, emphasizing novel applications, bio-enhancement strategies, and future directions for clinical implementation. By exploring these emerging applications, this study underscores the potential of phytochemicals in addressing unmet needs in disease treatment and prevention, paving the way for plant-based, sustainable therapeutic innovations in modern medicine.

Keywords: Phytochemicals; Therapeutic potential; Disease Prevention; Bioavailability; Nanocarriers; Antioxidant activity

THE DOUBLE ROLE OF NUTRIENTS IN IMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

Background Nutrients are the substances found in food which drive biological activity, and are essential for the human body. Several studies have emphasized that some nutrients may increase an individual risk for cancer, while others may be protective. Dietary nutrients may be converted into metabolites by intestinal microbes that serve as biologically active molecules affecting regulatory functions in the host.

Objectives To demonstrate role of nutrients as functional foods in the management of immunity.

Materials and methods This includes the role of macronutrients, micronutrients, and the gut microbiome in mediating immunological effects. Nutritional modulation of the immune system has applications within the clinical setting, but can also have a role in healthy populations, acting to reduce or delay the onset of immune-mediated chronic diseases. Ongoing research in this field will ultimately lead to a better understanding of the role of diet and nutrients in immune function

Results Probiotics may restore the composition of the gut microbiome and introduce beneficial functions to gut microbial communities, resulting in amelioration or prevention of gut inflammation and other intestinal or systemic disease phenotypes. A well-functioning immune system is critical for survival. The immune system must be constantly alert, monitoring for signs of invasion or danger. Cells of the immune system must be able to distinguish self from non-self and furthermore discriminate between non-self molecules which are harmful (e.g., those from pathogens) and innocuous non-self molecules (e.g., from food).

Conclusion This presentation describes how diet and intestinal luminal conversion by gut microbes play a role in immune-mediated chronic diseases.

Keywords: nutrients, gut microbiota, immunomodulation

THE RISKS OF DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS: A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF SAFETY, EFFICACY, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

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ABSTRACT

The growing popularity of dietary supplements has led to an increase in products claiming miraculous health benefits, often without credible scientific backing. This review addresses the efficacy, safety, and misleading practices of the dietary supplement industry, emphasizing cases where products contain undeclared pharmaceutical ingredients or lack essential active components, posing potential health risks. Regulatory challenges are significant due to unsubstantiated claims, particularly in weight loss and potency-boosting products, leading to considerable fines and market recalls. The analysis explores the critical role of consumer awareness and informed decision-making, highlighting the need for a balanced diet over supplement dependency. The review underscores the societal and individual responsibility to critically evaluate claims associated with supplements, especially given their unregulated marketing, which can harm vulnerable populations such as the elderly and chronically ill.

Keywords: dietary supplements, efficacy, consumer safety, misleading advertising, health risks

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF MANURE ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF RED SORREL (HIBISCUS SABDARIFFA L.) IN FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC BALI

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ABSTRACT

Field experiment was carried out to examine the effect of different types of manure on the growth and yield of red sorrel (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*) at the Federal Polytechnic Bali. The study was conducted using a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with four treatments: poultry manure, cow dung, compost, and a control (no manure). Various growth parameters were measured, including germination percentage, plant height, number of leaves per plant, number of branches per plant, fresh biomass, and yield per plot. Data analysis was done using ANOVA, with mean separation by LSD at a 5% probability level.

The results of the experiment indicated that the application of organic manure significantly improved all the growth and yield parameters measured. Poultry manure consistently produced the highest results across all parameters. Plants treated with poultry manure had the highest germination rate (85%), tallest plant height (72 cm), highest number of leaves (30), highest number of branches (12), and the greatest fresh biomass (5.0 kg/plot). Furthermore, the yield per plot was highest with poultry manure, recording an average of 2.2 kg per plot.

Cow dung followed closely in effectiveness, with significant improvements over the control but less than that of poultry manure. Compost also positively influenced growth and yield but ranked third among the treatments. The control treatment, with no manure application, recorded the lowest performance across all parameters, highlighting the vital role of organic manure in improving the productivity of red sorrel.

Keywords: Effect, poultry manure, cow dung, compost Manure, Growth, Yield, Red sorrel

CLEAN AND GREEN ENVIRONMENT BY USING AGRICULTURAL WASTE WITH
BETTER CLEANING PROPERTIES THAN SYNTHETIC ONES.

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ABSTRACT

The plant material was found to be rich with surfactant properties. The comparative study between synthetic and natural surfactant was carried out using spectrophotometry, and conductometric measurement. The natural surfactant plant gave CMC values $4.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{M}$. It is the point where their monomer aggregates to form micelles, which are far below the CMC point of most of the synthetic surfactants. The role of temperature was also monitored in comparison to the synthetic surfactants. The pH was used to find the nature of surfactants and number of replaceable protons in the system. The surfactant interaction properties were monitored against a variety of dyes cationic (CTAB), and anionic (methylene blue and neutral red). The interactions were monitored from pre- to post micellar concentrations of both natural and synthetic surfactants. The change in concentration of the surfactant led to the change in interaction behaviour. Wide range of temperatures were selected to monitor the behaviour and interactions of the natural and synthetic surfactants as these interactions are temperature dependent and found to be favourable at lower temperatures.

The self-degradation was observed at ambient temperature and in the dark both in aerobic and anaerobic conditions. Based on its behavior and degradation properties, the proposed natural surfactant is a cheap and good alternative to the synthetic surfactants. These natural surfactants were found to have surfactant properties and even efficient from synthetic counterparts and biodegradable thus environmentally friendly.

Moreover, the natural surfactant helps to degrade many environmentally toxin dyes which are even non degradable in fenton presence.

Keywords: Clean, environment, agricultural

CO-DELIVERY OF REGORAFENIB AND CAPECITABINE LOADED HYALURONIC ACID
CAPPED CUBOSOMES FOR THE TREATMENT OF COLORECTAL CANCER

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ABSTRACT

Colorectal cancer (CRC) being the 3rd most lethal type of cancer related to deaths in the world. Both genetic and environmental factors contribute to its development. Capecitabine (CAP) being 1st line therapy for CRC has short half-life and get excreted whereas Regorafenib (REG) has poor aqueous solubility and plasma circulation. These issues are addressed by encapsulating the therapeutic agents within the cubosomes (CUBs) matrix which were reported as novel liquid crystal nanoparticles capable of loading lipophilic, hydrophilic and amphiphilic drugs, thermodynamically stable nanoparticles, allow controlled release and enhanced plasma circulation to target site for maximum therapeutic efficacy. Surface modification of CUBs was achieved by linking hyaluronic acid (HA) which express binding affinity with over-expressed complex of differentiation (CD-44) receptor in the tumor micro-environment thus providing active targeting when administered intravenously. The purpose of hyaluronic acid capped regorafenib and capecitabine loaded cubosomes (HA-REG-CAP-CUBs) was achieved via top-bottom approach using probe sonicator. HA-REG-CAP-CUBs were optimized via Box Behnken model using Design Expert®. The optimized formulation gained particle size in nano range, suitable PDI, zeta potential and %EE of REG and CAP. Morphological studies (TEM and SEM) studies revealed that the CUBs were monodispersed throughout the formulation. The FTIR analysis revealed that there were no physicochemical interactions among the constituents. PXRD analysis revealed that the drugs were successfully entrapped in the CUBs. ¹HNMR spectrum showed successful conjugation of hyaluronic acid and stearylamine (HA-SA). *In vitro* release studies at 5.5, 6.8 and 7.4 pH were carried out where HA-REG-CAP-CUB formulation showed maximum release profile in the acidic pH compared to physiological pH 7.4. Similarly, *in vitro* hemolytic assay results revealed that HA-REG-CAP-CUBs were biocompatible. *In vitro* cell line studies of HA-REG-CAP-CUBs in HCT116 and H29 cells exhibited marked cytotoxic potential compared to drug dispersions. The *in vivo* pharmacokinetic studies revealed the optimized formulation showed a gradual decrease in the concentration of plasma samples over time. Both therapeutic agents attained controlled release from CUBs. The stability studies up to 3 months showed that the HA-REG-CAP-CUB were stable at 4°C, 25°C and 40°C. It may be concluded that HA-REG-CAP-CUB may be suitable carriers for the targeting delivery of antitumor drugs. Moreover, *in vivo* investigations may be carried out to check the HA-REG-CAP-CUB efficacy in animal models.

Keywords: Tumor targeting; Cubosomes¹-; Hyaluronic acid; Colon Cancer.

ISOLATION AND MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *lycopersici* CAUSES FUSARIUM WILT IN TOMATO (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.)

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ABSTRACT

Fusarium wilt, caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici*, is a destructive disease impacting tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) production worldwide, leading to significant yield losses. This study aimed to isolate and molecularly characterize *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* strains from infected tomato plants to improve diagnostic accuracy and develop effective management strategies. Pathogenic isolates were obtained from wilted tomato samples, and molecular characterization was conducted using specific DNA markers, including ITS and TEF-1 α gene regions. Phylogenetic analysis confirmed the identity of the isolates as *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici* and revealed genetic diversity among the strains. The study's findings provide insights into the genetic makeup of *F. oxysporum* f. sp. *lycopersici*, which is essential for developing resistant tomato varieties and enhancing targeted management strategies to mitigate fusarium wilt in tomato cultivation.

Key words: Tomato, Fusarium wilt, *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *lycopersici*

EFFECT OF *Bacillus subtilis* AGAINST DAMPING OFF OF CHILLI (*Capsicum annum* L.)
CAUSED BY *Pythium aphanidermatum*

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ABSTRACT

Damping-off disease, caused by *Pythium aphanidermatum*, is a significant threat to chili (*Capsicum annum* L.) seedlings, leading to substantial economic losses in chili production. This study investigates the efficacy of *Bacillus subtilis*, a beneficial rhizobacterium, as a biological control agent against damping-off in chili seedlings. The experiment involved treating chili seeds with *B. subtilis* prior to planting and evaluating its effects on seedling emergence, growth parameters, and disease incidence in comparison to untreated controls. Results indicated that *B. subtilis* significantly enhanced seed germination rates and reduced disease severity. Additionally, treated seedlings exhibited improved growth metrics, including height, biomass, and root development. The findings suggest that *B. subtilis* has potential as an effective biocontrol agent for managing damping-off in chili crops, promoting healthier seedling development and contributing to sustainable agricultural practices.

Keywords: Damping off, Chilli, *Pythium aphanidermatum*, *Bacillus subtilis*

**THE IMPORTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN- COMPUTER INTERACTION
IN EDUCATION: A SURVEY ON EVOLVING INNOVATIONS IN CLASSROOM
MANAGEMENT**

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ABSTRACT

The invention and use of emerging technologies in modern day classroom is dynamically reshaping the educational landscape. In recent times, the integration of Artificial Intelligence and immersive technologies is directed towards optimizing human interaction with computer systems. Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) is an innovational initiative orchestrated to facilitate learning, foster engagement and cater for the unique needs of various learners. The study of Fleck et al. (2009) shows that desktop computer can detect direct interaction with its interface in order to model collaborative learning process. This paper is a descriptive survey on the applications of Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) in education. The paper underscores the importance of the innovations in HCI with educational needs and highlights some of the challenges confronting HCI. In order to gather vital data that will be used in the paper discussion, drafted questions were administered to respondents using online Google form questionnaire instrument. The information collected was subjected to reliability analysis. Conclusively, the paper affirms that HCI has significantly improved students learning experience.

Keywords: Human-Computer Interaction, Evolving Innovations, Classroom Management.

THE "FLOWER BOMB" FROM PAKISTAN "PASOORI" AND THE CHOREOGRAPHERS' AND DANCERS' RESPONSE – CONTENT AND SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF THE DANCE COVERS. SOME TRENDS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL NOTES

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ABSTRACT

The lands of the Indian subcontinent were host to some of the earliest human settlements and civilizations known to the science as the Harappan Civilisation, large parts of which are located in present day Pakistan – a predisposition for rich cultural heritage. However for few centuries the British Empire controlled the lands of Pakistan as they were part of the colony British Raj. Later the British elite through troublesome division of their colony made few new countries like India and Pakistan, which consequently evoked plenty of continuous regional tensions, conflicts and wars with total number of deaths, casualties and shattered lives exceeding millions. The "flower-bomb" from Pakistan "Pasoori" is a masterpiece born in such troubled atmosphere – as a song of troublesome love in troublesome land. The artists from the Indian subcontinent time after time utilize the flowers and the love as "weapons" – let's just recall about the Indian blockbuster drama film *Mohabbatein*, which even nowadays brings positive influences and changes of the human lives. In truth, the Pakistani "flower-bomb" produced mighty world widespread impact as can be deduced from the many statistics and charts. As a matter of fact the "flower-bomb" Pasoori broke numerous records for virality, popularity and appreciation on worldwide and national scale.

In the present study the authors tried to explore and analyze by utilizing content based methods the creative response towards the "flower-bomb" Pasoori by the enthusiasts and the professionals over the YouTube platform - one of the world leaders in the social media.

The exploration and analysis of the creative responses by the enthusiasts and artists discovered that the Pasoori "flower-bomb" elicited exciting new creations and artworks stepping on its quintessence, but at the same time enriched with many new cultural elements and messages, which evoked remarkably positive sentiments.

Key words: Pasoori, Pakistan, dance cover, choreography, content analysis, sentiment analysis, social media, YouTube.

PATIENT SATISFACTION WITH HEALTHCARE SERVICES:A CROSS-SECTIONAL
STUDY OF HOSPITALS IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The study aim was determining elements of healthcare services that are the patient's satisfaction with the service provided by hospitals which includes behavioral and sentimental aspects and the quality and efficiency of the hospitals. Patients are sometimes very confused, and so express their views very vaguely.

Method: A qualitative research method was used with 400 patients. A cross-sectional study was carried out in 4 hospitals (2 private and 2 Government). A questionnaire survey was conducted in the hospitals. Patients' responses were on a five-point Likert scale.

Results: Results revealed that medical care, communication with the patient, and patient's age are among the most critical factors for satisfaction. Majority of the patients were satisfied with private hospitals.

Conclusion: There is a need to improve the performance of health care providers in hospitals, so that they meet the patients' needs and satisfying them.

Key Words: Patient Satisfaction, Healthcare Services, Patients , Pakistan

**COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATION AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT
IN YEWA SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT, OGUN STATE.**

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ABSTRACT

This work explore community based organisations and sustainable rural development in Yewa south local government. The objectives of the study were to identify the contributions of the CBOs to the development of rural communities in Yewa south local government and investigate the challenges facing CBOs on sustainable development of rural communities in Yewa south local government. The population of three hundred and eighty-one (381) CBOs in Yewa south local government was adopted for the study and sample size of one hundred and fifty-two (152) was selected for the study. The hypothesis formulated for this study was tested using linear regression analysis through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The researcher concluded that the failure of government to deliver fundamental economic goods and infrastructural facilities to the rural people have made community based organisations a force to reckon with in the development process. Also it revealed the challenges facing CBOs in Yewa south local government. Based on findings, it was recommended that government should complement the CBOs by providing essential services to the people. This will improve infrastructures and increase social activities in the rural communities.

Keywords: Community Based Organisations, Sustainable Development, Rural Communities, Community Participation.

**MICROBIAL ASSESSMENT OF WATER SAMPLES TO STUDY ITS IMPACT ON
HEALTH OF SLUM DWELLERS**

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ABSTRACT

Access to safe drinking water is a basic for the sustainable development of a society. It was found that, the breaks between water supply and demand is huge, which is further enhanced by poor management of water resources. The slum dwellers of Surat city were found mainly dependent on common tap facility outside their shared by surrounding households. These slum dwellers fill their buckets and tanks from the common taps and store water for their day-to-day purposes. The frequency of water supply in all the studied slums of Surat city was once in 24 hours. Most of the water samples showed presence of E. coli which made this water unfit for drinking purposes as per BIS standards. Consequently, to prevent contamination of stored water, these slum dwellers should use proper water treatment techniques and should properly handle the water while filling the containers, fetching from source to home and drawing of water from containers.

Keywords:E.coli,slum,microbial

THE ROLE OF NEP 2020 IN FOSTERING EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 underscores the need for continuous, lifelong learning as part of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), positioning it as a key element of quality education. The policy reorients the education system to better support sustainable development, ensuring that learners are prepared to contribute to a more sustainable future. While the potential of ESD to create lasting environmental and social impact has been widely acknowledged, there are significant challenges within India's education system that hinder its full implementation. Despite these obstacles, NEP 2020 aligns effectively with India's sustainable development goals, promoting an educational framework that fosters environmental awareness, social inclusion, and economic growth. By preparing future generations with the competencies needed to address global environmental challenges, the policy lays the foundation for a more sustainable and equitable future. However, realizing this vision will require overcoming systemic challenges, making NEP 2020 both an opportunity and a challenge for advancing ESD in India. The study shall explore the role of NEP in ESD. Besides, it will understand the challenges and the potential solutions for overcoming the challenges in the NEP regime.

Keywords: National Education Policy, Sustainable Education, Education for Sustainable Development

EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF AGE RANGES ON THE INTERNET USAGE IN ALGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims to check the impact of age range on the use of internet among Algerian people. The research is based on an online survey that was done between July 20, 2023 and January 25, 2024, among 182 Algerian e-consumers. Moreover, the study was based on two independent samples t-test using SPSS version 26.

It has been found that the Chi square test is superior to the significant level (p value: $0.86 > 0.05$), which means that the differences between generation X, generation Y, and generation Z is not confirmed.

Keywords: Internet; Algeria; Chi square test; SPSS.

DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND: INDIA AND THE WORLD

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ABSTRACT

This research paper explores the concept of demographic dividend, focusing on India and its comparative analysis with global trends. The demographic dividend refers to the economic growth potential that can arise from shifts in a population's age structure, particularly when the working-age population (15-64 years) is larger than the non-working-age population (0-14 years and 65 years and older). India, with its youthful population, stands at a pivotal juncture where effective policy implementation and strategic planning could harness this potential. The paper examines the socio-economic factors influencing demographic changes, the role of education and skill development, and the implications for labor markets and economic policies. Additionally, it compares India's demographic trends with those of other nations, analyzing both opportunities and challenges in leveraging the demographic dividend. The findings highlight the need for proactive measures to ensure that this potential translates into sustainable economic growth and social development.

Keyword:Demographic Dividend, India, Age Structure, Economic Growth, Working-Age Population, Labor Market, Education, Skill Development, Global Trends, Socio-Economic Factors.

**TRANSFORMING EDUCATION WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: INNOVATIONS,
IMPACTS, AND CHALLENGES**

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to explore the integration of Artificial Intelligence in Education (AIED), bringing together insights from researchers, educators, policymakers, and industry experts to examine AI's transformative role in teaching and learning. First, it focuses on innovative AI applications in education, such as intelligent tutoring systems, personalized learning, and virtual reality. Next, it addresses the impact of AIED across three main areas: administration, instruction, and learning. Finally, the paper highlights ethical considerations as a key challenge in AIED. By promoting responsible and effective AIED integration, it seeks to enhance future perspectives on AIED, empowering both learners and educators in the digital age.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Artificial Intelligence in education (AIED), transforming education, curriculum design, innovations, challenges

**IMPACT OF EMOTIONAL CONTAGION ON EMPLOYEE'S WORK – PERFORMANCE IN
YABA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, LAGOS, NIGERIA.**

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Yaba Lagos, Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

This research explores the Influence of Emotional Contagion on Workers' Job Performance at Yaba College of Technology. Indeed, a survey study design was adopted, and questionnaires was used as the research instrument. The population of the study comprised Yaba College of Technology non-academic workers. Moreover, Krejcie and Morgan's sample size determination was utilized to calculate the sample size of three hundred and fifty-seven (357) participants from the population of the study. Thus, three hundred and fifty-seven (357) copies of questionnaires were administered to the respondents, while three hundred and fifty (350) were fully completed and returned. Simple percentages, regression statistics were used to test the hypotheses. However, it was shown that self-awareness, self-regulation, motivation, and empathy had a major influence on workers' job performance. It may be stated that emotional contagion plays a vital function in harnessing work performance among employees. It is thus advised that management adopt a clear plan to deal with the workers and get a greater knowledge of emotional contagion and its influence on job performance among employees. It was eventually proposed for additional studies that future researchers should thus use different approaches in their study in addition to the self-report.

Key words: Emotional Contagion Performance, Self-awareness, Self-regulation, Motivation

AGRITOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN CAN THO CITY, VIETNAM: AN EXAMPLE IN O
MON DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Agritourism is commonly acknowledged as a crucial strategy for strengthening the rural economy, increasing financial resources, and improving the welfare of local communities. In recent years, agritourism is the type of tourism chosen by many localities in the Mekong Delta as a sustainable development direction. Among them, O Mon district presents prospects for developing agricultural tourism with its vast rice fields, abundant orchards, plentiful aquatic resources, pristine environment and serene landscapes. Additionally, the district features various tourism resources such as historical - cultural and spiritual landmarks, lively festivals, and traditional craft villages associated with agriculture. Drawing from an evaluation of O Mon district's agritourism potentials, this research proposes multiple suggestions to promote the development of agritourism in the area.

Keywords: Agritourism, potentials, O Mon district, Can Tho.

EMPLOYEE EMPOWERMENT AND SERVICE QUALITY: MODERATING EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT: A CONCEPTUAL MODEL

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ABSTRACT

In tertiary institutions context and environment, this study aims to conceptualize a model that could explain the relationship between the employee empowerment (psychological and structural empowerment), organizational commitment and service quality in tertiary institution. Moreover, this study undertakes extensive literature review to find possible other impelling, regulating, and interrelated variables in the above-mentioned context. Our review includes the research articles which are indexed in Scopus and WOS data base. At first articles included in the search using, " employee empowerment (psychological and structural empowerment) and service quality " to reduce interpretation bias after a careful assessment of each article based on the objective and scope of the study finally were used for the review by following procedure as suggested by (Kitchenham, 2004). In an tertiary institution environment organizational has a moderating effect on the relationship between employee empowerment (psychological and structural empowerment) and service quality However, the study finds that such moderating effect may vary depending on the size of the institution. The proposed model of the study is based on the hypothetical viewpoint that can be empirically confirmed by exploring each statement for the respective dimension. This study opens up future research possibilities. The proposed model will assist tertiary intuitions who want to scrutinize the strategic positioning on employee empowerment and related influence on service quality and what significant factors the institutions needs to manage to achieve high service quality. The study and the proposed model are capable of developing further the theoretical base. The study also contributes significantly to employee empowerment, organizational commitment and service quality literature.

Keywords: - Employee Empowerment, organizational commitment, service quality,

**THE STRATEGIC MERGER OF AIR INDIA AND VISTARA: OPPORTUNITIES,
CHALLENGES, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE INDIAN AVIATION SECTOR**

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ABSTRACT

The merger between Air India and Vistara, two of India's leading airlines, marks a significant turning point in the nation's aviation industry. This paper explores the financial and operational motivations driving this merger, its potential synergies, and the challenges it may face in its implementation. With Air India's extensive international network and Vistara's reputation for premium service, the consolidation is anticipated to create a formidable entity capable of competing with global aviation giants. The paper uses current industry data and financial reports to provide a detailed analysis of how the merger will impact the Indian aviation sector, focusing on key areas such as competition, market consolidation, and international positioning.

Key words: air India; aviation; challenges; implications; opportunities; vistara;

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