3. HAGIA SOPHIA

INTERNATIONALCONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC STUDIES

September 15-16, 2021

Istanbul

ABSTRACT BOOK

Editors

Dr. Faruk DÜNDAR

Zhandos ALIMGEREY

HAGIA SOPHIA

3.INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC STUDIES

AYASOFYA

3.Uluslararası Multidisipliner Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kongresi

Abstract Book

Editors
Dr. Faruk Dündar
Zhandos Alimgerey

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CONFERENCE ID

CONFERENCE TITLE

HAGIA SOPHIA 3.INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC STUDIES

DATE AND PLACE

SEPTEMBER 15-16, 2021 ISTANBUL

ORGANIZATION

CAPITAL CONFERENCE / IKSAD /HAGIA SOPHIA JOURNAL OF GEOMETRY / WORLD WOMEN STUDIES JOURNAL / PEARSON JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

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Rejected papers: 11

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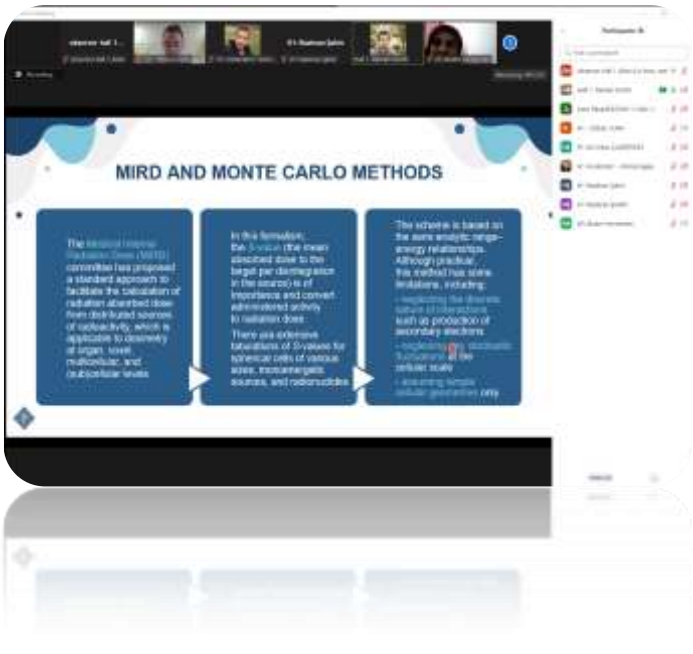
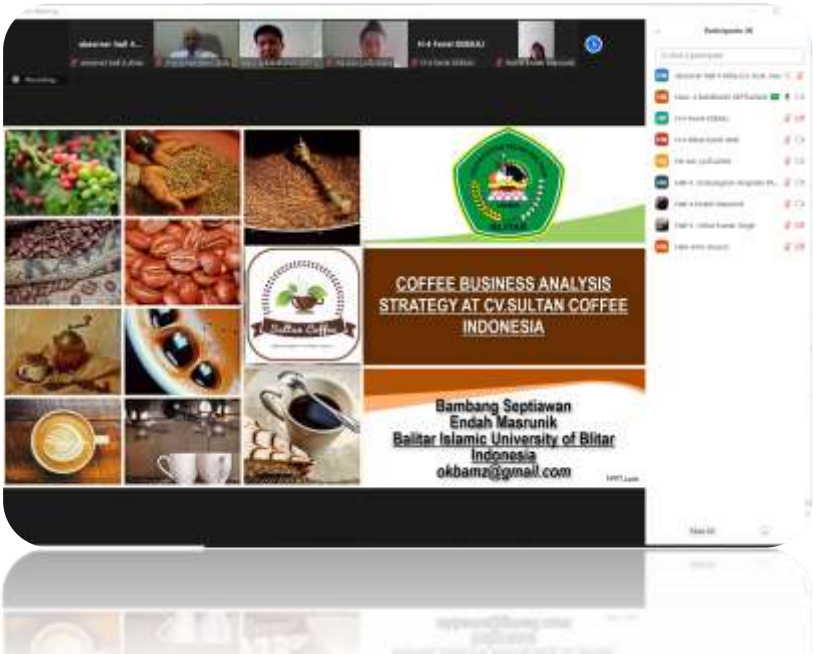
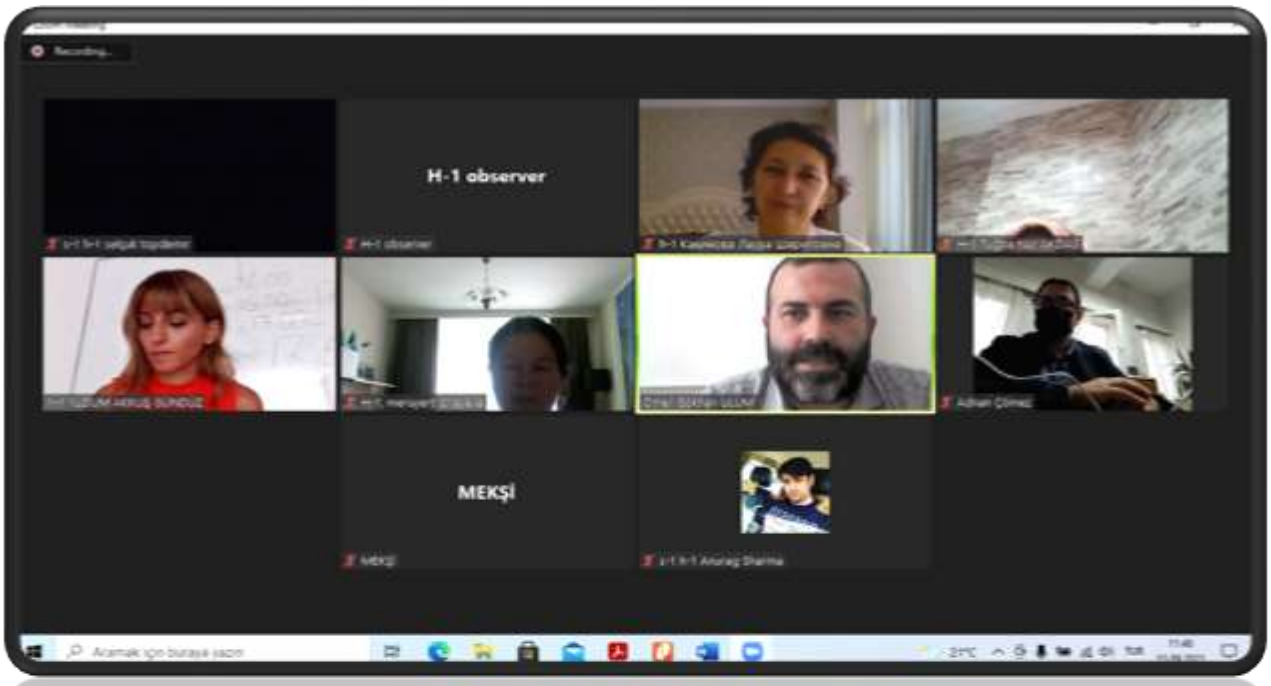
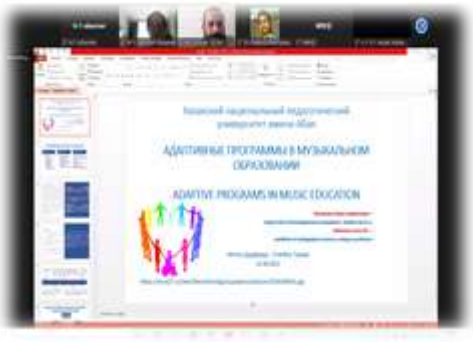

MIRD AND MONTE CARLO METHODS


COFFEE BUSINESS ANALYSIS STRATEGY AT CV.SULTAN COFFEE INDONESIA
Bambang Septiawan
Endah Masrunik
Balitar Islamic University of Blitar
Indonesia
okbamz@gmail.com


H-1 observer
MEKŞİ

secteriorization


АДАПТИВНЫЕ ПРОГРАММЫ В МУЗЫКАЛЬНОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ
ADAPTIVE PROGRAMS IN MUSIC EDUCATION

KONVANSİYONEL İHRACAT İLE E-İHRACAT ARASINDAKİ FARKLAR
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CONVENTIONAL EXPORT AND E-EXPORT

H-1 observer
H-1 Feriel KEBAILI
H-1 Hani Amir...
III. HAGIA SOPHIA
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY
SCIENTIFIC STUDIES
Eumelanin-Based Coloration and Health Status of Free-Living Pigeons in Mediterranean Urban Environments
Presented by : Dr. Hani Amir AOUISSI
Co-authors: Kebaili, F.K., Ababsa, M., Gaagai, A.
Scientific and Technical Research Center on Arid Regions (CRSTRA)

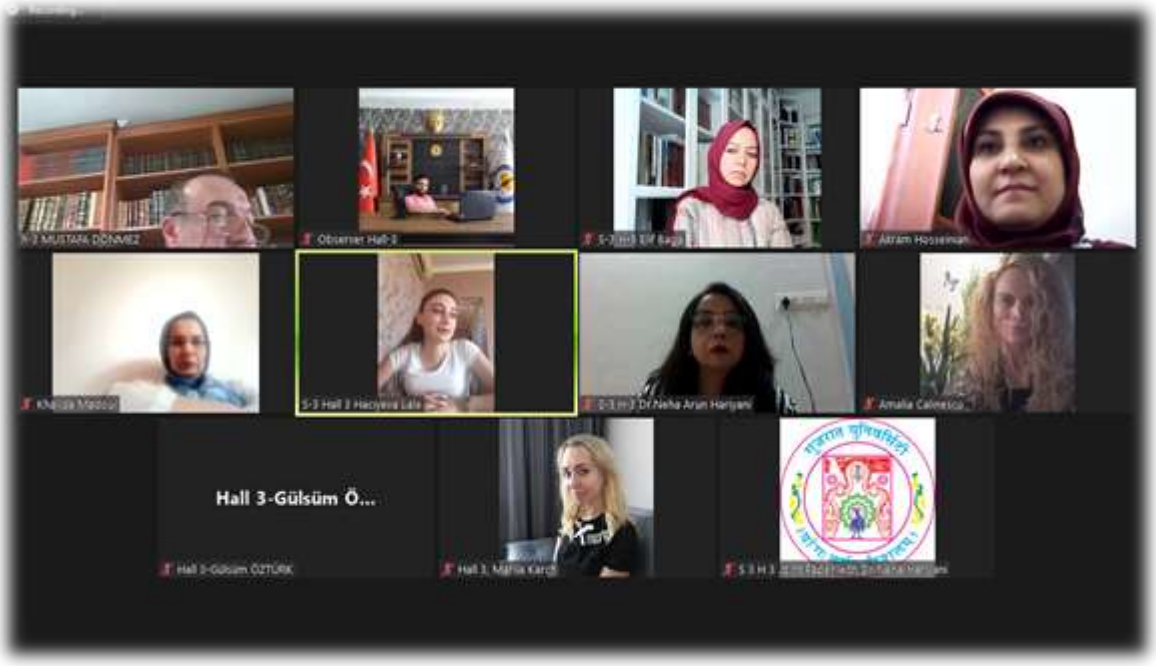
H-3 observer
Alireza Hodhodi
3. Uluslararası
AYASOFYA
MULTİDİSİPLİNER BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ
15-16 Eylül 2021/ İstanbul
KASTAMONU YÖRESİNDE YETİŞEN BERBERİN (BERBERİS VULGARİS) VE KIZILCIK (CORNUS MAS L) MEYVELERİNİN VE EKSTRAKTLARININ BAKIR İNDİRGEME ANTİOKSİDAN KAPASİTELERİ (CUPRAC)'NİN İNCELENMESİ
INVESTIGATION OF THE COPPER REDUCTION ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITIES (CUPRAC) OF BERBERINE (BERBERIS VULGARIS) AND CORNELIAN CHERRY (CORNUS MAS L) FRUITS AND EXTRACTS GROWING IN KASTAMONU REGION
ÖĞR. GÖR. BURCU USLU -MARMARA ÜNİVERSİTY,
DR. ÖĞR. ÜYESİ ÇAĞLA ZÜBEYDE KÖPRÜ, YÜKSEK İHTİSAS ÜNİVERSİTY,
DOÇ. DR. MUSTAFA YAMAN- İSTANBUL SABAHATTİN ZAİM ÜNİVERSİTY,
DOÇ. DR. FATMA ESRA GÜNES- MARMARA ÜNİVERSİTY

AMAÇ / OBJECTIVE

h-3 Dr Sadia Fat...

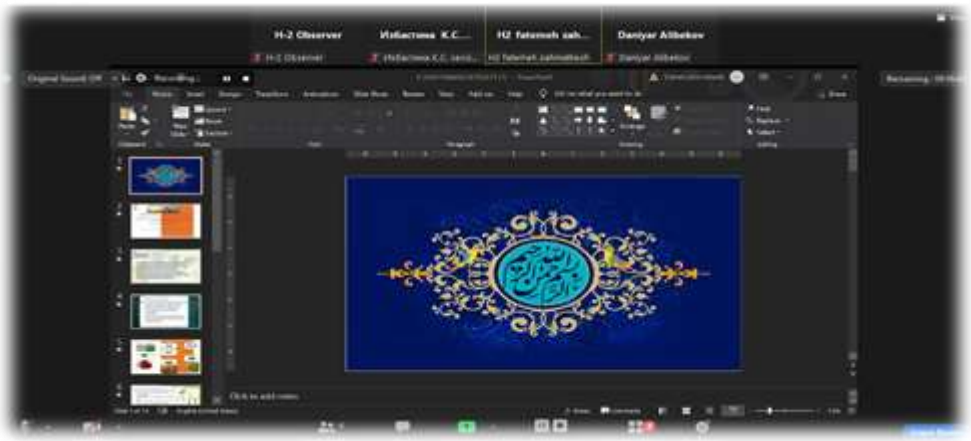
OBSERVER H-2...
H-2 Muhamme...
A

Observer Hall-3
Khan Badshah
S
Ahmed Sami Atta SESSION-1, HALL-3
Hall-3, Sami Abdou Atta


Observer Hall-3
Hall 3-Gülsüm Ö...
Hall 3-Gülsüm ÖZTÜRK
Hall 3, Marija Kardi

OBSERVER H-2

H-3 observer
Alireza Hodhodi
MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC STUDIES
September 15-16, 2021; Istanbul, Turkey
DIVERSITY OF WOODEN CRAFTS AND WOODY SPECIES EXPLOITED FOR SCULPTURE IN SOUTH BENIN
ORAL PRESENTATION
Séraphin MOUZOUN, Toussaint O. LOUGBEGNON and Ross-Sadock AZON


H-2 Observer
Daniyar Alibekov

Observer Hall-3
Emrah Akgüz
h-3 Akram Hoss...
H-3 Tetyana Iva...
H-3 Zhenya Bab...

Recording...
OBSERVER H-2...
h-2 Muhammad...
AKEDAŞ-Fatma...
AKEDAŞ-Didar...

III. HAGIA SOPHIA

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC STUDIES

September 15- 16, 2021

ISTANBUL

CONFERENCE PROGAM

ONLINE (WITH ZOOM CONFERENCE)

MEETING ID: 885 0854 6768
PASSWORD: 030303

ÖNEMLI, DIKKATLE OKUYUNUZ LÜTFEN

- Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildiriler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
- Online sunum yapabilmek için **https://zoom.us/join** sitesi üzerinden giriş yaparak "Meeting ID or Personal Link Name" yerine ID numarasını girerek oturuma katılabilirsiniz.
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- Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

DIKKAT EDILMESI GEREKENLER- TEKNİK BİLGİLER

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- Zoom'da ekran paylaşma özelliğine kullanabilmelisiniz.
- Katılım belgeleri kongre sonunda tarafınıza pdf olarak gönderilecektir
- Kongre programında yer ve saat değişikliği gibi talepler dikkate alınmayacaktır

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

- To be able to make a meeting online, login via https://zoom.us/join site, enter ID instead of "Meeting ID or Personal Link Name" and solidify the session.
- The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account.
- The Zoom application can be used without registration.
- The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
- Moderator - responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

POINTS TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION - TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- Make sure your computer has a microphone and is working.
- You should be able to use screen sharing feature in Zoom.
- Attendance certificates will be sent to you as PDF at the end of the congress.
- Requests such as change of place and time will not be taken into consideration in the congress program.
- If you think there are any deficiencies / spelling mistakes in the program, please inform by e-mail until September 14, 2021 (17:00) at the latest.
- **(All speakers required to be connected to the session 15 min before the session starts)**
- Moderator is responsible for ensuring the smooth running of the presentation, managing the group discussion and dynamics.
- **Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name surname and HALL number, exp. Hall 1, Kadir İNANIR**

Opening program

ANKARA TIME: 09:40-10:00

Keynote speaker:

Dr. Rupa Sinha

Assistant Professor School of Hospitality & Tourism SRM University, India

'Indigenous Heritage Sustainability: A case of Austro-Asiatic Aboriginal'

DATE: 15.09.2021

ANKARA TIME: 10:00-12:30

SESSION-1, HALL-1 / OTURUM-1, SALON-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Gökhan ULUM

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
KURS ORTAMINDA KURSİYERLERİN ŞİKÂYET ETME DAVRANIŞLARININ AHLAKİ OLARAK SINIF YÖNETİMİNE ETKİSİNİN KURSİYER, USTA ÖĞRETİCİ VE ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ DOĞRULTUSUNDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Selçuk TOPDEMİR, Nuray HURATA	MEB, Yenişehir, Diyarbakır; MEB, Yenişehir, Diyarbakır
EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATIVES' METAPHORICAL PERCEPTIONS REGARDING THE COVID-19 PROCESS	Adnan ÇÖMEZ Mehmet EKŞİ Tuğba Nur AKDAĞ Ömer Faruk VURAL Mehmet BAŞARAN	Sakarya Üniversitesi; Gaziantep Üniversitesi;
THE FEAR OF COVID-19 IN EFL SETTINGS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Gökhan ULUM	Mersin University
E-MAIL, AN UNEXPLORED OPPORTUNITY TO BUILD AN EFFECTIVE TEACHER- PARENT COMMUNICATION IN THE ALBANIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM	Dr. Ardian Tana	University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani", Albania
TEACHING KAZAKH IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD	Asst. Prof. Meruyert Ibrayeva Akbuzauova B.	Nazarbayev University, Kazakhstan
IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON DENTAL EDUCATION	Muhammad Shoaib Durrani Muhammad Mansoor Majeed	BDS, FICCDE Dental Surgeon
АДАПТИВНЫЕ ПРОГРАММЫ В МУЗЫКАЛЬНОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ ADAPTIVE PROGRAMS IN MUSIC EDUCATION	Какимова Лаура Шариповна Kakimova Laura Sharipovna	Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая, Almaty, Kazakhstan
THE DIGITALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS	Dmitry Barabas	Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman, Ukraine
Алтын Уәлі би Итенұлы және оның ұрпақтары	Ахметбек Бакытжан Мукарамулы Akhmetbek Bakytzhan Mukaramuly	Kyzylorda University named after Korkyt Ata
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELF CONFIDENCE BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN PLAYERS OF KABADDI AND KHO-KHO	Mr. Anurag Sharma, Prof. J P Sharma	DPESS (University of Delhi) (University of Delhi) New Delhi (India)
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ANXIETY LEVEL BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN PLAYERS OF ATHLETICS AND VOLLEYBALL	Mr. Anurag Sharma, Prof. J P Sharma	DPESS (University of Delhi) (University of Delhi) New Delhi (India)
"APPROPRIATION" AS A FORM OF PRODUCTION IN POSTMODERN ART: THE YASUMASA MORIMURA CASE	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yudum AKKUŞ GÜNDÜZ	Dokuz Eylül University

DATE: 15.09.2021

ANKARA TIME: 10:00-12:30

SESSION-1, HALL-2 / OTURUM-1, SALON-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Assistant Professor Nagihan BİLİR SAĞ

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
MAGNETIC FIELDS AND ELECTRICAL FIELDS ARE NOT INVISIBLE FIELDS BUT REAL MECHANICAL WAVES IN THE SPACE TIME FABRIC STRUCTURE, UNIFIED THEORY OF GRAVITY AND MAGNETISM, DEFINITION OF SPACE FABRIC FROM AL QURAN ALKAREEM	Ahmed Mohamed Atteya Hamza Salem	Cairo University, Egypt
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TWO STEAM GENERATORS UNDER CONCENTRATED SOLAR PARABOLIC COLLECTOR	Mohammed Mahmood Hadi	Al-Nahrain University, Iraq
DEVELOPMENT OF A MOBILE DEVICE SOFTWARE TO BE USED IN ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION FIELD PROCESSES	Fatma AVLİ FIRIŞ	AKEDAŞ Elektrik Dağıtım A.Ş.
	Ali Osman KÖKSAL	AKEDAŞ Elektrik Dağıtım A.Ş.
CYBER SECURITY WITH HONEYPOT IN THE ENERGY INDUSTRY	Nazife Didar AKAR	AKEDAŞ Elektrik Dağıtım A.Ş.
	Fatma AVLİ FIRIŞ	AKEDAŞ Elektrik Dağıtım A.Ş.
FUZZY LOGIC-BASED MODELING OF OPTIMUM GAS COOLER PRESSURE IN A CO 2 TRANSCRITICAL REFRIGERATION CYCLE	Research Assistant Metehan IŞIK	Konya Technical University
	Assistant Professor Nagihan BİLİR SAĞ	
	Professor Doctor Mete KALYONCU	
COMPARISON OF NIMH AND LITHIUM BATTERIES	Doktora Öğrencisi Seçkin AÇICI	Kocaeli Üniversitesi
	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Abdulhakim KARAKAYA	Kocaeli Üniversitesi
UTILIZATION OF WOOD WASTES TO IMPROVE THE MECHANICAL STRENGTH OF EPOXY-BASED COMPOSITES	Muhammad Usman Khan	University of Engineering and Technology, Pakistan
METAL-OXIDE NANOCOMPOSITES FOR DUAL-PURPOSE CATALYTIC CONVERTERS	Karakurkchi Hanna	National Defense University of Ukraine named after Ivan Cherniakhovskyi, Kyiv, Ukraine
	Sakhnenko Mykola	National Technical University «Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute»,
	Korohodska Alla	
	Yar-Mukhamedova G.	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan
RESEARCH OF THE ADAPTIVE PROCESS CONTROL SYSTEM ON THE EXAMPLE OF CHP	E.A. Ospanov, D.T. Kurushbaeva, D.T. Bekkasimova, D.V. Myasoedov	State University named after Shakarim of Semey city

DATE: 15.09.2021

ANKARA TIME: 10:00-12:30

SESSION-1, HALL-3 / OTURUM-1, SALON-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Associate Professor Hossein Rahami

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE SHORT-TERM IMPACT OF HIGH ENERGY NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS ON ENERGY BALANCE IN UNDERWEIGHT PRIMI-GRAVIDAE; A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL	Kalsoom Tariq	Department of Biochemistry, Khyber Girls Medical College, Peshawar Pakistan
	Sadia Fatima	Department of Biochemistry, IBMS, KMU, Peshawar Pakistan
	Rubina Nazli	Department of Biochemistry, IBMS, KMU, Peshawar Pakistan
	Syed Hamid Habib	Department of Physiology, IBMS, KMU, Peshawar Pakistan
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HIDDEN MORKOV MODEL WITH K-MEDOIDS CLUSTERING ALGORITHM FOR PREDICTIVE PROCESS MONITORING	Khan Badshah	Abasyn University Peshawar, Pakistan Department of Computing and Technology
USING THE FORCE METHOD AND THE NELDER-MEAD METHOD IN NONLINEAR ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURES	Associate Professor Hossein Rahami	University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran
NI(II) NANO COORDINATION POLYMER AS ANTICANCER AGENT: SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION	Akram Hosseinian	University of Tehran
FACILE SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF LEAD-CHALCOGENIDE NANOSTRUCTURES	Akram Hosseinian	University of Tehran
ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ДИПОЛЬНОГО ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКОГО ЗОНДИРОВАНИЯ НА ПЛОЩАДИ САРЫАДЫРСКОГО РУДНОГО УЗЛА ДЛЯ ВЫЯВЛЕНИЯ МЕДНОРУДНЫХ ИНТЕРВАЛОВ	Байзахова Г.К. Садчиков А.В.	Карагандинский технический университет (КарТУ)
THREE-FACTOR AUTHETICATION SYSTEM TESIS DEMONSTRATES NEED TO CREATE AN ADDITIONAL AUTHENTIFICATION FACTOR THAT WILL BE INDEPENDENT OF ADDITIONAL DEVICES AND WILL OPERATE ON THE PRINCIPLE OF A SINGLE PASSWORD	Konstantin RADOUTSKYI, Anna RADOUTSKA	Kharkiv National University
OPTIMUM DESIGN OF ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION VOLTAGE FOR COST REDUCTION AND IMPROVING THE POWER SYSTEM STABILITY	Sami Abdou Atta	Senior Projects Manager, Alfanar Company, Saudi Arabia
	Ahmed Sami Atta	Electrical Power System Control Programmer, Saudi Arabia
	Amer Nasr A. Elghaffar	Project Manager, Alfanar Company, Saudi Arabia

DATE: 15.09.2021

ANKARA TIME: 10:00-12:30

SESSION-1, HALL-4 / OTURUM-1, SALON-4

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Alireza Moghaddasi

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ALGIERS, TOWARDS A NEW WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	Feriel Kheira KEBAILI, Amel BAZIZ-BERKANI Hani Amir AOUISSI	Laboratoire de recherche et d'étude en aménagement et urbanisme (LREAU), USTHB. Algeria.
E-EXPORT AND THE PANDEMIC PERIOD	Aslı ÇAĞLAYAN Doç. Dr. Nihat Kamil ANIL	Kırklareli Üniversitesi, Kırklareli Üniversitesi,
THE IMPACTS OF WEBSITE RELATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES ON TRUST AND LOYALTY OF CUSTOMERS	Dr. Alireza Moghaddasi	Imam Reza International University, Mashhad, Iran
QUANTITATIVE MODEL FOR DETERMINING FACTORS AFFECTING UNDERWRITING PROFIT MARGIN: APPLIED TO PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANIES	Sara Mohamed Gamal Elden	Faculty of Commerce at Cairo University
COFFEE BUSINESS ANALYSIS STRATEGY AT CV SULTAN COFFEE INDONESIA	Bambang Septiawan Endah Masrunik	Balitar Islamic University of Blitar Indonesia
THE LOGISTICAL ASSETS THAT PREDISPOSE THE PORT OF COTONOU TO SERVE THE INTERNATIONAL HINTERLAND	Vodoungnon Anignikin PADONOU Benjamin S. ALLAGBE Toussaint VIGNINOU	Laboratoire d'Etudes des Dynamiques Urbaines et Régionales (LEDUR) de l'Université d'Abomey-Calavi
PHENOMENOLOGY OF EXCESSIVE BUYING "AJI MUMPUNG" ORNAMENTAL PLANTS DURING COVID-19	Endah Masrunik Bambang Septiawan	Balitar Islamic University of Blitar Balitar Islamic University of Blitar
EXPORT PERFORMANCE ANTECEDENTS OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRY: A LITERATURE REVIEW	Vishal Kumar Singh Dr. Amit Gautam	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (U.P), India
BENCHMARKING - A METHOD FOR A SUCCESSFUL COMPANY'S FUNCTIONING STRATEGY	Bekkulieva B.M. Razakova D.I.	Turan University Almaty, Kazakhstan
РАЗВИТИЕ ВНУТРЕННЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ КАЧЕСТВА ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ АУДИТОРСКИХ УСЛУГ	Марія Василюк (Maria Vasyliuk)	Прикарпатский национальный университет имени Васыля Стефаныка (Ukraine)

DATE: 15.09.2021

ANKARA TIME: 10:00-12:30

SESSION-1, HALL-5 / OTURUM-1, SALON-5

HEAD OF SESSION: Professor Dr. Naif Haddad

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
TOWARDS REVIVING THE IDENTITY AND COLLECTIVE MEMORY OF THE 'GATEWAY' PARADIGM AT RAS AL-AIN AT AMMAN/ JORDAN	Architect Nour Halawa Professor Dr. Naif Haddad	American University of Madaba (AUM), Madaba, Jordan; Queen Rania Faculty of Tourism and Heritage, Hashemite University, Jordan
EVALUATION OF THE DOME OF HAGIA SOPHIA	Lect. Esra ŞAHİN	İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi
SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF ST. SOPHIA DOORS	Prof. Dr. Nilüfer PEMBECİOĞLU Doç. Dr. Nebahat Akgün ÇOMAK	İstanbul University; Galatasaray University
SYMBOLIC ANALYSIS OF 'DEESIS' MOSAIC OF ST. SOPHIA	Doç. Dr. Nebahat Akgün ÇOMAK Prof. Dr. Nilüfer PEMBECİOĞLU	Galatasaray University; İstanbul University
SOME NOTES ON THE LATE BRONZE TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE IN JORDAN: ANALYSIS, RE-ASSESSMENT AND DESIGN TYPOLOGICAL ANALOGY	Niveen Rashad Professor Dr. Naif Haddad	Hashemite University, Jordan.
INVESTIGATION OF THE PRESENTATION MOSAIC IN THE HAGIA SOPHIA MOSQUE WITH THE METHOD OF PEDAGOGIC ART CRITICISM	Doç. Dr. Rasim SOYLU Doç. Dr. Mustafa DİĞLER	Sakarya University Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University
EVALUATION OF THE DOME OF HAGIA SOPHIA	Öğr. Gör. Esra ŞAHİN	İstanbul Aydın University
AYASOFIA COMPLEX SULTAN II. SELİM TOMB ARCHITECTURE AND ARTISTIC FEATURES	Öğr. Gör. Merve SERİNÖZ DANIŞMAN Dr. Ali ZİYREK	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University Culture and Tourism Ministry
SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECT OF CONSERVATION IN ARCHITECTURE: AN ASSESSMENT OF MEVLANA MUSEUM AND NEIGHBORING LOCATIONS	Doktora Öğrencisi Gülçin ERDAŞ Doç. Dr. Fatih SEMERCİ	Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi
EARLY REPUBLIC ARCHITECTURE: EXAMPLES OF IZMIR	Öğr. Gör. Emre ÇUBUKÇU	Işık Üniversitesi

DATE: 15.09.2021

ANKARA TIME: 13:00-15:30

SESSION-2, HALL-1 / OTURUM-2, SALON-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Doç. Dr. Levent Özbek

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
EUMELANIN-BASED COLORATION AND HEALTH STATUS OF FREE-LIVIG PIGEONS IN MEDITERRANEAN URBAN ENVIRONMENTS	Hani Amir AOUISSI Feriel Kheira KEBAILI Mostefa ABABSA Aissam GAAGAI	Scientific and Technical Research Center on Arid Regions (CRSTRA), Algeria
STRUCTURE OF AVIAN SPECIES-ASSEMBLAGE AND DEPENDENT BIRD SPECIES IN THE MANGROVES OF MAHE TOWN, TERRITORY OF PONDICHERRY, INDIA	Vidya Padmakumar Shine P Joseph	Mangalore University, India
DETECTION AND PREVALENCE OF TICK BORNE DISEASES FROM PUNJAB, PAKISTAN	Shabab Nasir Marriam Batool	Government College University, Faisalabad
THE THREAT OF INVASIVE LION FISH TO HUMAN HEALTH	Dr. Raziye TANRIVERDİ	Coast Guard Command
CANLILARDA VERHULST ÇOĞALMA MODELI ÜZERINE BIR ÇALIŞMA	Doç. Dr. Levent Özbek	Ankara Ünversitesi
A STUDY ON IMPLEMENTING KALMAN FILTER IN SOFTWARE RELIABILITY GROWTH MODEL	Doç. Dr. Levent Özbek	Ankara Ünversitesi
EFFECT OF SODIUM GLUTAMATE ON MORPHOFUNCTIONAL THE STATE OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM OF RATS OF THE VISTAR LINE	Necheporenko A.G. Bushman V.S.	Zaporizhzhya State Medical University
INFECTION OF GEESE WITH HELMINTHS IN DIFFERENT VILLAGES OF JALILABAD REGION	Zərbab Təvəkgül qızı Ağayeva	Sumqayıt Dövlət Universiteti
DROMEDARY MILK PLANT IN ALGERIA: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENTS OF CAMEL MILK	Djalel Eddine GHERİSSİ Maria CHIKHA	University of Souk-Ahras, Algeria

DATE: 15.09.2021

ANKARA TIME: 13:00-15:30

SESSION-2, HALL-2 / OTURUM-2, SALON-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ahmet Hakan Özkan

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE EFFECT OF JOB INSECURITY ON ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY AMONG PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL PLAYERS	Dr. Ahmet Hakan Özkan	Istanbul Gedik University
PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL POLITICS, MANAGERIAL SUPPORT, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND INTENT TO QUIT: A META-ANALYSIS STUDY	Dr. Ahmet Hakan Özkan	Istanbul Gedik University
MENTAL TOUGHNESS IN FITNESS PARTICIPANTS	M. Sibel YAMAN	İstanbul Rumeli Üniversitesi
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROACTIVE PERSONALITY AND LEISURE SATISFACTION IN EXERCISE PARTICIPANTS	M. Sibel YAMAN	İstanbul Rumeli Üniversitesi
ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPORT AWARENESS AND FANATICISM LEVEL OF SAMSUNSPOR SUPPORTERS: CASE OF SAMSUN PROVINCE	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Alperen Kaan DEMİRCİ	Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi
	Doç. Dr. Musa ÇON	Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi
THE EFFECT OF BASİC SWİMMİNG TRAİNİNG ON THE SELF-CONFİDENCE AND SELF-RESPECT OF GİRLS İN NEED OF CARE	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Osman ACAR	Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi
	Doç. Dr. Musa ÇON	Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi
GENERAL BELONGINGNESS STATES AND SPORT ENGAGEMENT LEVELS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA	Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi
	Muhammet KUSAN	Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi
	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Vedat ERİM	Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi
	Hacı Ali ÇAKICI	Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi
	Mustafa CEBE	Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi
EVALUATION OF LEATHER TIME BARRIERS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS AND NON-SPECIAL NEEDS ATHLETES	Doç. Dr. Yener AKSOY	Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi
	Hacı Ali ÇAKICI	Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi
	Muhammet KUSAN	Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi
	Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA	Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi
FUNCTIONAL CHANGES IN PLATE ACTIVITY IN FIRST MATURE MEN AS A RESULT OF FITNESS CLASSES	Ekaterina Vladimirovna MAKHOVA	Russian State Social University
	Ilya Nikolaevich MEDVEDEV	
AN EXPLANATORY STUDY ON SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS AMONG PRO – KABADDI AND NATIONAL KABADDI PLAYERS OF INDIA	Shri Bhagwan	Department of Physical Education, IGIPESS, New Delhi
	Dr. J. P. Sharma	
AN EXPLANATORY STUDY ON PROFESSIONAL PROFILE AND SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS AMONG PRO – KABADDI AND NATIONAL KABADDI PLAYERS OF INDIA	Shri Bhagwan	Department of Physical Education, IGIPESS, New Delhi
	Dr. J. P. Sharma	

DATE: 15.09.2021

ANKARA TIME: 13:00-15:30

SESSION-2, HALL-3 / OTURUM-2, SALON-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Emrah BAŞARAN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE ELDERLY AS A GROUP THAT HAS BEEN "MARGINALIZED" DURING THE PANDEMIC PROCESS	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Emrah BAŞARAN	İzmir Katip Çelebi University
ANALYSIS OF ISTANBULKART DATA: MARMARAY EXAMPLE	Hikmet ALTINTAŞ	Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi
	Prof. Dr. İsmail ŞAHİN	Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi
URBAN TRANSPORTATION: PROS AND CONS OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES	Dr. Emrah Akyuz	Bingöl Üniversitesi
ANALYSIS OF FATAL ROAD CRASHES IN TURKEY	Dr. Ülger AYDOĞAN CULHA	Karayolları Genel Müdürlüğü
A COMPARISON OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO TRAFFIC ACCİDENTS AND OTHER SOCIOECONOMİC INDICATORS: CLUSTER ANALYSIS APPROACH	Dr. Ülger AYDOĞAN CULHA	Karayolları Genel Müdürlüğü
ENGEL DÜZEYİNİN İŞGÜCÜNE KATILIM ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI, ADANA İLİ ÖRNEĞİ	Doç Dr. Halil İbrahim Keskin	Çukurova Üniversitesi
ÇUKUROVA BÖLGESİNDE BİREYLERİN HASTANE SEÇİMİNE ETKİ EDEN FAKTÖRLERİN ARAŞTIRILMASI	Doç Dr. Halil İbrahim Keskin	Çukurova Üniversitesi
THE IMPACTS OF LANDSCAPING ON HIGHWAY ROAD SAFETY	Dr. Derya KAYA ÖZDEMİR	Dokuz Eylul University
THE EFFECT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON IRANIAN PUBLISHERS WITH THE MEDIATING ROLE OF CUSTOMER TRUST ND LOYALTY	Ramuna Mirhajianmoghadam	Ph.D. Candidate of Industrial management Yazd University, Yazd, Iran
ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS AS A FACTOR OF SOCIAL DYSFUNCTION	Tetyana Ivanova, Evgeniya Babaevskaya	Sumy State University, Ukraine

DATE: 15.09.2021

ANKARA TIME: 13:00-15:30

SESSION-2, HALL-4 / OTURUM-2, SALON-4

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Dr. Orhun Burak SÖZEN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE (WESTERN) CLASSICAL MUSIC IN 19. CENTURY OTTOMAN-TURKISH MODERNIZATION	Asst. Prof. Dr. Orhun Burak SÖZEN MA Student İlker EROĞLU	Gaziantep University
THE IMPORTANCE OF "POLITICAL HOUSES" AS A CULTURAL INSTITUTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF REPUBLIC PERIOD MUSEUM	Hatice ENGİN	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University
FROM SOUND AND VOLUME TO MUSIC AND SPACE: THE RELATIONSHIP OF MUSIC AND CONCERT HALLS AT THE ISTANBUL MUSIC FESTIVAL	Öğr. Gör. Bilgütay Kaan Öztürk	Afyon Kocatepe University
	Arş. Gör. Mina Hazal Taşcı	Marmara University
FRESCOES REFLECTED IN KESHIKCHIDAGH CAVE-TEMPLES	Musa Mursaguliyev	Director of the "Keshikchidagh" State historical and cultural reserve, Azerbaijan
INDIGENOUS COMMUNICATION AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: AN ANALYTICAL VIEWPOINTS	Wasiu Abiodun Makinde Kafayat Temilade Rafiu	The Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro, Ogun State, Nigeria
GENDER POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER RESEARCH IN KAZAKHSTAN	Замза Муташовна Кодар Zamza Mutashovna Kodar	доктор философских наук, член-корр. РАЕ, зав. кафедрой «Ассамблея народа Казахстана» Алматинского технологического университета.
YOUTH MIGRATION: KAZAKHSTAN CASE	Yessetova Saltanat, Begassilov Bakytzhan, Iskakov Iliyas	Kainar Academy, Narhoz University, Karaganda Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT AND THE UNITED NATIONS	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Figen TABANLI	Anadolu Üniversitesi
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE LEGISLATURE'S CONSTITUTIONAL POWER OF IMPEACHMENT	Samuel Akpadiagha Etuk	Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic Ikot Osurua

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ANKARA TIME: 13:00-15:30

SESSION-2, HALL-5 / OTURUM-2, SALON-5

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Hasan TUTAR

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN THE CURRENT ITERATION OF FALSE INFORMATION	Mahboob Massoudi	Delhi Technological University, Kabul Afghanistan
ARE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED PROCESSES? A CASE STUDY	Prof. Dr. Hasan TUTAR	Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University
	Dr. Selçuk NAM	Sakarya University
THE EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 OUTPUT ON THE DIGITALIZATION TENDENCY OF COMPANIES: A CASE STUDY	Prof. Dr. Hasan TUTAR	Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University
	Dr. Selçuk NAM	Sakarya University
AN INTERDISCIPLINARY EXAMINATION OF SEX/GENDER-BASED STEREOTYPES PERTAINING TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PROFESSIONALS	Tami MEREDITH	Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada
	Maryanne FISHER	Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Canada
AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR SOCIAL WORKERS: WHY SHOULD WE TAKE CARE IN POLICY ADVOCACY?	Dr. Murat ÇAY	Akdeniz Üniversitesi
	Dr. H. İrem KALAYCI KIRLIOĞLU	Selçuk Üniversitesi
ENHANCING QUALITY OF SERVICE (QOS) FOR DENSE EDGED COMPUTING NETWORKS THROUGH SOFTWARE DEFINED NETWORK (SDN)	Sidra Ahmad	Abasyn University, Peshawar
THE STUDY OF THE INTERNET ADDICTION AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS OF TABRIZ	Dr. Kamal Koohi	University of Tabriz- Tabriz-Iran
	Jamal Karamravan	
SECURE NETWORK FOR WIRELESS BODY AREA NETWORK WITH INTEGRATION OF SOFTWARE DEFINED NETWORK APPROACH	Rosewin Khan	Abasyn University, Peshawar Pakistan
SECURE COMMUNICATION IN SOFTWARE DEFINED NETWORK USING BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY	Ghazala Rafi	Abasyn University Peshawar, Pakistan
	Sir Fahad Masood	
	Sir Wajidullah Arbab	
CONSUMER'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS ADVERTISING THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA	Pravin Chandra Singh	Research scholar, Institute of management studies
	Dr. Amit Gautam, Professor	Institute of management studies, B.H.U

DATE: 15.09.2021

ANKARA TIME: 16:00-18:30

SESSION-3, HALL-1 / OTURUM-3, SALON-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE MOSQUES OF HAGIA SOPHIA IN THE OTTOMAN LANDS AND THE ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THEM	Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	Kırıkkale University
A PROVOCATION IN MAGOSA HAGIA SOPHIA MOSQUE AND THE ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS ABOUT IT	Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	Kırıkkale University
ARTICLE BY PAINTER HUSEYIN AVNI LIFIJ, WRITTEN IN THE JANUARY 1927 ISSUE MAGAZINE OF TURKISH YURDU, ABOUT HAGIA SOPHIA, WITH THE TITLE: "SANAT ALEMINDE BEYNELMILEL VE MUHIM BIR MESELE" AND IN THIS ARTICLE, ABOUT THE PHOTO HE TAKEN WITH THE DRAWING OF HAGIA SOPHIA	Dr. Ebubekir ERASLAN	Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi
A VIEW OF THE TOURISM POLICY OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS; MUTUAL DEPENDENCE FOCUSED LIBERALISM	Cengizhan ÖZTÜRK	Trakya Üniversitesi
	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Uğur TAŞKAN	Trakya Üniversitesi
THE PROCESS FROM THE ISRAEL OCCUPATION TO ANNEXATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE GOLAN HEIGHTS	Volkan ÇETİNTAŞ	Gaziantep Üniversitesi
TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF IONIC CAPITALS AT EARLY BYZANTINE PERIOD IN TURKEY	Arş. Gör. Erkan KAYA	Anadolu University
LIVES OF SLAVES AND FEMALE SLAVES IN HAGIA SOPHIA AND ITS PERIPHERY IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY	Dr. Ümran KARADENİZ	Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi
HAGIA SOPHIA IN THE CONTEXT OF CONSERVATION AND POLICY RELATIONSHIP	Canan GÖRGÜLÜ	Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi
	Prof. Dr. Eti AKYÜZ LEVİ	Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi

DATE: 15.09.2021

ANKARA TIME: 16:00-18:30

SESSION-3, HALL-2 / OTURUM-3, SALON-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Snezhana BAKALOVA

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
TEMPERATURE CONTROL OF A REACTIVE DISTILLATION COLUMN WHERE BIODIESEL IS PRODUCED FROM VEGETABLE WASTE OIL	Tuba ŞİMŞEK	Ankara University
LANGMUIR, FREUNDLICH AND TEMKIN ISOTHERMS STUDIES OF EQUILIBRIUM ADSORPTION OF SAFRANIN UNTO PHOSPHORIC ACID MODIFIED MACRO ALGAE	Attouti Salima	Abdel Hamid Ibn Badis University, Algeria
	Termoul Mourad	
	Zerhouni Anissa	
	Bestani Benaouda	
	Benderdouche Noureddine	
SYNTHESIS OF SYMMETRIC IMINES AND REDUCTION TO SECONDARY AMINES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Sertan AYTAÇ	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University
SYNTHESIS OF TOLYLTHIAZOLIDIN-4-ONE DERIVATIVES	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Özlem GÜNDOĞDU	Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi
SPECTROSCOPY AND RHEOLOGY METHOD APPROACH IN THE EVALUATION OF ANTIBACTERIAL PROPERTIES AND QUALITY OF ORGANIC VINEGARS	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Muhittin ÖZTÜRK	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir Universitesi
MAGNETIC RHA-Fe(III) HYDROGELS AS CATALYSTS FOR H 2 GENERATION FROM HYDROLYSIS OF AMMONIA BORANE (NH 3 BH 3)	Irvan Dahlan	Universiti Sains Malaysia
	Nurul Wafa Ali	Universiti Sains Malaysia
	Andi Mulkan	University of Iskandar Muda
MECHANISM OF ACTION AND ANTICANCER ACTIVITY OF POLY-HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Snezhana BAKALOVA	Institute of Organic Chemistry with Centre of Phytochemistry, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria
	Prof. DSc. Jose KANETI	
REACTION KINETICS IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING	Christo Boyadjiev	Institute of Chemical Engineering, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
COMPUTATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE STEREOSLECTIVITY OF DIENE ADDITIONS TO CHIRAL ACRYLATE DIENOPHILES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Snezhana BAKALOVA	Institute of Organic Chemistry with Centre of Phytochemistry
	Prof. DSc. Jose KANETI	Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria

DATE: 15.09.2021

ANKARA TIME: 16:00-18:30

SESSION-3, HALL-3 / OTURUM-3, SALON-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Amalia Călinescu

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
DAN BROWN: AYASOPHY - A PLACE WHERE EAST AND WEST MEET	Hacıyeva Lalə Uğur	Azerbaijan
APPROACH OF ORIENTALISTS TO HADITH THE EXAMPLE OF JAMES ROBSON IN CONTEXT	Prof. Dr. Mustafa DÖNMEZ	European University of Benelux, Brüksel / Belçika
HIGH MORALS IN ISLAM MOHAMED PBUH AND THE DIVINE CARE	Khalida Madoui	Higher College for Teachers, Assia Djebar Algeria
AN OVERVIEW OF THE MEMORY PROCESSES	Dr. Amalia Călinescu	The University of Bucharest
ALI KUSHJI'S GENERAL MATHEMATICS BOOK: CONTENT AND EVALUATION	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Elif BAGA	İstanbul Medeniyet Üniversitesi
EMANATIONS: PSYCHO-MYTHIC IMAGE OF THE CAMPBELLIAN HERO IN PAULO COELHO'S "THE ALCHEMIST"	Dr. Neha Arun Hariyani	S.B.Garda Arts & P.K.Patel College of Commerce, Navsari Gujarat, India
	Prof. Jagdish S. Joshi	UGC HRDC, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, India
GENDER FEATURES OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE	Tetyana Ivanova, Mariya Karch	Sumy State University, Ukraine
COMPARISON OF MINI TUBER YIELD OF POTATO CLONES	Doç. Dr. Gülsüm ÖZTÜRK	Ege Üniversitesi

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ANKARA TIME: 16:00-18:30

SESSION-3, HALL-4 / OTURUM-3, SALON-4

HEAD OF SESSION: Hafiz Muhammad Shahzad Aslam

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
PROJECTS MANAGEMENT IS THE KEY SUCCESS TO THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY	Noralhuda M. Azize	Thi-Qar University, Iraq
INVESTIGATION OF THE USE OF MARBLE DUST INSTEAD OF AGGREGATE AND CEMENT IN CEMENTITIOUS COMPOSITES	Dr. Müzeyyen BALÇIKANLI BANKİR	İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi
	Dr. Murat ÖZTÜRK	
REDUCTION OF EARTHQUAKE AMPLIFICATION BY SEISMIC METALMATERIALS MADE OF CIRCULAR POSITIONED CONCRETE PILES	Şeyda Gülsüm KAYA	İskenderun Teknik University
	Prof. Dr. Umur Korkut SEVİM	İskenderun Teknik University
	Arş. Gör. Dr. Murat ÖZTÜRK	İskenderun Teknik University
	Prof. Dr. Muharrem KARAASLAN	İskenderun Teknik University
MODELING AND ESTIMATION OF CONCRETE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH FOR A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT	Pınar CİHAN	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi
A SPECFICALLY MODIFIED BRICK TROWEL TO AID BRICKLAYING PROCESS	Jonathan Jeffery	Keningau Vocational College
	Evokenn Kelvin Jumin	
	John Reginald Dalubatan	
LOCAL DETERMINATION OF BROKEN POINT COORDINATES OF BUILDING PLOTS IN BLOCK RECONSTRUCTION ISLANDS BY COLLINS METHOD	Öğr. Gör. Selim TAŞKAYA	Artvin Çoruh Üniversitesi
EFFECTS ON COMPRESSIVE & TENSILE STRENGTH OF CONCRETE BY THE REPLACEMENT OF CEMENT WITH MARBLE POWDER AND SAND WITH QUARRY DUST	S.Noshin	Department of Civil Engineering Technology
	M.Saslam	
	H.Kanwal	
	M.A khan	
	M.Haseeb	
	M.Salman	
	A. Ahmad	
UNBOUND PAVEMENT MATERIAL PERFORMANCE PREDICTION IN VARYING STRESS AND MOISTURE CONDITIONS	Hafiz Muhammad Shahzad Aslam	The University of Lahore Faculty of Civil Engineering and Technology, Department of Technology
	Humaira Kanwal	
	M.A Khan	
	S.Noshin	
	Attique-ur-rehman	
	M.Waseem Yaseen	
	Khurram Riaz	
SHEAR STRENGTH ANALYSES OF SAND FOR VARIOUS LEVELS OF COMPACTION AND PLACEMENT MOISTURE IN DIRECT SHEAR TEST	Hafiz Muhammad Shahzad Aslam	The University of Lahore Faculty of Civil Engineering and Technology, Department of Technology
	Humaira Kanwal	
	M.A Khan	
	S.Noshin	
	Attique-ur-rehman	
	M.Waseem Yaseen	
	Haseeb Ahmad	

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ANKARA TIME: 16:00-18:30

SESSION-3, HALL-5 / OTURUM-3, SALON-5

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ömür DEVECİ

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ON AN ABSTRACT SEGAL ALGEBRA UNDER FRACTIONAL CONVOLUTION	Dr. Erdem TOKSOY Assoc.Prof. Dr. Ayşe SANDIKÇI	Ondokuz Mayıs University
A NEW BINARY ARITHMETIC OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM FOR BINARY OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS	Lect. Dr. Emine BAŞ	Selçuk University
A HYBRID OF THRESHOLD BASED ADAPTIVE PENALTY FUNCTION AND CUCKOO SEARCH ALGORITHM	Muhammad Yasir, M.Phil. Scholar	Kohat University of Science and Technology
THE PADOVAN-p FIBONACCI NUMBERS AND THEIR BINET FORMULAS	Prof. Dr. Ömür DEVECİ	Kafkas University
	Arş. Gör. Özgür ERDAĞ	Kafkas University
THE PADOVAN-p FIBONACCI SEQUENCES MODULO m	Prof. Dr. Ömür DEVECİ	Kafkas University
	Arş. Gör. Özgür ERDAĞ	Kafkas University
THE PADOVAN-p PELL NUMBERS AND BINET FORMULAS	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Yeşim AKÜZÜM	Kafkas University
THE PADOVAN-p PELL NUMBERS MODULO m	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Yeşim AKÜZÜM	Kafkas University
COLLOCATION SOLUTIONS OF BOUNDARY VALUE AND INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS	Dr. Birkan DURAK	İstanbul Üniversitesi-Cerrahpaşa
GALERKİN APPROACH TO FINDING APPROXIMATE SOLUTIONS OF HIGH- ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS	Dr. Birkan DURAK	İstanbul Üniversitesi-Cerrahpaşa
STUDY OF MULTIPLE MEASUREMENTS BY TWO APPROACHES WITH A LOGARITHMIC TRANSFORMATION FUNCTION	Корогод Анна Александровна	Киевский национальный университет технологий и дизайна

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ANKARA TIME: 10:00-12:30

SESSION-1, HALL-1 / OTURUM-1, SALON-1

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Selim ACAR and Ahmad AJJAQ

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
EFFECT OF Nb 2 O 5 ON THE OPTICAL AND DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF TELLURITE GLASS SYSTEMS ACTIVATED WITH Dy 3+ IONS	MSc. Hüseyin ÖZGÜR MSc. Nazlıcan ŞAHİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat ERDEM Prof. Dr. Kadir ESMER	Marmara University
OPTICAL AND DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF Dy 3+ DOPED TeO 2 -TiO 2 -ZnO-WO 3 GLASSES	MSc. Hüseyin ÖZGÜR MSc. Nazlıcan ŞAHİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat ERDEM Prof. Dr. Kadir ESMER	Marmara University
TEMPERATURE-DEPENDENT CURRENT CONDUCTION ANALYSIS OF NATURAL ZEOLITES	Prof. Dr. Selim ACAR, Özben CURA Prof. Dr. Şükrü ÇAVDAR, Ahmad AJJAQ Ali Orkun ÇAĞIRTEKİN	Gazi University
INVESTIGATING THE SUITABILITY OF HIGH-LET ALPHA PARTICLES AND AUGER ELECTRONS FOR TARGETING THE NUCLEUS IN SINGLE CANCEROUS CELLS: A DOSIMETRY STUDY USING MONTE CARLO SIMULATION	Ramak Salim	University of Guilan, Rasht, Iran
	Payvand Taherparvar	University of Guilan, Rasht, Iran
PLATE FUNCTIONS IN GOLSHTA BREED CALVES DURING THE THIRD PHASE OF EARLY ONTOGENESIS	Nadezhda Viktorovna VOROBYEVA	South-West state University, Kursk, Russia
	Ilya Nikolaevich MEDVEDEV	Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russia
EXPRESSION OF BLOOD CELL AGGREGATION IN PATIENTS WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION WITH DYSLIPIDEMIA, REFUSED FROM HIPOLIPIDEMIC TREATMENT	Irina Alexandrovna SKORJATINA	Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russia
	Ilya Nikolaevich MEDVEDEV	Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russia
GENERAL FUNCTIONAL PARAMETERS OF PIGS DURING THE MILK FEEDING PHASE	Elena Sergeevna TKACHEVA	Vologda State Dairy Farming Academy namedafter N.V. Vereshchagin
	Ilya Nikolaevich MEDVEDEV	Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russia
PHYSIOLOGICAL CHANGES IN HEMOSTASIS PARAMETERS IN NEWBORN CALFS UNDER CONDITIONS OF BIOSTIMULATION	Svetlana Yurievna ZAVALISHINA	Russian State Social University, Moscow, Russia
ROLE OF POLYELECTROLYTE MICROCAPSULES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BIOSENSORS	S.Zh. Ibadullaeva, BUT. Appazov, A.S. Tapalova, L.A. Zhusupova, N. Akylbekov	Kyzylorda University named after Korkyt Ata

DATE: 16.09.2021

ANKARA TIME: 10:00-12:30

SESSION-1, HALL-2 / OTURUM-1, SALON-2

HEAD OF SESSION: Fatima BOUCIF

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
MICROALGAE BIOREFINERY: A REVIEW ON MICROALGAE CULTIVATION IN WASTEWATER, BIOFUEL PRODUCTION, AND EXTRACTION OF HIGH-VALUE PRODUCTS	Keihan Divsalar Elaheh Zahmatkesh Payam Torabi	Babol Noshirvani University of Technology, Babol, Iran University of Guilan, Guilan Sowmeh Sara, Guilan, Iran Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan Iran
INVESTIGATION OF BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS IN SULFATED POLYSACCHARIDE OF SARGASSUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM BROWN SEAWEED	Fatemeh Zahmatkesh Dr.Aria Babakhani	Department of fisheries, Faculty of natural resources, Universityof Guilan, Department of fisheries, Faculty of natural resources, Universityof Guilan
REMOVAL OF ORGANIC POLLUTANT FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION BY ADSORPTION	Fatima BOUCIF Samira ZIANE Fatiha BESSAHA Nouria Mahrez Amine KHELIFA	University of Abdelhamid Ibn Badis, Mostaganem, ALGERIA
MONTHLY STREAMFLOW FORECASTING USING HEC-HMS AND SARIMA TIME SERIES MODELS	Abbas Ahmadpor Seyed Hassan Mirhashemi Parviz Haghighat jou	Zabol Faculty of Water and Soil, Iran
DÉTERMINANTS SOCIO-ÉCONOMIQUES DE L'USAGE DES INTRANTS CHIMIQUES PAR LES PRODUCTEURS DANS LES COMMUNES DE KEROU ET DE PEHUNCO AU BENIN	Wanignissa Rose KOBTA Ibouraïma YABI Aboubakar KISSIRA	Université d'Abomey-Calavi
MODES D'ACCES DES POPULATIONS A L'ELECTRCITE DANS LES ESPACES PERIURBAINS DE LA COMMUNE D'ABOMEY-CALAVI (SUD-BENIN)	Luc Ogousinya BIAOU CHABI	Université d'Abomey-Calavi
	Alix Servais AFOUDA	Université de Parakou, République du Bénin
	Toussaint VIGNINOU	Université d'Abomey-Calavi
ENVIRONMENTAL ACCUMULATION OF ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDES	Bakhtyar A. Othman, Dashne A. Salh	Koya University, Koya KOY45, Kurdistan Region – F.R. Iraq
INTRODUCTION OF SOME RARE PLANT SPECIES IN THE BOTANICAL GARDEN OF ASTANA	PhD, Кубентаев С.А. PhD, Избастина К.С. Msc, Алибеков Д.Т.	Астанинский ботанический сад филиал РГП на ПХВ «Институт ботаники и фитоинтродукции» КЛХЖМ МЭГПР РК.

DATE: 16.09.2021

ANKARA TIME: 10:00-12:30

SESSION-1, HALL-3 / OTURUM-1, SALON-3

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Handan Ertürk

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
DETERMINATION OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME BREAD WHEAT (Triticum aestivum L.) GENOTYPES	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İsmail NANELİ	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Field Crops
DETERMINATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME OAT (Avena sativa L.) GENOTYPES	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İsmail NANELİ	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Field Crops
APPLICATION OF CRYOPRESERVATION TECHNIQUE FOR LONG-TERM PRESERVATION OF MICROALGAE	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Handan Ertürk	Konya Food and Agriculture University
INVESTIGATION OF THE COPPER REDUCTION ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITIES (CUPRAC) OF BERBERINE (BERBERIS VULGARIS) AND CORNELIAN CHERRY (CORNUS MAS L) FRUITS AND EXTRACTS GROWING IN KASTAMONU REGION	Doktora Öğrencisi Öğr. Gör. Burcu USLU	Marmara University
	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Çağla Zübeyde KÖPRÜ	Yüksek İhtisas University
	Doç. Dr. Mustafa YAMAN	İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University
	Doç. Dr. Fatma Esra GÜNEŞ	Marmara University
DIVERSITY OF WOODEN CRAFTS AND WOODY SPECIES EXPLOITED FOR SCULPTURE IN SOUTH BENIN	MOUZOUN Séraphin	Université d'Abomey-Calavi, Bénin
	LOUGBEGNON Olou Toussaint	Université Nationale d'Agriculture
	AZON Ross-Sadock	Université Nationale d'Agriculture
AN OVERVIEW OF INTELLIGENT PACKAGING FEATURES FOR USE IN SEAFOOD	Alireza Hodhodi	University of Guilan, Sowmeh Sara, Iran
	Aria Babakhani	
IMPROVEMENT OF THE HYGIENIC AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL QUALITY OF A FRESH CHEESE BY THE ADDITION OF ESSENTIAL OIL FROM MENTHA SPICATA LEAVES	Aicha SBAIHIA	University of abd elhamid ibn badis , Mostaganem
	Zohra BOUKEFOUSSA	Hassiba ben bouali University , Chlef.
NEHİR SEDİMENTİNDEKİ METALLERİN POTANSİYEL EKOLOJİK RİSKİNİN AMPİRİK DENKLEMLER İLE TAHMİNİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gülten GÜNEŞ	Bartın Üniversitesi

DATE: 16.09.2021

ANKARA TIME: 10:00-12:30

SESSION-1, HALL-4 / OTURUM-1, SALON-4

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Nilgün TUNCEL ÇİNİ

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
EXAMINATION OF UPPER EXTREMITY FUNCTIONS IN LYMPHEDEMA RELATED TO BREAST CANCER	Uzm. Fzt. Damla ÜNAL	Kütahya University of Health Sciences
ADAPTATION OF THE MULTI-DIMENSIONAL FATIGUE INVENTORY-20 SURVEY IN TERMINAL PERIOD CANCER PATIENTS TO TURKISH, TURKISH VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY	Uzm. FZT. Fulya SERBES	Pamukkale University
	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tuba CAN AKMAN	
INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF SUGAR ADDICTION ON ANXIETY AND EMPATHY-LIKE BEHAVIOR IN ADULT FEMALE AND MALE RATS	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Sevim KANDİŞ	Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi
FUNGAL ORIGIN-ANTICANCER PEPTIDES	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Nazlı Pınar ARSLAN	Bingöl Üniversitesi
	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Handan ÇINAR YILMAZ	Bingöl Üniversitesi
PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF OLIVE OIL AGAINST NEUROBEHAVIORAL DISORDERS AND OXIDATIVE STRESS IN PREGNANT RATS	REFES Ines	University Badji Mokhtar, Algeria
	TAHRAOUI Abdelkrim	
	BOUSSENA Mabrook	
	DJEMLI Samir	
EFFECTS OF 5HT-3 AND 5HT-7 AGONISTS AND ANTAGONISTS ON BRAIN TNF ALPHA AND IL1 - BETA LEVELS IN THE PENTYLENETETRAZOLE-INDUCED KINDLING MODEL IN RATS	Dr. Öğr. Üye. Arzuhan ÇETİNDAĞ ÇİLTAŞ	Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi
ADLİ YENİDEN YÜZLENDİRME DE KULLANILMAK ÜZERE APERTURA PIRIFORMIS VE OS NASALE ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Dr. Nilgün TUNCEL ÇİNİ	Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi
	Prof. Dr. İlknur ARI	Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi
DUAL COMBINATION OF ACTMERA AND HYDROXY CHLOROQUINE TO COMBAT COVID-19 BY USING NANOTECHNOLOGY	Nael Kamel Eltewacy	Eltewacy Arab Research Group
	Amr Aly Resha	
	Rana khaled Mahmoud	
	Ahmed Abdelalim	
TREATMENT WITH MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES FOR PATIENTS WITH SARS-COV-2INFECTION	Nael Kamel Eltewacy	Eltewacy Arab Research Group
	Amr Aly Resha	
	Rana khaled Mahmoud	
	Ahmed Abdelalim	
	Huda Anas Gallhoum	
	Yara Mohamed Arif	
	Nesma Gebril Nagi	

DATE: 16.09.2021

ANKARA TIME: 10:00-12:30

SESSION-1, HALL-5 / OTURUM-1, SALON-5

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Farah M. Asad Mansuri

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
A TRAUMATIC LOSS: MENOPAUSE	Arş. Gör. Tuğba Enise BENLİ Arş. Gör. Çiğdem KARAKAYALI AY	İnönü Üniversitesi
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO); 10 FACTS ABOUT WOMEN'S HEALTH	Arş.Gör. Çiğdem KARAKAYALI AY Arş.Gör. Tuğba Enise BENLİ	İnönü Üniversitesi
THE EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 VACCINE ON SEIZURES IN PATIENTS WITH EPILEPSY	Uz. Dr. Şakir DELİL	İstanbul Üniversitesi-Cerrahpaşa
PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON HEALTH CARE WORKER- STUDY FROM AL MADINAH AL MUNAWWARA	Prof. Farah M. Asad Mansuri Amal Muhammad Surti	Taibah University
INVESTIGATION OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AS PREDICTORS OF JOB PERFORMANCE AND JOB SATISFACTION IN ACTIVE WORKING NURSES	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Didem AYHAN Doç. Dr. Arkun TATAR	Bandırma Onyedi Eylül Üniversitesi Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi
SOCIAL SKILLS, PEER DEVIANCE AND PEER RELATIONSHIPS IN ADOLESCENCE	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Didem AYHAN Doç. Dr. Arkun TATAR	Bandırma Onyedi Eylül Üniversitesi Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi
ARE YOUNG, UNVACCINATED PEOPLE IN BULGARIA MORE AFFECTED BY THE DELTA VARIANT OF COVID-19?	Rumyana Stoyanova	Medical University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria
THE FEATURES OF PROLIFERATIVE PROCESSES IN THE THYROID GLAND OF THE WISTAR RAT'S OFFSPRING AFTER INTRAUTERINE ACTION OF DEXAMETHASONE	O.V. Fedosieieva	Zaporizhzhia State Medical University, Ukraine, Histology, Cytology and Embryology Department
SOCIAL POSITION AND SOCIAL ANXIETY OF DOCTORS	Tetyana Ivanova, Karina Korczaka	Sumy State University, Ukraine
MODERN TRANSPLANTATION AND CRIME	Оксана Мысливая Oksana Myslivaya	Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine

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KURS ORTAMINDA KURSİYERLERİN ŞİKÂYET ETME DAVRANIŞLARININ AHLAKİ OLARAK SINIF YÖNETİMİNE ETKİSİNİN KURSİYER, USTA ÖĞRETİCİ VE ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ DOĞRULTUSUNDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Özet
Bu çalışma Halk Eğitimi Merkezlerinin kurs ortamlarında kursiyerlerin şikâyet etme davranışlarının ahlaki olarak değerlendirilmesi ve sınıf yönetimine etkisi hakkında kursiyer, usta öğretici ve öğretmen görüşlerinin incelenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışma, 2019-2020 öğretim yılı Diyarbakır il merkezinde bulunan dört Halk Eğitimi Merkezinde 42 kursiyer, 13 usta öğretici ve 7 öğretmen ile yürütülmüştür. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerine bağlı kalınmıştır. Kursiyer, usta öğretici ve öğretmenlerle görüşmeler yapılmış ve veriler araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanan bir yarı yapılandırılmış soru ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde betimsel analizden faydalanılmıştır. Araştırmacı tarafından örneklemdeki Kursiyer, usta öğretici ve öğretmenlerin ifadeleri arasındaki benzerlikler ve farklılıklar karşılaştırılarak kategoriler oluşturulmuştur. Çalışmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre, çalışmaya katılan kursiyerlerin büyük bir çoğunluğu 42 kursiyerden 21'i kurs ortamında yapılmasını söylemiş, çalışmaya katılan 13 Usta öğreticiden 3'ü kurs ortamında yapılmasını söylemiş, öğretmenden sadece 7'sinden 1'i kurs ortamında yapılmasını söylemiştir. Bu araştırmanın sonuçları ile bu alana akademik anlamda katkı sağlama amacının yanı sıra kursiyer, usta öğretici ve öğretmenlerin ders ortamında sınıf yönetimine etki eden şikayet etme değişkenini önemi sunulmuştur. Ayrıca, bu araştırmanın sonuçlarının sınıf yönetiminde davranış düzenlenmesine başa çıkabilmek için yol gösterici olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Halk Eğitimi Merkez, şikayet etme, sınıf yönetimi, davranış düzenlenmesi, eğitimde yeni normlar.

EVALUATION ETHICALLY OF THE EFFECT OF TRAINEES' COMPLAINING BEHAVIORS ON CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE COURSE IN LINE WITH THE OPINIONS OF TRAINEES, MASTER TRAINERS AND TEACHERS

Abstract
This study was carried out with the aim of examining the trainees, master trainers and teachers' views on the ethically evaluation of the complaint behaviors of the trainees in the course environment of the Public Education Centers and their effect on classroom management. The study was carried out with 42 trainees, 13 master trainers and 7 teachers in four Public Education Centers in the city center of Diyarbakır in the 2019-2020 academic year. In this investigation, qualitative research methods were adhered. In the research, interviews were made with trainees, master trainers and teachers, and the data were collected with a semi-structured question prepared by the researcher. We used descriptive assas

to analyze the data in this study. The categories were formed by comparing the similarities and differences between the expressions of the trainees, master trainers and teachers in the sample by the researcher. According to the findings obtained from the study, the vast majority of the trainees participating in the study said that learning should be done in 21 of the 42 trainees, 3 of the 13 master trainier participating in the study said that they should be held in the course environment, only 1 of the teachers said that they should be held in the course environment. In addition to the purpose of contributing academically in this field with the results of this research, the importance of the complaint variable that affects the classroom management of the trainees, master teachers and teachers in the class environment is presented. In addition, the results of this research are thought to be a guide for coping with behavior correction in classroom management.

Keywords: Public Education Center, complaining, classroom management, regulation of behavior, new norms in education.

OKUL İDARECİLERİNİN COVİD-19 SÜRECİNE İLİŞKİN METAFORİK ALGILARININ İNCELENMESİ

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Özet
İlk olarak 2019 yılı aralık ayı sonlarında Çin'in Wuhan eyaletinde ortaya çıkan koranavirüs tehlikesi kısa süre zarfında dünyaya yayılarak pandemi şeklinde kendini göstermiştir. Toplumsal hayatın her alanında etkisini gösteren bu hastalık, tüm dünyada olduğu gibi ülkenizde de eğitim öğretim faaliyetlerini etkilemiş ve hatta sekteye dahi uğratmıştır. İlk olarak 13 Mart 2020 tarihinde yüz yüze eğitime bir süreliğine ara verilmiştir. Nisan ayı itibariyle yüz yüze eğitim yerine uzaktan eğitim faaliyetlerine başlanmıştır. Bu nedenle virüsün okul idarecileri üzerinde oluşturduğu etkinin belirlenmesinin faydalı olabileceği düşünülmüştür. Bu doğrultuda bu çalışmada, okul idarecilerinin zihinlerinde virüse yönelik oluşan algılarının ortaya çıkarılması hedeflenmiş ve hedefe ulaşabilmek için okul idarecilerinin Covid-19'a yönelik algılarının yanında bu süreçte okula yönelik algılarının metaforlar aracılığıyla ortaya çıkarılması sağlanmıştır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yaklaşımına dayalı fenomenolojik (olgubilim) deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu anaokulu, ilkokul, ortaokul ve lisede görev yapmakta olan müdür ve müdür yardımcıları oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma kapsamında veriler, okul idarecilerinin "Covid-19 .....benzer. Çünkü ..... ve Covid-19 sürecinde okul .....benzer. Çünkü .....'' cümlerini tamamlamasıyla elde edilmiştir. Böylece okul idarecilerinin Covid-19'a ve bu süreçte okula ilişkin düşünceleri ve zihinlerinde oluşturdukları algıları tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Uygulama sonrası elde edilen veriler içerik analizi ile çözümlenmiştir. Verilerin analizinde okul idarecileri tarafından yazılmış olan metaforlar kendi içinde ortak özelliklerine göre sınıflandırılmış, frekans değerleri belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, araştırmada okul idarecileri tarafından Covid-19 kavramına ilişkin 73 farklı metafor üretilmiştir. Okul idarecileri Covid-19'a yönelik ilişkilendirme yaparken en çok "deprem", "hayalet", "veba", "grip", "düşman" metaforlarını kullanmıştır. İdarecilerin oluşturmuş oldukları metafor algılarından yola çıkılarak, araştırma sonuçlarına dayalı önerilerde bulunulmuştur. Covid-19 hastalığının okul idarecileri üzerinde oluşturmuş olduğu olumsuz algılar bu çalışma ile tespit edilmiştir ve olumsuz yaklaşımların çeşitli eğitimler aracılığıyla ortadan kaldırılması önerisi getirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: uzaktan eğitim, metafor, okul idarecileri.

EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATIVES' METAPHORICAL PERCEPTIONS REGARDING THE COVID-19 PROCESS

Abstract

The danger of coronavirus, which first appeared in Wuhan province of China at the end of December 2019, spread to the world in a short time and showed itself as a pandemic. This disease, which has an impact on all areas of social life, has affected and even disrupted educational activities in your country as well as in the whole world. Firstly, face-to-face training was suspended for a while on 13 March 2020. As of April, distance education activities started instead of face-to-face training. Therefore, it is thought that determining the effect of the virus on school administrators may be useful. In this direction, the aim of the study was to reveal the perceptions of school administrators towards the virus in their minds and in order to achieve the goal, it was ensured that school administrators' perceptions of Covid-19 in this process were revealed through metaphors. Phenomenological (phenomenological) design based on qualitative research approach was used in the study. The working group of the research consists of the principal and vice principals working in kindergarten, primary school, middle school and high school. Within the scope of the research, the data are similar to the school administrators' Covid-19 ..... Because ..... and school in the Covid-19 process ....similar. Because it was obtained by completing ..... "sentences. Thus, it was tried to determine the school administrators' thoughts and perceptions about Covid-19 and the school in this process. The data obtained after the application was analyzed by content analysis. In the analysis of the data, the metaphors written by school administrators were classified according to their common features, and frequency values were determined. According to the results, 73 different metaphors related to the concept of Covid-19 were produced by school administrators in the study. School administrators mostly used the metaphors "earthquake", "ghost", "plague", "flu", "enemy" when making associations regarding Covid-19. Based on the metaphor perceptions created by the administrators, suggestions were made based on the research results. The negative perceptions of Covid-19 disease on school administrators were determined with this study and a proposal was made to eliminate negative approaches through various trainings.

Keywords: distance education, metaphor, school administrators.

THE FEAR OF COVID-19 IN EFL SETTINGS

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Abstract
Fear concept can be defined in several aspects such as: a) an unpleasant often strong emotion caused by anticipation or awareness of danger (Merriam Webster Online Dictionary), b) an unpleasant emotion or thought that you have when you are frightened or worried by something dangerous, painful, or bad that is happening or might happen (Cambridge Online Dictionary), c) an unpleasant feeling you have when you think that you are in danger (Collins Online Dictionary). Fear has been one of the most common feelings related to the Covid-19 issue. Ambiguity, stress, anxiety, and any related psychological traumas are among the main predictors of fear for this virus. Fear can easily influence peoples' moods or actions and worsen their mental, societal and cognitive states. Thus, this study aims at inquiring the Covid-19 related fear states of EFL teachers. Based on a quantitative research design, the Fear of COVID-19 Scale designed by Ahorsu et al. (2020) was utilized to collect the required data in the study. The sample of the present study includes EFL teachers (N= 114) working in various regions of Turkey. The results of the study discovered diverse dimensions of the Covid-19 related fear states of the informants. The present study may stand as a beneficial source for the researchers in the related field, educational authorities, policy makers, and teachers.

Keywords: fear, Covid-19, pandemics, fear of Covid-19 pandemics.

E-MAIL, AN UNEXPLORED OPPORTUNITY TO BUILD AN EFFECTIVE TEACHER-PARENT COMMUNICATION IN THE ALBANIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Abstract
In order for the school-family partnership to work best, schools and families need to communicate through a mutual, continuous channel, based on reciprocal trust and respect. Communication is widely regarded as a factor with significant effect on the students' achievements, behavior improvement and growth in students' self-esteem.

Diverse communication forms enable a strong and stable relationship between teachers and parents to be fostered. Throughout the years, in Albania, the prevailing forms of communication between schools and families have been one-directional, mainly parent-teacher meetings organized by the school or written communication.

Lack of diversity of forms of communication is not a small obstacle for communicating for both teachers and parents. Not every parent can attend the school meetings but it is clear that every parent has interest and wants to get involved in the education of their children.

Nowadays, technology offers many opportunities to communicate fast and in appropriate ways. All schools in Albania have computer labs and internet, which makes for a great opportunity for teachers and parents to communicate.

This study aims to identify the role, usefulness and frequency of implementation of this communication form between teachers and parents in elementary education, based on their assessments and perceptions. The samples of this study were parents and teachers up to high school level. The sample consists of 200 individuals (100 parents and 100 teachers).

Admitting the major changes that have happened in Albanian schools and the creation of more collaborative relationships between teachers and parents, it should be noted that there are very few communication forms. Teachers almost never use e-mails to communicate with parents. The answers to the questionnaires, conducted with teachers and parents, reinforce the conclusion that communication via e-mail between teachers and parents is rarely used or not at all.

Keywords: teacher-parent communication, e-mail, forms of communication, communication options

TEACHING KAZAKH IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

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Abstract

This presentation discusses the experience of teaching Kazakh as a second language. Only Russian-speaking students enroll in the course “Academic Kazakh II”. It has to be noted that this course was based on the language framework created by the professor of Kazakh language and Turkic Studies department Funda Guven, Nazarbayev University based on the international language-learning framework ACTFL with CERF standards together. The "Academic Kazakh language II" course was created in accordance with the new language policy of the Kazakh language and Turkic studies department (August 2019). This course aims to prepare students for the next level with 300 courses. The purpose, content, course requirements of the academic Kazakh language course, topics covered in the syllabus, learning strategies, learning outcomes, learning activities, interdisciplinary connection, tasks, and assessment system will be debated in the presentation. The results of this course will also be discussed. The concepts of “academic” and “academic writing” are used in higher education institutions of Kazakhstan. Our goal is to get acquainted with the peculiarities of teaching Academic Kazakh language at Nazarbayev University and demonstrate that it works as an alternative program of language teaching in higher education in our country. Usually, synchronous mode of teaching is actively used in Academic Kazakh II. However, due to the current situation mixed synchronous and asynchronous modes are particularly used to deliver the course. The following platforms as Turnitin essay, moodle assignment, google drive assignments, moodle quizzes (multiple-choice test, immediate feedback test) are efficiently utilized for writing assignments and for oral assignments are Zoom classes, moodle forum, oral presentations, and video recording.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON DENTAL EDUCATION

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Background: The spread of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) has infected more than 200 million people globally;And changed the dynamics of the entire world. It has affected all fields of life, but its impact on dental education and Dentistry has been particularly devastating.

Aim: This study aims to review the challenges faced by dentistry students to carry out their studies and training in during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methodology: The participants of this online cross sectional study were the undergraduate dentistry students. An online survey form was designed and distributed to undergraduate dental students via social media. A previously validate fear of coronavirus scale (FCV-19S) was used to analyze the fear. SPSS 21 was used for data entry and data analysis. Descriptive statistics were applied to calculate the frequencies of different variables. Independent t-test was executed to determine the difference of FCV-19S among gender and between public and private dental colleges. ANOVA was carried out to evaluate the difference in fear among different levels of BDS

Result: We evaluated that nearly 60% of the students were either very dissatisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of e-teaching. The mean score of FCV-19S was 20.99 ± 6.48, which is higher than the cut-off value ≥ 15. A significant difference has been observed among the gender [(t (932) = -5.40, ($p<0.001$)] and different levels of BDS [F (3,930) =8.968, ($P<0.001$)].

Conclusion: The majority of the students are not happy with the quality of online education. Fear is prevalent among the students. Dentistry students are suffering a lot and the dental colleges and faculties must try their best to overcome this situation.

АДАПТИВНЫЕ ПРОГРАММЫ В МУЗЫКАЛЬНОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ

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Резюме
В данной статье поднимается проблема профессиональной подготовки педагогов-музыкантов в контексте формирования у них компетенций, необходимые для будущей педагогической деятельности в условиях адаптивной образовательной среды. Отсюда понятным становятся те требования, которые предъявляются будущим специалистам в новых педагогических условиях одним из которых является педагогическое обеспечение подготовки учителя музыки к проектированию адаптивной программы для учащихся общеобразовательных школ на уроках музыки.

Введение. Общественная среда, школьная система, семья, государство заказывают специалиста с гибкими профессиональными компетенциями, реализующие обновленную образовательную систему, направленную на креативную, саморазвивающую, самодостаточную личность, стремящейся реализовать свои индивидуальные и творческие способности в достижении результатов и решении образовательных проблем. Одним из успешных и эффективных путей в этом плане являются педагогические условия в организации адаптивных программ в школьном образовании, в том числе, и уроков музыки. Грамотно структурированная адаптивная среда позволяет обеспечить детям с разными возможностями свободно интегрироваться в обществе, строить личностную траекторию саморазвития и самореализацию. В этом значении, роль музыкального искусства не имеет аналогов, наряду с арт-терапией, арт-психологией и дисциплин по созданию адаптивной образовательной среды для своих участников.

В педагогике музыкального образования вопросы развития и обучения учащихся неразрывно связаны с вопросами формирования музыкального слуха, музыкальной памяти, музыкальных способностей, художественного вкуса и широкого круга мировоззрения. Особо важную роль в процессе музыкального образования призвана наличие адаптивной программы по обучению музыки.

Особенно это явление сказывается в том школьном возрасте, когда закладывается фундамент знаний, навыков и умений, потребностей и способностей, интересов и художественного вкуса. Поэтому в системе высшего образования в подготовке педагогов есть направления, связанные с проблемами инклюзивного образования, как отдельно взятой, крупной области педагогики и психологии, так и его звеньями, как элективные дисциплинами, раскрывающие данный контекст.

Научно-исследовательская литература в области педагогики музыкального образования не имеет широких и глубоких данных. В работах некоторых ученых раскрываются лишь отдельные вопросы, касаемое реализации школьниками своих потребностей, способностей и индивидуальных возможностей отражаемые в интеграции на стыке нескольких научных областей, как психология, педагогика, социология, физиология, частично с философией, культурологией и т.д. В качестве примера мы можем перечислить работы ученых педагогов-музыкантов, искусствоведов, методистов, учителей музыки, как Б.М. Теплов, Т.В.Тарасова и многих других.

Основная часть. В музыкальной середе у ребенка ярко выражаются эмоциональные отношения и чувства на предмет искусства и его явлений. Одним из главных задачей музыкальной педагогики является воспитание эмоциональной отзывчивости, развития музыкального слуха, формирования навыков восприятия и «слушания» музыки, которые влияют на музыкальность и способности реагировать. Так, занятия музыкой формируют и развивают задатки, способности, чувства ритма, организовывают эмоциональный фон, обучают элементарными знаниями музыкальной теории, исполнительству, активности в различной музыкально-исполнительской деятельности.

Существующие формы на уроках музыки, считают ученые, должны быть не только интересными, познавательными, но творчески разнообразными и художественно содержательными.

Как отмечают педагоги-музыканты, урок-музыки – это урок искусства и все те компоненты, которые связаны и с педагогической дидактикой и музыкальным образованием должны быть в комплексе всего образовательного процесса. На уроке должны присутствовать все компоненты музыкального обучения, в том числе и активные методы, направленные на осуществление музыкальной деятельности.

Подкрепим эти положения музыкально-художественными задачами в создании адаптивной образовательной среды на уроках музыки:

- работа над художественным образом;
- работа над выразительностью исполнения;
- работа над интонацией;
- работа над музыкально-художественными средствами (лад, ритм, мелодия, тембр, динамика, темп, фразировка и др.);
- работа наз развитием и контролем музыкального слуха;
- работа над формированием музыкально-слуховых представлений;
- работа над исполнительским планом музыкальной программы и т.д.

Работа с детьми с ограниченными потребностями широко представлено примерами из области музыкальной психологии и музыкальной социологии. Опыт показывает, что музыкальные задачи, стоящие перед школьниками разных уровней и ступеней обучения, не должны превышать его возможностей и в то же время должны постоянно быть направлены на действенное, целенаправленное развитие музыкальности таких детей.

Оговорив некоторые особенности таких занятий на уроках музыки со школьниками перейдем к общим положениям рассматриваемой темы. Так, для создания адаптивной программы в обучения музыки необходимо учитывать факторы и педагогические условия, такие как:

- создание здоровьесберегающего пространства на уроках музыки, в котором учитываются эмоционально-осознанное восприятие музыкально-учебного материала;
- организация учебного времени с опорой на различные виды деятельности на уроке музыки (слушание музыки, пение, инструментальное музицирование, музыкально-пластические движения, драматизация музыкальных произведений, творческие задания)

Выводы. Таким образом, педагогические условия организации адаптивной образовательной среды посредством требований к успешному формированию творческой личности школьников с особыми образовательными потребностями на уроках музыки проявляются:

- ✓ в умении включать их в различные виды музыкальной деятельности (игра, викторина, пение, сопровождение, музыкальная грамота, дидактические музыкальные игры, тесты-опросники и др.);
- ✓ в развитии координации музыкального слуха и восприятия музыки (слушание музыки);

- ✓ умении воздействовать на личность ребенка посредством разных средств музыкальной выразительности;
- ✓ использовании активных форм и интерактивных методов обучения;
- ✓ развитии эмоционально-осознанного восприятия путем выполнения творческих заданий на развитие музыкальной памяти, воображения, способностей, слуха.

Заключение. Разработка адаптивной программы по педагогике музыкального образования является составной частью целостного педагогического процесса на стыке нескольких научных знаний. И его корректировка к новым педагогическим условиям может помочь будущим специалистам в работе с детьми с особыми образовательными потребностями на уроках музыки в школе.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELF CONFIDENCE BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN PLAYERS OF KABADDI AND KHO-KHO

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Abstract
The present study was conducted with aiming to explore the variations in the level of Self Confidence between Rural and Urban Players of Kabaddi and Kho-Kho. The purpose of this study was to compare the Self Confidence Level of Rural and Urban Players of Kabaddi and Kho-Kho belonged to Universities of Western U.P (India). In this study, Total 100 subjects comprising of 50 Rural(25 Kabaddi + 25 Kho-Kho) Male Players and 50 Urban (25 Kabaddi + 25 Kho-Kho) Male Players, Which were studying in Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut has been selected as subjects. All the subjects had participated at state level tournaments in respective games. In this study Dr.Miss Rekha Agnihotry's Self-Confidence Inventory (ASCI) was used as a tool for data collection. The results after carefully examining the data revealed that there was no significant difference found between the players of Kabaddi and Kho-Kho regarding their Self Confidence level. Although Urban Boys were found to be more confident than their Rural fellow beings according to mean but to conclude both batches had optimum level of Self Confidence. Therefore, null hypothesis was accepted. It was concluded that Self Confidence plays very important role in each sport person's life irrespective of their standards of living or region.

Keywords: Self-Confidence Inventory (ASCI), Self -Confidence, Rural, Urban, Players of Kabaddi and Kho-Kho

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ANXIETY LEVEL BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN PLAYERS OF ATHLETICS AND VOLLEYBALL

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Abstract
Aim of present study was to see there is any difference in the level of Sports Anxiety Between Rural and Urban Boys of Athletics and Volley Ball. The purpose of this study was to compare the Anxiety level of Rural and Urban Players of Athletics and Volley Ball. To begin the aforesaid study a batch of 100 [Rural = 50 (25 Athletics + 25 Volley Ball) + Urban = 50 (25 Athletics + 25 Volley Ball)] Male Players Studying in Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut. All subjects had participated at state level tournaments in these games.. The data collection tool used in the study was the Sports Competition Anxiety Test (SCAT; Martens et al., 1990). The results after carefully examining the data revealed that there was no significant difference found in the Anxiety Level of Rural and Urban Boys. Although Urban Boys were found to be more Anxious than their Rural fellow beings according to mean but to conclude both batches had optimum level of Anxiety therefore null hypothesis was accepted. It was concluded that Sports Anxiety Plays very important role in each sport person's life irrespective of their standards of living or region.

Keywords: Sports Competition Anxiety Test (SCAT), Anxiety, Rural, Urban, Players of Athletics and Volley Ball.

POSTMODERN SANATTA BİR ÜRETİM BİÇİMİ OLARAK ‘‘KENDİNE MAL ETME’’: YASUMASA MORİMURA ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet
‘‘Kendine mal etme’’ diğer bir ifadeyle ‘‘temellük/uyarlama’’ modern dönem sanatçılarının üretimlerine kaynaklık eden bir üretim yaklaşımı olmasına rağmen, temelde eklektik bir gövdeye sahip olan Postmodern sanatsal çoğulcu yapının çatısını oluşturan sanatsal yönelimlerinden biri olmuştur. Bu üretim biçimini şiar edinen ve savunucusu olan sanatçılar, yeni üretim anlayışının aksine mevcut ya da daha önce üretilmiş eserleri/imgeleri/formları iktibas ederek yeniden yorumlamış ve dolaşıma sokmuşlardır. Aynı zamanda, temellük ettikleri yapıtların sembolik önemini bilinçli şekilde kullanan bu sanatçılar, kendi üretimlerinin kültürel çatısını oluştururken gönderme, alıntılama, ironi, parodi ve uyumsuzluk gibi kavramları temel alan bir anlam inşası arayışında olmanın yanı sıra, anlamın zenginliğine dikkat çekmeye çalışan bir yapıyı da çağdaş sanat gündemine taşımışlardır. Modernizmin ‘‘orijinallik’’ nosyonuna mualif bir tavır geliştiren bu kavram, özellikle 1980’lerden sonra temelde belirli güç ilişkileri aracılığıyla biçim bulan toplumsal kodları irdeleyen, cinsiyet ve ırk ayrımcılığı, toplumsal dil ve söylem, kimlik, kültür ve temsil kavramları üzerine yeni argümanlar geliştiren sanatçıların üretim pratikleriyle daha da şekillenmiştir. Yapılan bu çalışmada, postmodern sanatın bir çok üretimine kaynaklık eden ‘‘kendine mal etme’’ yaklaşımına değinilmiş ve bu kavramın yorumlanması ve tahlili adına sanat mabedine giriş yapan ve beraberinde sanatta ‘‘özgünlük/orijinallik’’ tartışmalarını da yeniden gündeme taşıyan; kendini başka bedenlerde yeniden bulma, deneyimleme ve öğrenme adına, sanat tarihinin başyapıtlarını, popüler kültür ikonlarını, politik karakterleri kendi bedeninde yeniden canlandıran Japon sanatçı Yasumasa Morimura’nın eserlerine değinilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Postmodern Sanat, Kendine mal etme, Yeniden Üretim, Yasumasa Morimura

“APPROPRİATİON” AS A FORM OF PRODUCTION IN POSTMODERN ART: THE YASUMASA MORIMURA CASE

Abstract
Although "appropriation", in other words "embezzling /adaptation", is a production approach that originates the productions of modern period artists, it has been one of the artistic orientations that form the roof of the Postmodern artistic pluralist structure, which basically has an eclectic body. Artists, who adopt and defend this mode of production, have reinterpreted and circulated existing or previously produced works/images/forms, contrary to the new production approach. At the same time, these artists, who consciously use the symbolic importance of the works they appropriate, while creating the cultural framework of their own production, seek a construction of meaning based on concepts such as reference, citation, irony, parody and incongruity, as well as a structure that tries to draw attention to the richness of meaning in contemporary art. have been placed on their agenda. This concept, which has developed an attitude against the notion of "originality" of modernism, has developed new arguments on the concepts of gender and racial discrimination, social language and discourse, identity, culture and representation, especially after the 1980s, examining the social codes that took shape through certain power relations. It has been shaped even more by the production practices of the artists. In this study, the "appropriation" approach, which is the source of many

productions of postmodern art, is mentioned and entering the sanctuary of art for the interpretation and analysis of this concept and bringing the "authenticity/originality" discussions in art to the agenda again; The works of Japanese artist Yasumasa Morimura, who revived the masterpieces of art history, popular culture icons, and political characters in his own body, in order to find himself again in other bodies, to experience and learn, are mentioned.

Keywords: Postmodern Art, Appropriation, Reproduction, Yasumasa Morimura

MAGNETIC FIELDS AND ELECTRICAL FIELDS ARE NOT INVISIBLE FIELDS BUT REAL MECHANICAL WAVES IN THE SPACE TIME FABRIC STRUCTURE, UNIFIED THEORY OF GRAVITY AND MAGNETISM, DEFINITION OF SPACE FABRIC FROM AL QURAN ALKAREEM

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Abstract

One of the fundamental forces in nature is the electromagnetic force which is responsible for attraction and repulsion forces between charged particles, electrical and magnetic field and electromagnetic waves and this force is consider until now invisible force and do not need medium, I introduce this research for show new theory of electromagnetism and it flow throw space time fabric and finally relate it with general relativity theory that illustrate gravity force, we will show in research that all electromagnetic phenomena forms in the space time fabric structure and it is not invisible, we start that by prove new space time fabric physical property with matter interaction that the fabric resist matter move with speed in it, thus any accelerated particle **will produce wave follow it in space time fabric**, and then we redefine space fabric and it is not vacuum but medium like matter and Allah created it matter but without separation between its particles and it is smoothed and even and Allah mention this information in many phrases in Al quran Al kareem and it name is Asmaa structure, and according to that we will re understand electromagnetism, electron has very fast spinning movement in asmaa this will create circular wave in asmaa around electron as it resist matter speed, this wave is real mechanical wave that has force, if another electron get near the first their waves will move them away from each other this called now **repulsion force between electron** similar negative charge, we then move to atom where it nucleus contain protons and neutrons and each contain three elementary particles called quarks, each quark has spin movement and will make circular wave around each one in asmaa, but quarks are close together by nuclear fore which is bigger force than their waves repulsion thus their waves will combined making big circular waves in asmaa around nucleus which known now **as atom energy level**, if we have direct current of electrons in wire all their huge electron waves number will add together as they move similarly in same direction and make big circular real waves around wire in asmaa this is called now **magnetic fields**, and if we make this current of electron in wire alternative current so electron will move up and down making their waves move up and down and due to asmaa physical properties this disturbance in asmaa will make transverse wave in asmaa structure moving away from wire with fixed speed depend on medium properties and this is called now **electromagnetic waves** and we will also illustrate special relativity experiment in concept that asmaa resist particles speed that make every electrons and particles normal speed moving in clock moving in speedy plane decrease making its clock to slow down not time itself slow down and **after I draw the hole theory I discover that Maxwell hypothesis for drawing his equations for electromagnetism match exactly our results that electromagnetic fields comes from revolving matter making vortex in medium around it it this shape electomanetic fields.**

المجالات المغناطيسية والكهربية ليست مجالات خفية ولكنها موجات ميكانيكية في بناء الزمكان، نظرية موحدة لتفسير قوي الجاذبية والقوة الكهرومغناطيسية، تعريف بناء الزمكان من القرآن الكريم

الملخص: من أهم القوي الرئيسية في الطبيعة القوي الكهرومغناطيسية وهي المسؤولة عن قوي الجذب والتنافر بين الشحنات الكهربية والمجالات الكهربية والمغناطيسية والموجات الكهرومغناطيسية ويعتقد الآن أنها قوي خفية لا تسري في وسط مادي، وقدمت البحث بهدف تفسير القوي الكهرومغناطيسية تفسيرا جديدا يبين أنها تتكون وتسري في بناء الزمكان وتتوحد مع النظرية النسبية العامة الخاصة بتفسير قوي الجاذبية، ونبين في البحث أن ظواهر القوي الكهرومغناطيسية تتكون في بناء الزمكان وليست قوي خفية ونبدأ بإثبات خاصية فيزيائية جديدة لبناء الزمكان غير المكتشفة في النسبية العامة وتفاعله مع المادة، وهي أنه يقاوم سرعة تحرك المادة فيه وتنتج عن هذه المقاومة موجة في بناء الزمكان تتبع الجسيم المتسارع، ومن ثم نعرف ماهية خلق بناء الزمكان وأنه وسط مادي وليس فراغ، ويختلف عن المادة العادية وأن الله عز وجل خلقه أملس ومسواه بدون فراغات بين لبنات بناءه وهذه المعلومة ذكرها الله عز وجل في اكثر من أيه في القرآن الكريم واسمه الحقيقي بناء السماء، وطبقا لهذا نعيد تفسير القوي الكهرومغناطيسية حيث أن الإكترون له حركة مغزلية سريعة جدا ولمقاومة بناء السماء لسرعة هذه الحركة تتشكل حول الإلكترون موجة دائرية ميكانيكية في السماء، ولها قوة، وإذا اقترب إلكترون اخر من الاول فإن موجتيهما المتساويتان في الحجم ستبعدهما عن بعض، وهذه ما يعرف بقوي التنافر بين الإلكترونيات السالبة، وننتقل الي مكونات الذرة حيث تحتوي نواة الذرة علي بروتونات ونيترونات يكون كل منها ثلاث جسيمات أوليه تسمي كواركات وكل كوارك له حركة دائرية مغزلية سريعة، وينتج عنها أيضا موجة دائرية في بناء السماء حوله، ونتيجه لتقارب الكواركات داخل النواة بالقوة النووية القوية فهي لن تتباعد بقوة موجاتها الدائرية وستجمع هذه الموجات لتكون موجات دائرية اكبر حول النواة وتعرف الآن بمدارات الطاقة للذرة، وتدور في هذه المدارات جسيمات وهي الإلكترونيات ولإمتلاك الإلكترون موجة دائرية من حركته المغزليه فإن قوة هذه الموجة اثناء دوراه حول نفسه وحول النواة ستعمل علي جذب الإلكترونيات والذرات القريبة في إتجاه الجذب الي داخل الذرة، وهو ما يعرف بالشحنة الموجبة للذرة أي أن قوة الجذب للذرة قادمة من الإلكترونيات المفردة في مداراتها وليس من البروتونات، وإذا كان لدينا تيار من هذه الإلكترونيات يسري في سلك نحاسي فإن الموجات الدائرية لعدد لا حصر له من الإلكترونيات ستجمع لأنها تتحرك حركة متشابهة وفي إتجاه واحد لتكون موجات دائرية اكبر حول السلك، وهي ما تعرف بدوائر المجال المغناطيسي، وإذا جعلنا هذا التيار من الإلكترونيات في السلك يتذبذب لاعلي ولاسفل فإن الموجات الدائرية في السماء ستتحرك لاعلي ولاسفل محدثة اضطراب في السماء ينتج عنه موجة مستعرضة سماوية تتحرك بعيدا عن السلك بسرعة ثابتة تعتمد علي خواص السماء وهي سرعة الضوء، وهذه تعرف الآن بالموجات الكهرومغناطيسية، وأيضا سنفسر تجارب وظواهر النسبية الخاصة في ضوء مقاومة السماء لسرعة المادة وليس تباطأ الزمن، وبعد هذه الاستنتاجات وجدت أن ماكسويل وضع فرضية استنتج منها معدلاته في الكهربية والمغناطيسية وهذه الفرضية تطابق ماتوصلنا اليه من نتائج في البحث أن المجالات المغناطيسية ناتجة من تجميع دوامات لمادة لجزيئات دوارة في وسط مرن.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TWO STEAM GENERATORS UNDER CONCENTRATED SOLAR PARABOLIC COLLECTOR

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Abstract
Solar energy reaching Earth can be used as promising renewable energy to overcome the challenges of steam generation operations that have significance in several applications such as power generation and medical sterilization. Solar power concentrators such as a parabola dish and a parabolic trough collector are used to supply the heat of water evaporation. However, the solar concentrators suffer from a precision adjustment of radiation concentration and high investment cost. Therefore, two receivers have been tested and compared in the current study to improve the performance of steam generators. The tested steam generators have been manufactured from the coiled copper tube for the cylindrical cavity receiver and helical receiver. Also, a novel receiver of absorber-evaporator-tank has been manufactured from a brass plate. The performance of an absorber-evaporator-tank receiver has been compared with the cylindrical cavity receiver for a specific period from 10 am to 12 pm. The present investigation shows that the boiling point of water increasing when the pressure of generated steam increases particularly inside the coiled tube, which affects the dryness fraction of the generated steam. The results demonstrated that the dryness fraction of generated steam for an absorber-evaporator-tank closer to the superheated point than the cylindrical cavity for the tested period while it's far-off the superheated point for the helical receiver with unstable status within the tested period. The present results show that the efficiency of an absorber-evaporator-tank is greater than the cylindrical cavity for the tested period. It is found that the efficiency value for an absorber-evaporator-tank double at noon, which indicates an effective receiver for generating steam.

ELEKTRİK DAĞITIMI SAHA SÜREÇLERİNDE KULLANILACAK BİR MOBİL CİHAZ YAZILIMI GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

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Özet
Elektrik dağıtım hizmetlerini üstlenen şirketler, faaliyet gösterdikleri bölgelerde doğal tekel görevi gördüklerinden, almış oldukları lisansları kapsamında elektrik enerjisini kaliteli ve kesintisiz olarak dağıtmakla yükümlüdür. Dağıtım şirketleri tarafından gerçekleştirilen elektrik dağıtımı kapsamındaki yatırım faaliyetlerinin planlanması, projelendirilmesi, keşif, kontrol ve kabul işlemleri gibi saha faaliyetlerinin gerçekleştirilmesi büyük oranda manuel olarak yürütülmektedir. Dağıtım şirketinin bünyesinde ve yükleniciler tarafından gerçekleştirilen yatırım faaliyetlerinin, planlama, proje keşfi, projelendirme, kontrolörlük ve kabul işlemlerinde yüksek karmaşıklık içeren saha faaliyetleri gerçekleştirilmekte, bu faaliyetlerin büyük bir oranı saha ekipleri tarafından manuel olarak yürütülmektedir. İşlemlerin manuel olarak yürütülmesi, sahada yapılan işin coğrafi bilgi sistemine geç veya hatalı girilmesi, proje kontrolü ve hak edişlerin gerçekleştirilmesinin uzaması, projelendirme aşamasında zorluk ve problemlerin yaşanması gibi birçok olumsuz sonuçlar doğurmaktadır. Bu kapsamda, yürütülen çalışma ile AKEDAŞ Elektrik Dağıtım Şirketi için sahada gerçekleştirilen yatırım kapsamında yapılan işlerin saha süreçlerinde kullanılmak üzere bir mobil cihaz yazılımı gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu nedenle ilk olarak şirket bünyesinde gerçekleştirilen yatırım süreçleri incelenerek, mobil cihazda karşılanabilecek süreçlerin çıkarılması, mobil cihaz yazılımının fonksiyonel ve entegrasyon gereksinimlerinin belirlenmesi işlemleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sonrasında, belirlenen gereksinimlere göre mobil cihaz yazılımı kavramsalı hazırlanmış, hazırlanan kavramsala göre yazılım gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmanın son aşamasında ise yazılımın birim entegrasyon ve canlıya geçiş testleri gerçekleştirildikten sonra şirket bünyesinde yazılım kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Geliştirilen mobil cihaz yazılımı, yatırım saha süreçlerinde manuel olarak yapılan süreçlerden proje keşfi, saha kontrolü, coğrafi bilgi sistemi veri eklenmesi, kabul ve hak ediş süreçlerini kapsamıştır. Bu sebeple geliştirilen mobil cihaz yazılımı, dağıtım şirketinin sahip olduğu CBS, faturalama ve kurumsal kaynak planlama gibi sistemleri ile özellikle entegre şekilde çalışmaktadır. Gerçekleştirilen yazılımın yatırım saha ekiplerince gerçekleştirilen işlemlerin sahada yapıldığı anda dağıtım sistemine işlenmesi ve süreçlerin otomatize edilmesi gibi elektrik dağıtım şirketlerine yeni iş yapış şekilleri getirmesi de hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Yatırım Faaliyetleri, Elektrik Dağıtımı, Saha Süreçleri, Mobil Cihaz.

DEVELOPMENT OF A MOBILE DEVICE SOFTWARE TO BE USED IN ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION FIELD PROCESSES

Abstract

Since the companies that undertake electricity distribution services act as a natural monopoly in the regions in which they operate, they are obliged to distribute the electrical energy in a quality and uninterrupted manner within the scope of the licenses they have obtained. The planning of investment activities within the scope of electricity distribution carried out by distribution companies, project design, field activities such as exploration, control and acceptance processes are carried out mostly manually. High complexity field activities are carried out in the planning, project discovery, project design, supervision and acceptance processes of investment activities carried out by the distribution company and by the contractors, and a large proportion of these activities are carried out manually by the field teams. It causes many negative results such as manual execution of the transactions, late or incorrect entry of the work done in the field into the geographic information system, prolonging the execution of project control and progress payments, and difficulties and problems in the project design phase. In this context, a mobile device software was developed for AKEDAŞ Electricity Distribution Company to be used in the field processes of the works carried out within the scope of the investment carried out in the field. For this reason, the investment processes carried out within the company were examined first, and the processes that could be met in the mobile device were determined, and the functional and integration requirements of the mobile device software were determined. Afterwards, a mobile device software concept was prepared according to the determined requirements, and the software was developed according to the prepared concept. In the last stage of the study, after the unit integration and go-live tests of the software were carried out, the software was started to be used within the company. The developed mobile device software included project discovery, field control, geographic information system data addition, acceptance and progress payment processes, which are among the manual processes in the investment field processes. For this reason, the developed mobile device software works in integration with the systems of the distribution company such as GIS, invoicing and enterprise resource planning. It is also aimed that the implemented software will bring new ways of doing business to electricity distribution companies, such as processing the transactions carried out by the investment field teams into the distribution system as soon as they are made in the field, and automating the processes.

Keywords: Investment Activities, Electricity Distribution, Field Processes, Mobile Device.

ENERJİ SEKTÖRÜNDE HONEYPOT İLE SİBER GÜVENLİK

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Özet
Enerji sektörü diğer tüm sektörlere etkinleştirme işlevi sağladığından benzersiz olarak kritik bir alan olarak tanımlanabilmektedir. Kritik enerji altyapılarının normal işleyişindeki bir kesinti ise, diğer altyapılar üzerinde olumsuz bir etki oluşturabilmektedir. Enerji sistemlerinde kullanılan bilişim teknolojilerinde meydana gelebilecek siber güvenlik olayları; enerji hizmetlerinin durmasına, aksamasına, büyük ölçekli ekonomik zarar görülmesine, kamu düzeninin bozulmasına ve hatta ülkelerin ulusal güvenliğinin tehlikeye düşmesine neden olma risklerini içermektedir. Siber güvenlik alanında; dilimize balküpü olarak çevrilen honeypotlar son yıllarda öne çıkmaktadır. Honeypotların temel kullanım amacı; saldırganı tuzaklı bir sistem üzerinde oyalayarak gerçek sistem zarar görmeden saldırı analizi yapabilmektir. Balküpü sistemleri, bilinmeyen yöntemleri kullanan saldırıları yakalamayı ve üzerinde analizler yapmayı olanaklı hale getirmiş olup hemen hemen her alanda kullanımları sağlanmaktadır. Balküpü sistemleri zararlı aktiviteyi ya da saldırganı durdurmakta aktif görev almazlar. Burada asıl amaç, izinsiz yapılmış girişlerin veya zararlı aktivitelerin tespitinde kullanılmasına ek olarak saldırganın veya zararlı aktivitenin kullanmış olduğu metot ve araçlar hakkında bilgi edinmektir. Edinilen bu bilgiler ışığında istenmeyen faaliyetlerin engellenmesi adına çalışmalar yapılması dolayısıyla; balküpü sistemleri, saldırganın veya zararlı aktivitenin kullandığı teknikler ve araçlar hakkında çalışmaya olanak sağlayan platformlar olarak tanımlanabilmektedir. Yürütülen bu çalışma kapsamında, balküpü sistemi ile kurum içerisinde üzerinde güvenlik açıkları varmış gibi davranan ve sistemlere eklenen modüller ile kurum içerisindeki kötü amaçlı davranışların tespit edilmesi hedeflenmektedir. Geliştirilen sistemde, sanal makineler üzerinde tuzaklı IP bloklarına sahip balküpleri birer küçük algılayıcı gibi davranacaklar, SCADA haberleşme protokollerini simüle edip saldırganları ağa yani tuzağa düşüreceklerdir. Arka planda fiziksel bir makinede çalışan merkezi yönetim yazılımı da anlık raporlamalar yaparak saldırganın bilgilerini yetkili kullanıcılara sunacaktır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Siber Güvenlik, Balküpü, Enerji Sistemleri

CYBER SECURITY WITH HONEYPOT IN THE ENERGY INDUSTRY

Abstract
The energy sector can be uniquely identified as a critical area as it provides an enabling function to all other sectors. An interruption in the normal functioning of critical energy infrastructures can have a

negative impact on other infrastructures. Cyber security incidents that may occur in information technologies used in energy systems; It includes the risks of causing the interruption and disruption of energy services, large-scale economic damage, disruption of public order and even threatening the national security of countries. In the field of cyber security; Honeypots, translated as honeypot in our language, have come to the fore in recent years. The main purpose of use of honeypots; It is to be able to analyze the attack without damaging the real system by keeping the attacker on a trap system. Honeypot systems have made it possible to catch and analyze attacks using unknown methods, and they are used in almost every field. Honeypot systems do not take an active role in stopping malicious activity or an attacker. The main purpose here is to obtain information about the methods and tools used by the attacker or malicious activity, in addition to their use in detecting unauthorized access or malicious activities. In the light of this information obtained, due to the efforts to prevent undesirable activities; Honeypot systems can be defined as platforms that allow working on the techniques and tools used by the attacker or malicious activity. Within the scope of this study, it is aimed to detect malicious behaviors in the institution with the honeypot system, with modules added to the systems that act as if there are security vulnerabilities in the institution. In the developed system, honeypots with decoy IP blocks on virtual machines will act as small sensors, simulate SCADA communication protocols and trap the attackers on the network. The central management software running on a physical machine in the background will also make instant reports and present the attacker's information to authorized users.

Keywords: Cyber Security, Honeypot, Energy Systems

FUZZY LOGIC-BASED MODELING OF OPTIMUM GAS COOLER PRESSURE IN A CO_2 TRANSCRITICAL REFRIGERATION CYCLE

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Abstract
The use of carbon dioxide (CO_2) with zero-ozone depletion potential (ODP) and low global warming potential (GWP) as a refrigerant in thermodynamic cycles is becoming widespread. However, CO_2 has a critical temperature value that can be said to be relatively low compared to existing refrigerants. In the studies in the literature, it has been seen that there are experimental and theoretical studies on an optimum gas cooler pressure value maximizing the coefficient of performance (COP) of the system in case the heat dissipation occurs above the critical point in cycles using CO_2 as a refrigerant, and what this value depends on and how to determine it. In the studies, it is determined that different correlation equations were put forward for the optimum pressure value of the gas cooler.
In this study, the different correlation equations produced for the optimum gas cooler pressure value in the literature are modeled with a single fuzzy logic-based system. As a result of the study, the values obtained from the current optimum pressure correlation equations are compared graphically and statistically with the fuzzy logic-based model results. In comparison with the studies examined, the R^2 values of over 90% are obtained for the eight correlation equations. Correlation equations created for different cycles and temperature ranges are brought together with a single model.

Keywords: Carbon dioxide, Fuzzy Logic, Mamdani, Optimum Gas Cooler Pressure, Transcritical

LİTYUM VE NİMH BATARYALARIN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

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Özet
NiMH ve Lityum bataryalar alternatif enerji ve hibrit elektrikli araç uygulamalarında tercih edilmelerinin yanında bazı cihazlarda enerji depolama birimi olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Lityum bataryalar yüksek enerji yoğunlukları sebebiyle küçük boyutlarda üretilebilmektedir. Bu nedenle elektrikli cihazlarda daha çok tercih edilmektedir. Ayrıca iki batarya türü de şarj edilebilir bataryalar kategorisindedir. Bu çalışmada iki bataryaya ait gerilim, enerji yoğunluğu, deşarj kapasitesi, çevreye olan etki ve kendiliğinden deşarj gibi parametrelerden bahsedilecektir. İki bataryanın ortam koşullarına dayanıklılığına dair bilgiler de verilecektir.1990 lı yıllardan itibaren piyasaya sürülen nikel ve lityum bataryalar enerjinin verimli bir şekilde depolanmasına olanak sağlamıştır. İki batarya türünün çevresel etkisi ve insan sağlığına olumsuz etkileri de son yıllarda araştırılmıştır. Lityum bataryaların insan sağlığına olan etkisinin diğer şarj edilebilir bataryalara göre az olduğu bu çalışmada grafiklerde yer almıştır. İnsan sağlığına olan etkilerinin yanı sıra küçük boyutlarda üretilebilmeleri, çevrim sayılarının yüksek olması, voltaj değerleri de araştırma konusu haline gelmiştir. Günümüzde iki batarya da uzun ömürlü olmalarıyla bilinmektedir ve çeşitli boyutlarda üretilebilmektedir. Lityum bataryanın spesifik gücünün yüksek olduğu ve elektrikli araç teknolojilerinde daha çok tercih edildiği grafiklerle ortaya konmuştur. Nikel metal bataryaların ise bazı durumlarda daha dayanıklı olduğu ve uzun ömürlü olmalarından dolayı tercih edildiği tablo verilerinde belirtilmiştir. Lityum bataryanın elektrikli ve hibrit araç teknolojisindeki önemi de bu tabloların açıklamasında yer almıştır. Son yıllarda lityum polimer bataryaların elektrikli araçlarda kullanımına dikkat çekilmiştir. Son olarak iki batarya türünün gelecekteki kullanım alanlarına ve teknolojik gelişmelerdeki rolüne değinilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lityum, NiMH, bataryalar, şarj, enerji

COMPARISON OF NIMH AND LITHIUM BATTERIES

Abstract
Lithium and nickel batteries are preferred as energy storage devices in hybrid vehicles in addition to their uses in modern electronic devices. Lithium batteries can be made in smaller sizes because of their high energy density. This is one of the reasons they are considered more favourable in hybrid vehicles. Both batteries are rechargeable batteries. In this study,some parameters of nickel metal hydride and lithium batteries will be compared such as energy density, discharge capacity, voltage , environmental impact , self discharge . Also stability of both batteries in different ambient conditions will be mentioned. The widespread use of fast charging stations are also contributed by high-density and fast-charging batteries. Nickel and lithium batteries, which have been available on the market since the 1990s, have contributed to the development of efficient storage of energy . The effects of lithium batteries on human health which seem less than other rechargeable batteries are included in the graphs in this study. In addition to its effects on human health, in small sizes production, high

number of cycles, voltage values have also become the subject of research. Today, both batteries are known for their long life and come in various sizes. Lithium battery is more preferred in electric vehicle technologies as the specific power of the lithium battery is high. Nickel metal batteries, on the other hand, are more stable and long-lasting which is indicated in this study. The importance of the lithium battery in electric and hybrid vehicle technology is also included in the explanation of these tables. Finally, the future uses of the two battery types and their role in electronics industry have been mentioned.

Keywords: Lithium , NiMH , batteries , charge , energy.

UTILIZATION OF WOOD WASTES TO IMPROVE THE MECHANICAL STRENGTH OF EPOXY-BASED COMPOSITES

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Abstract
Presently, the period for the development of any fine products from the utilization of any natural resources in it, polymer composite can be manufactured from any parts or materials are being used generally due to the affluence in creating less weight to amount relation. Due to the rise in environmental problems, however implementing green manufacturing can make results positive in utilizing the wood waste content in daily useful composites. This research paper deals with the recycling of hardwood and softwood waste (i-e., acacia wood and cedarwood) content processed in epoxy resin polymer. The following tensile and flexural are performed with the head speed of 1mm/ to study the mechanical behavior of the epoxy composites. Based on Taguchi L_9 orthogonal array, the experiments were organized considering two design control factors viz. hardwood and softwood waste percentage in weight (10 %, 20 % and 30 %) and ratios of epoxy and hardener (2:1, 3:1 and 5:2). The whole confirmation test was performed by applying the combination and percentage in weight contribution of the given control factors on mechanical strength was examined by Analysis of Variance. It has been detected from the analysis that only wood waste content has significant factor at 95% confidence level and enhancements in S/N ratios from preliminary to optimum settings.

Keywords: Taguchi Method, acacia wood, cedar wood, Analysis of variance

METAL-OXIDE NANOCOMPOSITES FOR DUAL-PURPOSE CATALYTIC CONVERTERS

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Abstract

Widespread use of catalytic materials is one of the most promising areas of nanotechnology application in chemical materials science and chemical technologies. This helps create energy, resource and material-saving technologies designed to provide economic and environmental security. Such technologies are especially relevant and in demand for the operation of dual-purpose catalytic converters that ensure the disposal of man-made toxicants and safe operating conditions in areas of potentially dangerous objects. The use of catalytic processes requires minimal equipment, which allows them to be used autonomously without access to electricity. This factor is decisive for the implementation of this approach in dual-use technology.

Composites are common among alternative photo catalytic materials, but most methods of their creation are quite energy-intensive. Therefore, the aim of the work was to develop a method of obtaining highly efficient multifunctional coatings for catalytic converters for the disposal of synthetic and man-made toxicants in order to equip filter ventilation systems of stationary facilities and mobile vehicles to reduce emissions.

Application of the method of plasma-electrolytic oxidation (PEO) of valve metals, in particular titanium, provides opportunities to solve this problem. The proposed method of synthesis allows to create on the treated surface metal oxide nanocomposites of different composition.

It is established that the carrier metal material (processed alloy) and the composition of the working electrolyte affect the technological process of obtaining catalytic material, and the composition and properties of the synthesized systems. Metal oxide coatings of nano- and microglobular structure with incorporated dopant metals (Co, W) with high indicators of catalytic activity and microhardness were obtained by the PEO method on Ti alloys. The practical value of the obtained results lies in their application in the creation of a wide range of smart materials for ecocatalysis, chemical energy and the automotive industry.

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ АДАПТИВНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРОЦЕССАМИ НА ПРИМЕРЕ ТЭЦ

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Аннотация
Отличительной особенностью современной энергетики как отрасли является наличие значительной автоматизации на всех этапах производственного цикла. В то же время общей тенденцией для всей отрасли является ужесточение требований к точности регулирования параметров, требований к экологичности и безопасности производства. Также важное значение имеет замена устаревших измерительных преобразователей, исполнительных и регулирующих элементов на более современные технологии, содержащей микропроцессорные элементы. Этоозначает, что процессы, связанные с технологическим производством и распределением электрической и тепловой энергии, представляют значительный интерес для науки и техники нашего времени.
В настоящее время структура большей части технологических процессов такова, чтоочень сложно получить точное математическоеописаниеобъектов, включенных в их состав, а в некоторых случаях это невозможно. Если в дополнение к этому учитывать неустойчивость топлива, параметров сырья и наличие неконтролируемых возмущений, тотогда большинство реальных объектов управления могут быть надежно классифицированы как априорно неопределенные. В то же время основными методами синтезирующих систем такого типа являются методы адаптивного, надежного и нейро-нечеткого контроля.

Ключевые слова: ТЭЦ, регулятор, котлоагрегаты, тепловая нагрузка, аэросмеси

RESEARCH OF THE ADAPTIVE SYSTEM OF PROCESS CONTROL ON THE EXAMPLE OF HEC

Abstract
A distinctive feature of modern energy as an industry is the availability of significant automation at all stages of the production cycle. At the same time, the general trend for the entire industry is toughening the requirements for the accuracy of the parameters, the requirements for environmental friendliness and safety of production. It is also important to replace outdated measuring converters, actuating and regulating elements with more modern technologies containing microprocessor elements. This means that the processes associated with the technological production and distribution of electrical and thermal energy are of considerable interest for the science and technology of our time.
At present, the structure of most of the technological processes is such that it is very difficult to obtain an accurate mathematical description of the objects included in their composition, and in some cases this is impossible. If, in addition to this, the fuel instability, raw material parameters and the presence of uncontrolled disturbances are taken into account, then most of the real control objects can be reliably classified as a priori uncertain. At the same time, the main methods of synthesizing systems of this type are methods of adaptive, reliable and neuro-fuzzy control.

Keywords: CHP, regulator, boilers, heat load, air mixture

THE SHORT-TERM IMPACT OF HIGH ENERGY NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS ON ENERGY BALANCE IN UNDERWEIGHT PRIMI-GRAVIDAE; A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

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Abstract

Objectives: To determine the impact of high energy nutritional supplements on appetite, appetite regulators, energy intake and macronutrients level among underweight primi gravidae.

Methods: This study was a single blinded randomized controlled trial that included 37 underweight primigravida. The participants were randomly allocated to receive either high energy nutritional supplement (HENS) or Placebo. They were requested to come for the main trial in the fasting state. Appetite questionnaires were filled & blood samples were obtained in the fasted state, at 30, 60, 120, 210 and 270 minutes to measure blood glucose, Insulin, Peptide YY and Cholecystokinin. Breakfast and lunch was served at 30 minutes and 210 minutes after supplementation respectively.

Results: Energy intake after taking HENS was significantly higher than Placebo (HENS: 283.25±102.650kcal, Placebo: 97.65±62.291kcal, p=0.000). The mean protein (HENS: 7.23±2.89g, Placebo: 1.79±0.88g; p=0.00) and fats intake (HENS: 17.92±4.79g, Placebo: 0.36±0.16g; p=0.00) was significantly higher in HENS group after supplementation. The subjective appetite perceptions for 'hunger' and 'desire to eat' were significantly lower (calculated as AUC, p=0.000) before lunch in the HENS group. The plasma concentrations of appetite hormones corresponded to the appetite perceptions & were significantly higher after supplementation (HENS: 44.68±10.16pg/ml, Placebo:32.83±5.95pg/ml; p=0.00), breakfast (HENS: 67.00±9.53pg/ml, Placebo:54.05±7.90pg/ml; p=0.00) & lunch (HENS:104.84±13.05pg/ml, Placebo:90.66±9.72 pg/ml; p=0.001) for PYY while CCK (HENS:5.40±2.90 ng/L , Placebo:3.62±1.40 ng/L ; p=0.025) & Insulin (HENS: 9.64±5.18 uU/ml, Placebo: 5.04±1.93uU/ml ; p=0.001) in the post supplementation period only.

Conclusion: We conclude that high energy nutritional supplement have short-term suppressive effect on energy intake and appetite.

Trial registration: ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: ISRCTN 10088578. Registered on 27 March 2018.https://www.isrctn.com/ISRCTN10088578

Ethical approval number: (DIR/KMU-EB/EH/000453)

MeSH terms: Primi-gravida, Supplements, energy, macronutrients, appetite, appetite regulators

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HIDDEN MORKOV MODEL WITH K-MEDOIDS CLUSTERING ALGORITHM FOR PREDICTIVE PROCESS MONITORING

Abstract

Based on event logs, this study identifies the issue of forecasting the result of a running case of a business process. In this context, a case's outcome could be the fulfillment of a conformity requirement at the conclusion of the case. This study tackles the issue of identifying best result for a record of completed case traces, a trace of an ongoing case, and two or more possible outcomes (e.g., a positive and a negative outcome). Previous methods to this challenge have generally relied on simple symbolic sequence classification, in which features are extracted from cases represented as arrangement labels for events and used to build a runtime prediction classifier. The methods disregard the accompanying data payload with every event in the process. This work takes a different approach to the problem by calculating the cases complicated a series of symbols that carry a data payload. In this regard, the research analyses the predictive accuracy of several feature encodings of complex symbolic sequences real-life situations logs of business process events.

USING THE FORCE METHOD AND THE NELDER-MEAD METHOD IN NONLINEAR ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURES

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Abstract
The analysis of structures is usually performed in two ways including the displacement method and the force method. In the displacement method or stiffness method, the problem unknowns include nodal displacements. In the force method or the flexibility method, the internal forces or the external reactions, which are known as redundant, are selected. In the analysis of a structure, equilibrium equations and compatibility conditions must be satisfied at the same time. From this point of view, it can be said that, in the stiffness method, among all of the answers which ensure compatibility, we look for the only answer that achieves the equilibrium. Moreover, in the flexibility method, among all of the answers which maintain the equilibrium, we strive to find the only answer that ensures the compatibility. Both of these methods can be formulated in matrix formulation.
In the discussion of the analysis of structures, one of the issues we encounter is nonlinear analysis. The materials which are used in the structures are the materials whose behavior is nonlinear. Therefore, the linear analysis is not able to provide an accurate estimate of internal forces. A case with these characteristics is known as material nonlinear analysis. Furthermore, applying the loads displaces the nodal coordinates, albeit slightly. Consequently, the initial equilibrium equations may also change slightly. The examination of such an issue is known as geometric nonlinear analysis.
Unlike the linear analysis, the nonlinear analysis is usually an iterative process, and the various ideas which have been presented in solving nonlinear systems in mathematics are used for them. The Newton-Raphson method is one of the most popular methods among the above-mentioned methods. Similar to the linear analysis, in the nonlinear analysis, both of the stiffness and flexibility methods are efficient. In linear analysis, the stiffness method is more popular. Nonetheless, in nonlinear analysis, the stiffness method can be considered to be a more appropriate method due to the fact that its basic matrices such as B_0 and B_1 remain constant. All of these methods are based on energy minimization. In this article, we aim to perform a nonlinear analysis of the materials using a simple minimization method (Nelder-Mead) that does not need the function derivatives. This idea will not have the problems that we may encounter in mathematical methods for solving nonlinear systems. After introducing the method, we will examine the performance of the above-mentioned method by providing an example.

Keywords: Analysis of structures, Energy minimization, Nelder-Mead method, Nonlinear analysis, Nonlinear materials.

NI(II) NANO COORDINATION POLYMER AS ANTICANCER AGENT: SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION

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Abstract
Understanding coordination modes of biomolecules and metal ion makes us able to improve their biological properties. The biological activity point of view, the origin of anticancer activity of BLM is ability to cleave deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). Bleomycins are natural glycopeptide antibiotics clinically used in the treatment of malignant tumors. A series of BLM analogs having identical bithiazole terminal regions but differing structurally in the geometry of the metal binding domain exhibited altered sequence selectivity and strand selectivity of DNA cleavage. Based on these, there has been a growing trend towards the design and synthesis of the model compounds that can specifically recognize and cleave DNA. Bithiazole is considered as a domain of bleomycin which countered as a chemotherapeutic drug to treat many types of cancers. It was found that aromatic heterocyclic compounds containing bithiazole rings are good ligands because the two nitrogen atoms in the bithiazole rings are able to chelate metal ions to form stable five-member rings.
Nano coordination polymers offer significant advantages over conventional molecular compounds due to their very low solubility in conventional solvents and much higher thermal stability. They are also used in several applications. Ni(II) nano coordination polymers play enormous and important roles in biological systems and have received considerable attention as potential anticancer agents. Hence, trend towards the design of the model compounds containing bithiazole moiety has been increased, recently.
In this regard, we describes the synthesis of a novel anticancer agent of Ni(II) nano coordination polymer based on *DADMBTZ = 2,2'-diamino-5,5'-dimethyl-* 4,4'-bithiazole using simple method. The characterization of this anticancer drug was done by IR, ^{1}H, ^{13}C NMR spectroscopy and elemental analyses. This anticancer agent was structurally characterized by single crystal X-ray diffraction. The thermal stability of compound has been studied by thermal gravimetric (TG) and differential thermal (DTA) analyses The anticancer agent was further characterized by UV-visible spectrophotometric measurements and fluorescence spectra. Anti cancer drugs, making use of this method, is a novel approach in the literature.

FACILE SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF LEAD-CHALCOGENIDE NANOSTRUCTURES

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Abstract

In the past decade, much effort has been devoted to the synthesis and application of metal sulfide nanostructures due to their excellent electronic, optical and mechanical properties and wide applications including solid lubricants, catalysts, lithium battery cathodes, scanning probes, photoconductors and shockwave resistance materials. Among these materials, Lead-chalcogenide semiconductor compounds are an increasingly important class of inorganic functional materials.

Nanomaterials based on these compounds exhibit physicochemical properties that are different from those of their corresponding bulk materials, rendering nanomaterials such as high-quality lead sulfide (PbS), promising for application in optical devices and communication technology. When the size of semiconductor material is sufficiently small, the size effect significantly alters the electronic structure of the material, specifically its band gap. This is observed in the changing light-emitting characteristics of the material. Their excellent performance has been observed in devices such as lasers, solar cells, and photodetectors. Nevertheless, developing efficient methods to control the size of the PbS necessary for the study of their optical properties is challenging.

This article focuses on the simple synthetic preparation of Lead-chalcogenide nanostructures. The Lead-chalcogenide nanostructures was characterized by scanning electron microscopy (SEM), X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) and Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy.

ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ДИПОЛЬНОГО ЭЛЕКТРИЧЕСКОГО ЗОНДИРОВАНИЯ НА ПЛОЩАДИ САРЫАДЫРСКОГО РУДНОГО УЗЛА ДЛЯ ВЫЯВЛЕНИЯ МЕДНОРУДНЫХ ИНТЕРВАЛОВ

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Электроразведка — это большая группа геофизических методов, изучающих электромагнитные поля различной природы. Целью этих исследований является определение электромагнитных характеристик геологической среды, зная которые можно получить ценную информацию о строении изучаемого участка или района.[1]. К методам электроразведки относятся: дипольное электрическое зондирование (ДЭЗ-ВП); метод вертикальных электрических зондирований (ВЭЗ); аудио (АМТ) и магнито-теллурическое зондирование (МТЗ); электромагнитные исследования (ТЕМ) и т.д.[2].

В данной работе рассмотрен метод дипольного электрического зондирования для выявления меднорудных интервалов. (ДЭЗ-ВП).

Для выделения аномалиеобразующих объектов, детального уточнения их морфологии и прослеживания на глубину Сарыадырского рудного узла были выполнены профильные электроразведочные работы методом зондирования диполь – ВП-ДЭЗ.

Электроразведочные работы выполнялись в несколько этапов.

На первом этапе были проведены опытно-методические работы методом ВП-ДЭЗ с целью выбора оптимального режима с использованием двух измерителей ЭИН-209М и генератора ГЭР-5/1000. Для выбора оптимальной частоты опытные работы проводились на частотах от 0,153Гц до 4,88Гц. Наиболее оптимальными для измерений были выбраны частоты – 0,305 и 0,61Гц.

На втором этапе были проведены исследования по региональным профилям участка "Ореольный" для выявления аномалий, вызванных поляризацией, которые могут быть связаны с сульфидной минерализацией.

Использовались следующие параметры установки:

- питающий диполь АВ-1000м,
- приемная линия MN-25, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50 , 50, 50, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 200, 200м.

Использование данной установки позволило осуществить детальное картирование верхней части разреза, и глубинное картирование распределения сопротивлений и поляризуемости для его нижней части.[2].

На третьем этапе для детального изучения и оконтуривания выделенных перспективных аномальных зон, а также рационального размещения поисковых скважин, были выполнены профильные детализационные работы с шагом по профилю 25 м. Параметры установки были следующие:

- питающий диполь АВ-50 м;
- первая приемная линия MN1-25 м;
- MN2-15 = 50м, шаг между приемными линиями 25 м;
- MN16-19=50м, шаг между приемными линиями 50 м.

Данная установка позволила выполнить детальное зондирование разрезов до глубины 300 м с высокой разрешающей способностью для решения поставленных геологических задач. На рисунке 1 приведены результаты расчета инверсии выполненных работ методом ВП ДЭЗ.[1]

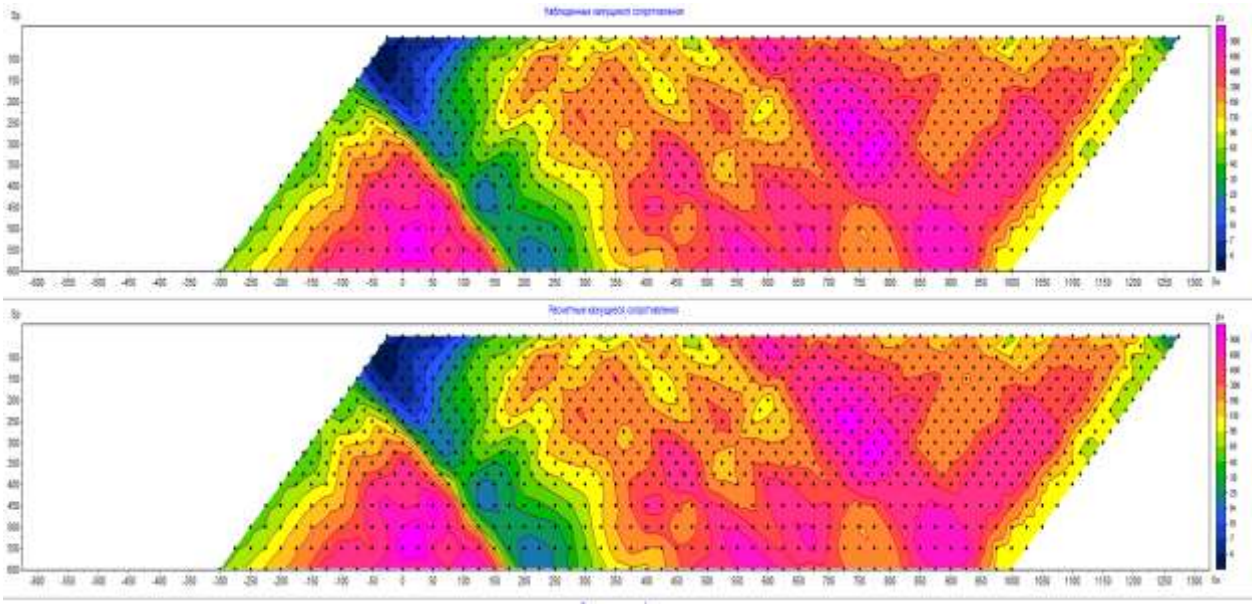

Рис. 1 Результаты расчета инверсии по профилю 3, параметр ВП

Мы видим, что сопротивление бывает разным на разной глубине. Например, низкие сопротивления 4 ОМ расположены на глубине 75-100 м.

В результате обработки данных получили зоны с низким сопротивлением, которые обусловливаются наличием меднорудных интервалов на поисковом участке.

Необходима более глубокая детализация расчета инверсий для выявления меднорудных интервалов, отличающихся по свойствам с выявлениями аномалиями.

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THREE-FACTOR AUTHETICATION SYSTEM
TESIS DEMONSTRATES NEED TO CREATE AN ADDITIONAL AUTHENTIFICATION FACTOR THAT WILL BE INDEPENDENT OF ADDITIONAL DEVICES AND WILL OPERATE ON THE PRINCIPLE OF A SINGLE PASSWORD

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Nowadays, there is a rapid digitalization of society: the transition from paper to digital, and then, the integration of disparate systems into a single cloud network. There is a change in established control mechanisms of systems for which the necessary condition is the direct presence on systems with remote controls. This is due to the fact that the level of development of information technology has reached a level where it becomes possible and profitable to move from established systems management technologies to computer systems. This transition creates both many opportunities and many additional problems, without the solution of which the implementation of computer systems does not make sense. One of such problems is the problem of organizing access to the system - authentication [1]. Namely, it is necessary to provide access to the system to users to whom this access is provided, and to prohibit all others. It is necessary to provide ease of access and, at the same time, a sufficient level of security against hacking.

Multiple password authentication is the most common type of authentication in which the knowledge factor is used. However, due to the fact that this type of authentication has significant disadvantages: multiple passwords can be intercepted, multiple passwords can be picked up by brute force, the use of multiple passwords as a single link authentication is not a sufficient condition to protect systems with high security requirements [2,3]. Other examples of the use of one-factor authentication are the use of the ownership factor (tokens, authentication via SMS, mobile applications on the phone), or the use of the user property factor (biometric authentication). Each type of authentication has its advantages and disadvantages, but the disadvantages of each individual factor are sufficient to break the system. Therefore, using only one authentication factor is not desirable. The next step in the development of authentication systems was the simultaneous use of several types of authentication - multifactor authentication. Multifactor authentication involves the use of several different authentication factors [2,3]. As a simple and widespread example, we can use as the first factor the login and password, and as the second factor in the use of SMS code that comes to the mobile number of the user. In this way, the information owned by the user (password) and things owned by the user (SIM card) are checked. The highest level of protection is authentication systems that use all 3 types of authentication (knowledge, ownership, property). And the least secure approach is to use 2 different types of authentication out of 3 possible [3].

The problem is that existing knowledge factors have the least security, namely: usually the knowledge factor involves the transfer of the same information to the authentication server at each authentication attempt. This has the same disadvantages as using a multiple password. Therefore, it was decided to develop a knowledge factor that will get rid of the existing shortcomings inherent in this type of factors. To solve this problem, the following requirements were created: the factor must be created on the basis of a one-time password (user with different authentication attempts transmits different data),

the factor must be a factor of knowledge (lack of hardware as opposed to ownership factor), provide the minimum possible synchronizations, provide the ability to configure the complexity factor.
The authentication factor was developed, the main idea of which is as follows: 1) at the synchronization stage, the user creates a mathematical formula for authentication and transmits this formula to the authentication server; 2) at the authentication stage, the server generates random values for the arguments of the function and transmits these values to the user. The user calculates the value of the function with these arguments and passes this value to the authentication server. As a result, an authentication factor has been developed that uses the knowledge factor and has the necessary characteristics. This increases the security of systems that use the knowledge factor.

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OPTIMUM DESIGN OF ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION VOLTAGE FOR COST REDUCTION AND IMPROVING THE POWER SYSTEM STABILITY

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Abstract
With the increase of the world population and the life standard, the electrical power system is requiring to extend for absorbing the loads which transmit the electrical power to high long-distance starting from the generation point to the loads. But, by transmitting the generated power to a high long-distance, the power losses will increase related to the losses power equation. Hence, it's important to search for improving the power system operation to decrease the transmission power losses. By using the step-up power transformers, it's possible to increase the system voltage that can be reached to 1200 kV, which direct will decrease the current and power losses, according to the power equation S = VI (Where, S = Transmitted power, V = Voltage, I = Current). In another hand, with increasing the transmission voltage the cost of conductor material can be reduced and the efficiency can be increased. But the cost of transformers, insulators, and switchgear will increase at the same time. Thus, for the overall economy, there is an optimum transmission voltage. The limit to the use of higher transmission voltage is reached when the saving in cost of conductor material is offset by the increased cost of transformers, switchgear, and insulators. This discussion introduces the operation characteristics of the step-up/down transformers. Additionally, this discussion aims to introduce the importance of transmitting the electrical power by high voltage for saving the power system stability.

Keywords: High voltage, Power losses reduction, Power transformer, and Power system stability.

E-İHRACAT VE PANDEMİ DÖNEMİ

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Aslı ÇAĞLAYAN
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Özet

Sürekli gelişen bilgi teknolojileri sayesinde çevrimiçi hale gelen alışveriş süreci için elektronik ihracat, üreticiler ile tüketicilerin veya üreticiler ile üreticilerin bir araya gelebilecekleri yeni bir platformun oluşumunu sağlanmıştır. Özellikle pandemi sürecinde firmalar, ürün ya da hizmetlerinin uluslararası pazarlara sunumunda çevrimiçi platformlara verdikleri ağırlığı artırma yoluna gitmişlerdir. Korona virüs salgınıyla değişen alışkanlıklardan, evde kalma ve kapanma sebepleriyle ihracatçı ve ithalatçıların dijitale eğilimleri ihracata yeni bir bakış getirerek e-ihracat faaliyetlerine yönelimi arttırmıştır. Türk firmaların siparişlerini pandemi sebebi ile zorlaşan uluslararası lojistik süreçleri ve ülke bazlı kısıtlamalara rağmen dünyanın 150'den fazla ülkesine ulaşıldığı raporlanmaktadır. Ayrıca ihracat yapmak isteyen fakat yeterli deneyime ve kaynaklara sahip olmayan (finans, insan kaynağı, ihracat pazarlaması vb.) KOBİ'lerin uluslararasılaşmasını (örneğin orta ve uzun vadeli sözleşmeler sonucu yaşadıkları işlem ve çevrim risklerine maruz kalmalarını ortadan kaldırarak, banka teminat/komisyonlarına karşı ödeme kolaylığı getirerek ve ihracata yönelik devlet yardımlarından yararlanma imkanı sağlayarak, üstün ürün ve hizmet sağlayan firmalara rekabet avantajı yaratıp pozitif alıcı yorumlar ve puanlarının satın alma tercihini olumlu yönde etkileyerek, marka bilinirliğini artırarak) pazaryeri iş modeli ile kolaylaştırmaktadır. E-ihracatta doğrudan ve dolaylı olmak üzere iki çeşit iş modeli uygulanmaktadır. Pandemi sonrası dünyada, e-ihracatın öneminin ve toplam içindeki payının daha da artacağı öngörülmektedir. Kavramsal bir araştırma olan bu çalışmanın, e-ihracat kavramını tanımlamak, önemini vurgulamak, kullanılan iş modellerini incelemek, Dünya'da ve Türkiye'de özellikle korona virüs nedeniyle oluşan pandemi döneminde e-ihracatın durumunu veriler yardımı ile açıklamaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: E-ihracat, Kovid-19, pandemi

E-EXPORT AND THE PANDEMIC PERIOD

Abstract

Constantly developing information technologies lead to a creation of a new platform which enables a market for B2C and B2B due to evolving process of online shopping and trade. Especially firms in on-going pandemic period have increased e-exporting product and service offerings because corona virus pandemic has changed buying behavior of consumers due to compulsory working and staying at home. In the case of Turkish e-exporting firms, it has been reported that they reached more than 150 countries globally in 2020 although they suffered international logistics and some countries' restrictions to imported products. Additionally, e-exporting not only helps increased exporting

activities in extra ordinary situations but also creates opportunities for SMEs' internationalization process which do not have sufficient experiences and capabilities such as finance, human resources, international marketing etc. Direct and indirect e-export business models are implemented. E-exporting - whether it is direct or indirect - facilitates internationalization of SMEs together with marketplace business model by eliminating transaction and translation exposures, simplifying banking practices, obtaining government export promotions, having competitive advantages due to positive customer product evaluation and comments for their superior product and services. After the pandemic, it has been anticipated that the importance and utilization of e-export are going to increase in global trade.

The aims of this conceptual study are to define and emphasize the importance of e-export concept, evaluate business models implemented, and lastly to explain e-export data both in terms of global and Turkish case in the pandemic period.

Keywords: E-export, Covid-19, pandemic

THE IMPACTS OF WEBSITE RELATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES ON TRUST AND LOYALTY OF CUSTOMERS

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Abstract
The paper focuses on the features (functional and relational) of the website and the impact of them on customer's loyalty and e-trust. An online service such as "Mofid Brokerage" need some abilities to attract customers in website, such as security, user friendly, easy to use, customization, design and etc. The researcher found another reasons to impact on customer's loyalty such as customer's satisfaction about support of website team. Measuring instrument in this study is online questionnaire that included 37 questions with Likert five options. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to determine the reliability of the questionnaire which was 90.2%. Subjects were self-selected from blogs and forums dedicated to personal finance. A total of 365 questionnaires formed the final sample of this study. By using a series of univariate analyses of variance, structural equation modeling, and multi-group analysis, this research empirically demonstrates that the website quality impact and determinant of different levels of e-trust and loyalty and online relationship. Results show that the website attributes (relational and functional) have direct impact on customers' loyalty and e-trust. Results show that the website attributes (relational and functional) have direct impact on customers' loyalty and e-trust. Customers of multichannel retailers are not more loyal than those of pure online retailers. The paper concludes with managerial implications that may be useful in multichannel retailing.

Keywords: Functional Features, Relational Features, Loyalty, Trust

QUANTITATIVE MODEL FOR DETERMINING FACTORS AFFECTING UNDERWRITING PROFIT MARGIN: APPLIED TO PROPERTY & CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANIES

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Abstract

The problem of research is that there is an imbalance in the Underwriting policies of property insurance companies and officials operating in the Egyptian insurance market that increases the underwriting risk that insurers may face. Hence, the risk underwriting process is at the heart of the insurance process.

This study aimed to identify the Factors affecting the Underwriting Profit Margin by using Quantitative methods, with a view reaching the most positive Factors and also negative factors, it's also aimed to plan well for a policy of underwriting to reduce the risk and increase the size of the company's assets, thus increasing the profit margin for underwriting to insurers.

Underwriting Risk, Market Size, Market Value, return on assets, liquidity, leveraged Finance, Capital Level, return on Investment, interest rate, GDP, Inflation rate (Independent Variables) have an impact on the profit margin of the underwriting (dependent Variable).

This Study used a combination of Statistical methods, which are Descriptive Statistical Analysis, Pearson Correlation Coefficient, and Stepwise Multi-Regression. The Secondary Data were also obtained from the annual Statistical book issued by the Egyptian General Authority for Financial Supervision, which was applied to all Property and Liability insurance companies of 19 companies operating in the market Egyptian insurance, from 2009/2010 to 2018/2019.

Finding showed that Market Size, Market Value, return on assets and Liquidity have a significant impact on the underwriting profit margin and Market size, return on assets have positive significant effect on the underwriting profit margin, while other variables included in the research have insignificant effects on the underwriting profit margin.

In addition, Market Value and Liquidity have negative impact on the underwriting profit margin.

Finally, this study recommended to insurance companies in the Egyptian insurance market that attention should be paid to factors of positive impact and improve factors of negative impact, and also recommended to insurance companies must work to reduce loss rates by reducing commission rates, production costs and rates of public and administrative expenses, which in turn is reflected in the output of the underwriting.

Keywords: Underwriting Profit Margin, Stepwise Multi Regression, Insurance Companies

COFFEE BUSINESS ANALYSIS STRATEGY AT CV SULTAN COFFEE INDONESIA

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Abstract
This study aims to develop the world of agribusiness in the coffee business at CV. Sultan Coffee Indonesia. This company is engaged in the initial coffee processing such as roasting coffee beans, ground coffee, coffee drinks, and others. However, along with the intense competition in the coffee business, both locally and nationally, this company needs to analyze business strategies to increase competitiveness and gain profits especially after the storm of COVID-19. Therefore, this research is very important to conduct immediately because of the increasingly swift currents of competition in the coffee business world lately. The analysis uses SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis. Firstly, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is required to determine the scores of the Internal Factor Analysis Strategy (IFAS) and External Factor Analysis Strategy (EFAS). Secondly, after there is vivid score for each factor. It selects the strategic SWOT quadrant positioning. Third, determine the Evaluation of External Factors and Internal Factors. Finally, it applies SWOT analysis matrix to determine the right strategy in running of agribusiness in the coffee sectors. The results prove that if CV. Sultan Coffee Indonesia has the potential to develop and grow into a large company due to the large number of networks and access to enter the market. Then, this company must focus on getting the local market considering if there are many competitors who sell similar goods. Moreover, product innovation that is different from the previous one must be chosen (conglomerate strategy) such as creating coffee tour packages and coffee education that can be combined as new products. After it has the innovations, the promotion must be stronger than before, especially in the digital market. Finally, it has to strengthen institution's professionalism so that it is more profitable in the eyes of consumers.

Keywords: Agriculture, Business

LES ATOUTS LOGISTIQUES QUI PREDISPOSENT LE PORT DE COTONOU A LA DESSERTE DE L'HINTERLAND INTERNATIONAL

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Résumé
Les activités portuaires et maritime se développent mondialement. La mondialisation rend plus complexe le réseau de l'offre logistique en mettant en valeur le rôle important de la distribution et des transports pour renforcer la valeur marchande des produits. Les activités de logistique efficaces sont indispensables au bon fonctionnement des ports de la rive d'Afrique de l'Ouest. Plaque tournante du commerce international pour les pays de l'hinterland de l'UEMOA (Burkina-Faso, Mali et Niger) le port de Cotonou dans un environnement de développement du commerce international très concurrentiel, ressent le besoin de se rendre plus compétitif en vue d'acquérir de nouvelles parts de marché.
L'objectif de cet article est de déterminer les atouts logistiques qui prédisposent le port de Cotonou a la desserte de l'hinterland international.
La recherche documentaire, l'observation directe et les enquêtes de terrain sont les techniques utilisées pour bien collecter les données. Le questionnaire adressé aux opérateurs économiques et opérateurs portuaires concessionnaires. Ainsi, deux cent quatre-vingt-quinze (295) acteurs socio-professionnels du domaine portuaire et maritime ont été enquêtés.
Les résultats obtenus ont montré que la qualité des services offert par le port de Cotonou est jugée bonne par la plupart des acteurs économiques interrogés (consignataires (83,4 %) et Chargeurs (80 %)). Mais l'appréciation passable est largement partagée par les transitaires (52 %). L'étude révèle que toutes les catégories de transitaires exerçant sur la plate-forme portuaire de Cotonou interrogés estiment que l'efficacité de la manutention (80 %) reste l'indicateur déterminant le choix du port de Cotonou. De même, depuis ces cinq dernières années, la qualité des services logistiques du port de Cotonou est globalement jugé bonne à plus de 50 % par les opérateurs économiques.

Mots clés : Logistique, port de Cotonou, UEMOA, desserte, hinterland international

PHENOMENOLOGY OF EXCESSIVE BUYING “AJI MUMPUNG” ORNAMENTAL PLANTS DURING COVID-19

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Abstract
The COVID-19 pandemic infects people in all parts of the world, including Indonesia, has caused chaos in various fields, including the economic sector. Many companies, both large and small, have been affected. Therefore, this study’s purpose is to find out what effects or impacts the covid-19 virus on businesses, especially small businesses in the field of ornamental plants in the Kesamben District, Blitar Regency. The method in this study uses qualitative method with phenomenological approach and data collection techniques are carried out by observation and interviews. It observes the phenomena that occur in society as well as the behavior of sellers and buyers related to the ornamental plant business. It is also applied to speakers selling ornamental plants and people who are met by accident at ornamental plant sellers in the Kesamben sub-district. The results of the study indicate that the sale of ornamental land has increased sales and profit conditions are increasing during the covid-19 pandemic than before the covid-19 pandemic. This is caused by a phenomenon of excessive buying "aji mumpung" that occurs in the community. It occurs where during this pandemic when people are prohibited from traveling or crowding. As a result, before Covid-19 allocated expenses for traveling or sightseeing, there would be no expenditure. Then it causes the diversion of spending, from spending allocations for sightseeing or recreation to spending on buying flowers or collecting ornamental plants. Moreover, it can be done online and does not have to travel.

Keywords: Ethics, Agriculture, Sales

EXPORT PERFORMANCE ANTECEDENTS OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRY: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract
The present study focuses only on the qualitative aspect of export performance. In this light, the effect of antecedents of export performance is being studied on the perceived export performance of the handloom industry. This study focuses on the firms involved in the regular exporting activities related to the handloom industry and tries to evaluate the export performance based on identified antecedents. The implemented research design considers the firms involved in the overall foreign market for the export activities irrespective of the country-specific. The study found the antecedents from the extensive literature review. The six antecedents are export knowledge, export perception, export commitment, export strategy, organisational capability and relational capability as an independent variable and export performance as a dependent variable. This study provides significant details related to export conditions of the handloom industry, considering the antecedents of the export performance. The identified antecedents are qualitative parameters that analyse the export performance of the handloom industry. The extensive literature review is an attempt to reveal the backstage scenario of export performance degradation. The associations of these antecedents with export performance have been evaluated through a rigorous methodology. Identifying these antecedents of the export performance for the handloom industry guides the firm's management to formulate effective export-related activities. It contributes significantly to the improvement of the export performance of the handloom industry. Export performance improvement affects all dimensions of the handloom industry, provides job opportunities to the significant population, and contributes to the country's growth.

Keywords: Antecedents, Export performance, Handloom Industry, Export knowledge, Export perception, Export commitment, Export Strategy.

БЕНЧМАРКИНГ - МЕТОД УСПЕШНОЙ СТРАТЕГИИ ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ КОМПАНИИ

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Аннотация
В статье рассматривается роль бенчмаркинга в качестве эффективного метода выявления конкурентоспособности предприятия и факторов снижающих ее. Практика мирового бизнеса показывает, что для достижения конкурентного преимущества необходимо изучать, знать и использовать опыт своих конкурентов, уже добившихся успехов в различных направлениях деятельности.

Ключевые слова: Бенчмаркинг, конкурентоспособность, , конкуренция, аналогия, достоверность, измерение, взаимность, объективность,

BENCHMARKING - A METHOD FOR A SUCCESSFUL COMPANY'S FUNCTIONING STRATEGY

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Annotation
The article deals with the problem of effective use of the capabilities of enterprises and the factors of its effectiveness. The practice of world business shows that in order to achieve a competitive advantage, it is necessary to study, know and use the experience of our competitors who have already achieved success in various areas of activity.

Key words: Benchmarking, competitiveness, competition, analogy, validity, measurement, reciprocity, objectivity,

РАЗВИТИЕ ВНУТРЕННЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ КАЧЕСТВА ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ АУДИТОРСКИХ УСЛУГ

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В процессе дальнейшего совершенствования системы законодательного и профессионального регулирования аудиторской деятельности все большее значение стало придаваться вопросам качества аудита. Следует отметить, что рост интереса к проблеме качества аудита совпал с аналогичной тенденцией, наметившейся во всем мире. В условиях глобализации и международной экономической интеграции отмечается усиление внимания к этому вопросу и на международном уровне, что проявляется, прежде всего, в ужесточении и конкретизации профессиональных требований к аудиту. В условиях, когда аудит имеет сформировавшуюся базу развития и количественная сторона проблемы преодолена, первостепенное значение приобретает проблема качества, которая при этом превращается в главное средство осуществления национальной политики в сфере аудиторской деятельности. Качественная составляющая аудиторских услуг позволит увеличить полезность и эффективность аудита для экономики. Определение статуса аудита как связующего звена между государством и гражданским обществом, его институциональных характеристик, системного и предметного содержания позволяет идентифицировать аудит как своеобразную экономико-институциональную модель. Как любая система управления, аудиторская деятельность нуждается в оценке эффективности. Под эффективностью системы в общем случае понимают совокупность свойств, характеризующих качество ее функционирования, оцениваемое как соответствие требуемого и достигаемого результата. При этом необходимо различать качество аудита как системы управления и эффективность реализуемых данной системой процессов.

Доведено, что функционирование национальной экономики в сложном и динамичном рыночном пространстве требует пересмотра концептуального подхода к формированию эффективной системы управления качеством аудиторских услуг, учитывая, что ситуация на мировом рынке аудиторских услуг обострила проблему взаимоотношений аудиторских фирм и пользователей информации. Сочетание принципов системного, синергетического и программно-целевого подходов позволяет обосновать формализацию процесса формирования системы управления качеством аудиторских услуг в условиях неопределенности и риска. На рис. 1. приведена предложенная модель внутрифирменной системы управления качеством услуг.

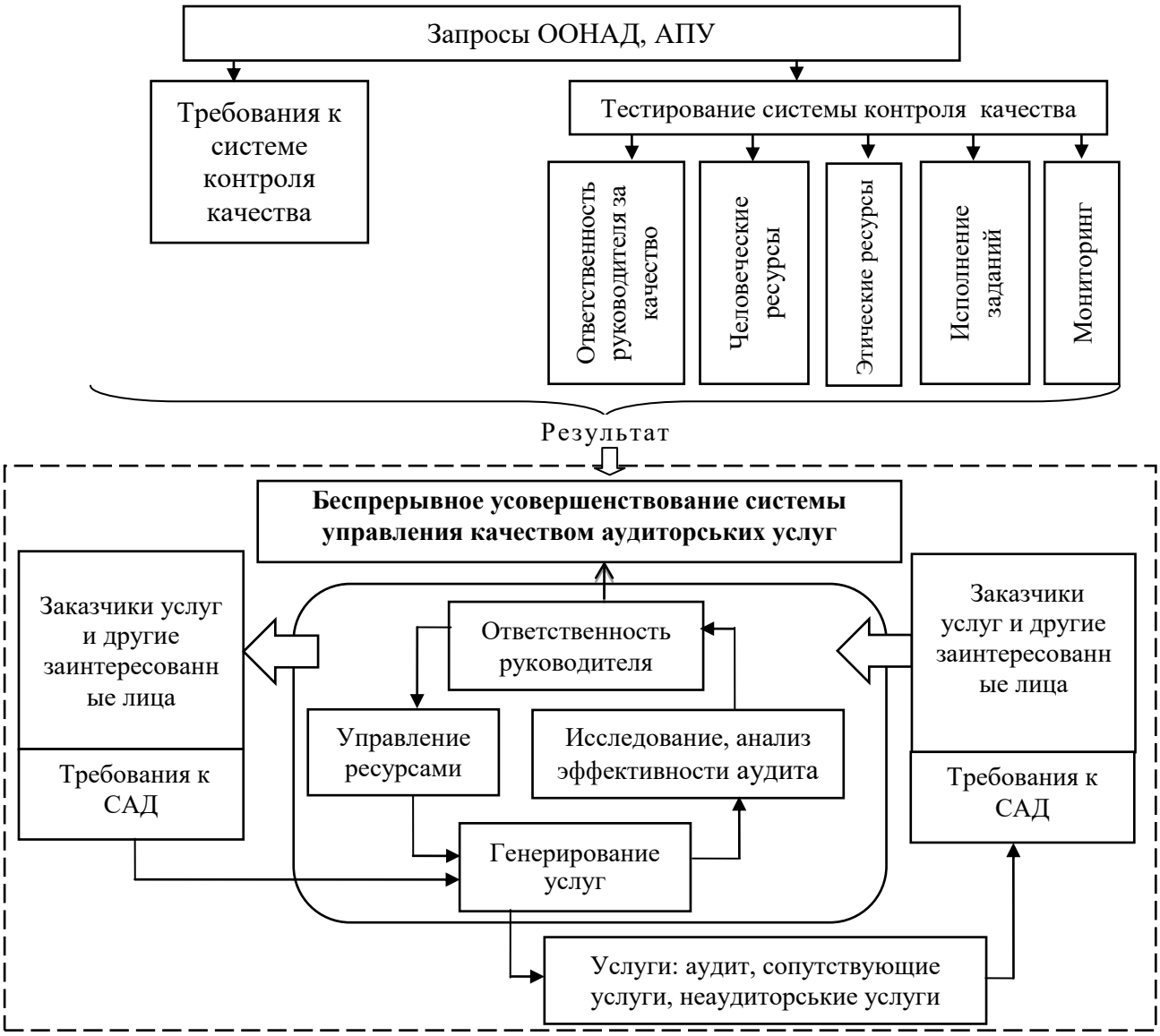

Рис. 1. Модель внутренней системы управления качеством аудиторских услуг
Источник: авторская разработка

По результатам исследования установлено, что основными направлениями совершенствования регулирования аудита в Украине, для установления соответствия требованиям европейского законодательства, должны стать четко очерченные системы общественного надзора за аудиторской деятельностью, повышение ответственности аудиторов за результаты аудита, повышение требований к субъектам аудита и усиление контроля качества профессиональных аудиторских услуг. На наш взгяд, системы контроля качества должны были соответствовать требованиям отечественного законодательства по аудиту, принятым в его развитие, нормативных актов, международных стандартов аудита, Кодекса этики МФБ. Реализация систем контроля качества аудита должна быть направлена на:

- создание условий для функционирования системы управления качеством (вариант — для обеспечения качества и сдерживания риска) в аудиторских организациях;

- обеспечение выполнения заданий по выражению уверенности, в том числе при выполнении аудиторских договоров аудиторскими организациями в соответствии с применимыми профессиональными требованиями;

- выявление недостатков в результате процесса проверки контроля качества в аудиторских организациях, обобщение их причин и принятие мер для их своевременного устранения путем создания необходимых условий.

Результатами проведенных исследований также установлено, что институт аудита успешно завершил фазу формального становления, однако нуждается в серьезном реформировании в соответствии с современными мировыми требованиями и положениями общей наработки ЕС [2]. Нами проанализирован опыт построения института аудита в отдельных странах мира, который свидетельствует о том, что избрание определенной модели построения института аудита происходило под влиянием исторических особенностей развития профессии аудитора и накопленного опыта. При внедрении систем контроля качества необходимо было установить:

- формы и методы контроля качества работы аудиторских организаций и индивидуальных аудиторов;

- периодичность прохождения контроля качества аудиторскими организациями, имея в виду установление предельного срока не реже чем раз в три года;

- единый порядок документального подтверждения успешного прохождения контроля качества аудиторскими организациями, включающий выдачу специального сертификата единого образца (т.е. сертификации, а со временем и аттестации качества аудиторской деятельности);

- порядок отбора и утверждения лиц, имеющих право осуществлять контроль качества;

- систему требований к претендентам на получение права осуществлять контроль качества;

- формы и методы надзора за работой контролеров качества;

- порядок финансирования затрат на проведение контроля качества;

- порядок реализации других мер, необходимых для эффективного применения названной системы.

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TOWARDS REVIVING THE IDENTITY AND COLLECTIVE MEMORY OF THE "GATEWAY" PARADIGM AT RAS AL-AIN AT AMMAN/ JORDAN

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Abstract

Old Amman, the capital of Jordan, was a place of public space par excellence. It celebrated socio-cultural activities with its art galleries, cinema houses and political salons, where people shared and narrated stories. However, now it became a platform that celebrates unauthentic neoliberal activities. The location of "Gateway" at Ras Al-Ain (water spring) at Amman is a good paradigm of a collective memory of its socio-cultural and heritage place of the city's extended history. Its efficient contribution can redefine public spaces in the city; it can add social values, host, and narrate stories while providing a cultural, artistic local platform where Ammanis can be proud and productive. Moreover, it can fill the social void, add ownership and identity about the community profile, unite East and West Amman while making the site visually and physically accessible, thus taking advantage of the exposure. It can also promote walkability in Amman as address environmental issues, as the authentic heritage landscape even rainwater if managed appropriately, serving its urban needs. Thus, it was crucial to understanding the land use morphology, typology, kinetic and visual axes, identity, and collective memory of this area's socio-cultural heritage. It was concluded that it became an isolated, exclusive, concrete-gated community that comes to life one day a week, Friday. Greater Amman Municipality is abashed by the market held there; vendors worry about losing their jobs. As a result, accessibility to the site became difficult. The existing retaining wall with graffiti art became weaker due to improper rainwater collection and runoffs. There is also a high contrast between adjacent edges, social segregation is prominent, and the provision of harmful nighttime activities is abundant.

This paper attempts to present how to bridge these gaps in Amman society and to provoke change in the existing system that challenges the norm and integrates society to this significant site for the city memory. Through a suggested sustainable architectural design/project, this paper aims to bring back the memory of authentic Amman before the East/West division while celebrating current sustainable activities. The project design paper analyses and suggest to houses three main layers. The educational zone provides the locals with a craft to become more socially productive, the cultural zone that will host galleries, etc., enabling place story narration through art, and the local market zone to activate the plazas. Thus, it will work around the clock eliminating harmful activities while creating an active frontage for Ras Al-Ain area. The existing retaining wall can also be incorporated into the inside space of the design/project to celebrate both it and the existing graffiti culture.

Keywords: architecture, place story narration, sustainability, collective memory, local community, heritage landscape, kinetic and visual axes, harmful nighttime activities.

AYASOFYA KUBBESİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Özet
Milattan sonra 532-537 yılları arasında Bizans İmparatoru I. Justinianus İstanbul'un tarihi yarımadasında yer alan Ayasofya'nın inşası, yapımı ve tasarımı için bugünkü mimarları şaşırtacak şekilde, mekanikçi olan Miletli Isidoros ile Aydınlı Anthemius'u yapının mimarları olarak görevlendirmiş ve o zamana kadar yapılan yapılar arasında en büyük ve muazzam yapı inşa etmeleri için emir vermiştir. Ayasofya mimari plan olarak değişik yapıya sahiptir. Yapının zemini 31 metrelik boşluğun köşelerine yerleşecek olan dört payanda düşüncesi ile tasarlanmış olup, kubbeyi taşımaktadır. Kubbe o zamana dek yuvarlak planlı yapılarda kullanılmıştır. Dört büyük payandanın kubbeyi taşıması, yapı mühendisliği açısından önemli bir gelişmeyi ifade eder. Böylece kubbenin dairesel formu altta bulunan mimari mekanın da aynı şekilde dairesel formda olmasını gerekli kılmaz. Bunun nedeni, planda ana kubbe kare şeklini alan dört ana kemerin üzerine oturmuş ve özel yapı elemanları olarak bilinen pandantifler daireden kare plana geçişi sağlamıştır. Ancak asıl önemli olan fikir, merkezi mekanın kubbenin iki yanına yapılan iki yarım kubbe aracı ile genişletilmesi olmaktadır. Kubbe yerden 55.6 metre yüksekliğe ve 31 metreden biraz fazla çapa sahiptir. Ayasofya'da inşa edilmiş olan dört büyük fil ayağı kubbenin yarattığı baskıyı zemine aktararak ağırlığı büyük miktarda azaltması ve payandaların taşıma gücünün azalması ile birlikte yapı çökme tehlikesi ile karşılaşmıştır. Bu yüzden kubbede müdahaleler yapılmış olup, bunun sonucunda kubbe kasnağı dairesel olması gerekirken bozuk bir elips şekline dönüşmüştür. Merkezdeki kubbe ağırlığı ve itme yükleri, fil ayaklarına kalkan kemerler ve pandantifler aracılığıyla aktarılmaktadır. Destek ayakları ve kemerler kubbe destek sistemi denilen yarım kubbeler ve yan kubbelerce sağlanmaktadır. Birbirlerini karşılıklı destekleyen tonozlar ve temel elemanlarını taşıyan sistem, yan mekanların yerleşmesi sonucunda tamamlanır. Bunun dışında Ayasofya kubbesinin desteklenmesi konusunda büyük problem ile karşılaşmaktadır. Bu sorun kubbenin basıklığı ile ilgilidir. Sorunu çözmek için kubbe iki kez yıkılmış ve tekrar inşa edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ayasofya, Kubbe, Pandantif

EVALUATION OF THE DOME OF HAGIA SOPHIA

Abstract
Between the years 532-537 AD, Byzantine Emperor Justinian I appointed the mechanic Isidoros of Miletus and Anthemius of Aydın for the construction, construction and design of Hagia Sophia, which is located on the historical peninsula of Istanbul, as the architects of the building, and until then, astonishing the architects of today. He ordered them to build the largest and most magnificent structure among the structures built. Hagia Sophia has a different structure in terms of architectural plan. The floor of the building is designed with the idea of four buttresses to be placed at the corners of the 31-meter space and carries the dome. The dome has been used in circular planned structures until then. The fact that four large buttresses carry the dome represents an important development in terms of structural engineering. Thus, the circular form of the dome does not necessitate the architectural space below to be in a circular form as well. The reason for this is that the main dome sits

on four main arches that take the shape of a square and the pendentives known as special building elements ensure the transition from a circle to a square plan. However, the most important idea is to enlarge the central space by means of two semi-domes built on both sides of the dome. The dome has a height of 55.6 meters from the ground and a diameter of just over 31 meters. The four large elephant feet built in Hagia Sophia transferred the pressure created by the dome to the ground, greatly reducing the weight, and the structure faced the danger of collapse as the bearing capacity of the buttresses decreased. For this reason, interventions were made on the dome, and as a result, the dome drum turned into a distorted elliptical shape instead of being circular. The weight of the central dome and thrust loads are transferred to the elephant's feet through arches and pendants. Support legs and arches are provided by half domes and side domes called dome support system. The system, which carries the vaults and foundation elements that support each other, is completed as a result of the settlement of the side spaces. Apart from this, it faces a major problem in supporting the Hagia Sophia dome. This problem is related to the flatness of the dome. To solve the problem, the dome was demolished and rebuilt twice.

Keywords: Hagia Sophia, Dome, Pendant

AYASOFYA KAPILARININ GÖSTERGEBİLİMSEL ÇÖZÜMLENMESİ

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Özet
Kapılar, Ayasofya'nın en önemli göstergeleridir. Bu tarihi yapının 361 kapısı olduğu ya da her sayıldığında bu sayının farklılaştığı rivayet edilmektedir. Bu durum bir yandan tarihi yapının kapılarına ayrı bir tılsım ve gizem katmakta, bir diğer yandan da kapıları ve yüzeylerindeki panoların içerisinde yer alan simgelerle birbirinden ayrılan biricik kapıların değerlerine değer katmaktadırlar. Bu çalışmada, ele alınan kapılar arasında, iç narteks bölümünden ana mekâna geçişi sağlayan, üzerinde mozaik pano bulunan, 7 metre yüksekliğindeki "İmparator Kapısı" bulunmaktadır. 6.yüzyılda meşe ağacından yapılmış olan bronz çerçeveli İmparator kapısı, üst galeride olan "Mermer Kapı" bir diğer önemli kapı ile adeta yarışmaktadır. Güney Galeri ile Batı Galeriyi birbirinden ayırmakta olan bu Mermer Kapı, aynı zamanda da, bir kanadı Cennet Kapısı, diğer kanadı ise Cehennem Kapısı olarak adlandırılan ve öte dünyaya açılan bir kapı olarak bilinmektedir. Ayasofya'nın bir başka önemli kapısı, I. Mahmut tarafından 1739 yılında yaptırılan "Kütüphane Kapısı"nın iki kanadı üzerinde Ya Fettah bulunmaktadır ve kapıları açan anlamındadır. Yapını bir diğer önemli kapısı, "Vestibul ya da Güzel Kapı" dır. İmparator Theophilos tarafından 838'de Tarsus'tan bir Pagan Tapınağı'ndan getirilmiş olan bu kapı bronzdur ve en eski kapılar arasında yer almaktadır. Bu kapının kanatları üzerinde "Tanrı ve İsa yardım etsin" sözü yazılı olup, kapının tılsımlı olduğuna inanılmaktadır. Vestibul kapısının üzerinde ayrıca 838 tarihini betimleyen monogramlar ve İmparator Theophilos ve Thedora İmparatoriçe isimleri vardır. Ayasofya'nın bütün kapıları üzerinde yazılar, değişik bitkiler, ağaçlar, kaseler, balıklar, kuşlar, nesneler ve geometrik desenler yer almaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Ayasofya'nın kapıları Göstergebilimsel bağlamda ele alınmakta biriciklikleri ile ve değerleri yeniden çözümlenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ayasofya, Kapılar, Göstergebilim

SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF ST. SOPHIA DOORS

Abstract
Doors are the most important indicators of Hagia Sophia. It is rumored that this historical building has 361 gates or that this number differs each time it is counted. On the one hand, this adds a different charm and mystery to the doors of the historical building, and on the other hand, they add value to the marked values of these unique doors that are separated from each other by the symbols they carry on their surfaces. Among the doors discussed in this study, there is the "Emperor's Gate", 7 meters high, with a mosaic panel on it, which provides the passage from the inner narthex to the main space. The bronze-framed Emperor's Gate, made of oak in the 6th century, almost competes with another important gate, the "Marble Gate" in the upper gallery. This Marble Door, which separates the South Gallery and the West Gallery, is also known as a door opening to the beyond, with one wing called the Gate of Heaven and the other wing called the Gate of Hell. Another important gate of Hagia Sophia, is the "Library Gate", which was built by Mahmut I in 1739, having “Ya Fettah” on each wing and means the one who opens the doors. Another important gate of the building is the “Vestibul or Beautiful Gate”. This door, which was brought from a Pagan Temple from Tarsus by Emperor Theophilos in 838, is bronze and is among the oldest doors. The words "May God and Jesus help" are written on the wings of this door and it is believed that the door has a talisman. There are also monograms depicting the date of 838 and the names of Emperor Theophilos and Thedora Empress on the vestibule door. There are writings, different plants, trees, bowls, fish, birds, objects and geometric patterns on all the doors of Hagia Sophia. In this study, the doors of Hagia Sophia are discussed in a semiotic context, and their uniqueness and values are re-analyzed.

Keywords: Hagia Sophia, Doors, Semiotic Analysis.

AYASOFYA: DEİSİS "YAKARIŞ" MOZAİĞİNİN SİMGEBİLİMSEL ÇÖZÜMLENMESİ

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Özet
Bizans İmparatoru I. Justinianus tarafından, 532-537 yılları arasında İstanbul'un tarihî yarımadasındaki eski şehir merkezinde yapılan bazilika planlı bir patrik katedrali olan Ayasofya tarihsel olduğu kadar mimari ve sanatsal açıdan son derece önemli bir yapıdır. Göstergebilimsel olarak her bir bezemesi ayrı bir anlam taşıyan yapı, hemen tüm inanç grubundan insanlar açısından yanlızca bir ibadet merkezi olarak değil, aynı zamanda turistik ve ruhsal bir çekim merkezi olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bu çalışma, Ayasofya'daki Deisis Mozaiğini içinde bulunan simgesel ve göstergebilimsel bir çerçevede ele almaktadır. Bizans ve Ayasofya ile ilgili yazılan birçok kitabın kapağında, Deisis Mozaiği yer almaktadır. Mozaikte Hz. İsa Kıyamet Günü Tanrı'dan, bütün insanlar için "Şefaat-Niyaz-Af" dilemesi anlatılmakta olup, mozaiğin ortasında Hz. İsa yer almakta, sağında Annesi Hz. Meryem ve solunda da Vaftizci Yahya bulunmaktadır. Mozaikte, Hz.İsa'nın yüzünün iki yarısının birbirinden farklı olması ve sağ kaşı üzerinde bir yara izi bulunması nedeniyle, iki çizgi şeklindeki bu yara izinin simgebilimsel çözümlenebilmesine olanak tanımakta, böylelikle "Ayasofya" bu mozaikle birlikte anılan bir simgeye dönüşmekte, Ayasofya denildiğinde de "Deisis Moziği" bir simge olarak görülmektedir ve bilinmektedir. Mozaiğin görülebilmesi için, Saint Sinod Meclisi kapısından geçilerek girilmektedir ve bu kapı da simgesel olarak çok önemli olup ikonlaşmış kapılar arasında yer almaktadır. Çalışma, Deisis Mozaiğindeki simgelerin ve göstergelerin örtük okumalarını gerçekleştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır..

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ayasofya, Deisis Mozaiği, Simgebilimsel Çözümleme

SYMBOLIC ANALYSIS OF 'DEESIS' MOSAIC OF ST. SOPHIA

Abstract
Hagia Sophia, a basilica-planned patriarchal cathedral built by the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I in the old city center of Istanbul's historical peninsula between 532-537. It, is an extremely important structure in terms of architecture and art as well as historical and the artistic figures each having a different expansion in terms of semiotics provides a setting for the building to be considered magnificient not only as a place of worship but also as a touristic and spiritual center of attraction for people from almost all faith groups. This study deals with the Deisis Mosaic in Hagia Sophia to be handled in its unique symbolic and semiotic framework. The Deisis Mosaic is on the cover of many books about Byzantium and Hagia Sophia. In the mosaic, Jesus is depicted asking God for "Intercession-Supplication-Forgiveness" for all people on the Day of Judgment. He stands in the middle of the mosaic, with his mother Mary on his right and John the Baptist to his left. The two halves of the face of Jesus Christ are different from each other and there is a scar on his right eyebrow in the mosaic, this scar in the form of two lines allows to be analyzed symbolically, thus "Hagia

Sophia" turns into a symbol associated with this mosaic. The mosaic, could only be seen through entering the door of the House of Saint Synod which is also very important as a symbol and is among the iconic doors of the world. The paper aims to analyze the symbolic and semiotic field codes of the Deisis Mosaic.

Keywords: Hagia Sophia, Deisis Mosaic, Symbolic Analysis.

SOME NOTES ON THE LATE BRONZE TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE IN JORDAN: ANALYSIS, RE-ASSESSMENT AND DESIGN TYPOLOGICAL ANALOGY

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Abstract
In Jordan, there are eight temples related to the Late Bronze Age; distributed in the north and central areas of Jordan; those temples from the north to the south are: temple at Tell Irbid, temple at Tell Abu Kharaz, temple at Pella (Tabaqat Fahale), temple at Tell Deir Alla, Khirbet Umm ad-Dananir temple, Rujm al-Henu East temple, Amman Airport temple, and El Mabrak temple. Their architectural typology, according to their layout and shape (square and rectangular), is based on the conceptual approach of the central "courtyard" surrounded by rooms. There are two different categories to their design typology as Late Bronze Age temples; the first one is based on their isolated architectural plans, and the other category depending on the links and connections within the city's urban setting.
This paper attempts to present, analyze and re-assists the architectural concept of the Late Bronze Age Temples in Jordan; concerning their: orientation, accessibility, indoor and outdoor spaces, and their typological design analogy. The paper, based on analyzing and reinterpretation of these temple's plans, according to their archaeological and architectural particularity, suggests a new typology based on Late Bronze Age temple typology in Palestine.

Keywords: Late Bronze Age, architecture, analysis, assessment, reconstruction, urban community, temples, typological analogy, reinterpretation.

AYASOFYA CAMİİNDEKİ SUNU MOZAİĞİNİN PEDAGOJİK SANAT ELEŞTİRİSİ YÖNTEMİYLE İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

Osmanlı döneminde Ayasofya-i Kebîr Câmi-i Şerîfi olarak isimlendirilen Ayasofya Camisi Bizans döneminde Azize Sofya Kilisesi olarak bilinir. İmparator I. Justinianus tarafından 532-537 yılları arasında İstanbul'un tarihî yarımadasındaki eski şehir merkezine inşa edilmiş bazilikal planda bir katedraldir.

İstanbul'un fethi ile Sultan Fatih tarafından camiye dönüştürülmüştür. 1934 yılında yayımlanan Bakanlar Kurulu Kararnamesi ile de müzeye dönüştürülmüştür. 1935-2020 yılları arasında müze olarak yerli ve yabancı turistler tarafından ziyarete açık olmuş ve 2020 yılında yeniden camiye dönüştürülmüştür.

1453'te kilise camiye dönüştürüldükten sonra mozaiklerinden insan figürleri içerenler tahrip edilmemiş (içermeyenlerse olduğu gibi bırakılmıştır), yalnızca ince bir sıvayla kaplanmış ve yüzyıllarca sıva altında kalan mozaikler, bu sayede doğal ve yapay tahribattan kurtulmuşlardır.

Cami, müzeye dönüştürülürken sıvaların bir kısmı çıkarılmış ve mozaikler yeniden açığa çıkartılmıştır. Ancak Latin İstilası olarak adlandırılan ve 1204-1261 yılları arasında meydana gelen Dördüncü Haçlı Seferi sırasında, Venedik Cumhuriyeti'nin Doçu Enrico Dandolo komutasındaki Haçlılar İstanbul'u ele geçirip Ayasofya'yı yağmalamışlardır. İkonaklasma olarak da adlandırılan bu dönemde Ayasofya'nın duvarlarındaki bazı mozaikler de tahrip edilmiştir.

Vestibül- Sunu mozaiğinin konusu; oğlu Hz. İsa ile tahtta oturan Hz.Meryem ve iki yanında duran iki imparator grubunu betimler. Figürlerin yanında adları ve ünvanları yazılıdır. Ortada Hz. Meryem yer alır. Sağ tarafta büyük Konstantin bir aziz olarak tasvir edilmiştir. Solunda da 1. Justinyen vardır. İki imparatorun da başları halelidir. Meryem, oğlunu kucağına almıştır. Konstantin kendi adı ile anılan şehri sembolize eden bir maket taşır, Justinyen ise elinde Ayasofya mabedinin maketini tutmaktadır.

Bu araştırmanın amacı; Ayasofya Camiinde bulunan Vestibül mozaiği veya Sunu Mozaiği olarak adlandırılan bu mozaiğin üzerinde yer alan figürlerin, işaret ve sembollerin pedagojik sanat eseri inceleme yöntemiyle çözümlenmesidir. Çalışmanın giriş bölümünde amaç, önem, kapsam ve yönteme ilişkin bilgiler verilecektir. İkinci bölümde pedagojik sanat eseri inceleme ve çözümleme yöntemi ele alınacaktır. Sonuç bölümüne kadar olan kısımda ise Ayasofya'nın yapıldığı dönem, ikonografik özellikleri ve eserdeki göstergelerin göstergebilim sanat eseri çözümleme yöntemi ile incelenmesi yer alacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ayasofya, Vestibül, Sunu Mozaiği, Mozaik Sanatı, Pedagojik Eleştiri.

INVESTIGATION OF THE PRESENTATION MOSAIC IN THE AYASOFIA MOSQUE WITH THE METHOD OF PEDAGOGIC ART CRITICISM

Abstract

Hagia Sophia Mosque, which was named as Hagia Sophia-i Kebîr Câmi-i Şerîfi in the Ottoman period, was known as the Saint Sophia Church in the Byzantine period. It is a basilica-plan cathedral

built in the old city center of Istanbul on the historical peninsula between the years 532-537 by Emperor Justinian I.
With the conquest of Istanbul, it was converted into a mosque by Sultan Fatih. It was converted into a museum with the Decree of the Council of Ministers published in 1934. Between 1935 and 2020, it was open to visit by local and foreign tourists as a museum and was converted into a mosque in 2020.
After the church was converted into a mosque in 1453, the mosaics containing human figures were not destroyed (they were left intact), only the mosaics covered with a thin plaster and plastered for centuries were thus saved from natural and artificial destruction.
While the mosque was being converted into a museum, some of the plasters were removed and the mosaics were re-exposed. However, during the Fourth Crusade, which was called the Latin Invasion and took place between 1204-1261, the Crusaders under the command of the Doge of the Republic of Venice, Enrico Dandolo, captured Istanbul and plundered Hagia Sophia. In this period, also called iconoclasm, some mosaics on the walls of Hagia Sophia were also destroyed.
Vestibule- The subject of the offering mosaic; son of Hz. It depicts the Virgin Mary sitting on the throne with Jesus and two groups of emperors standing on either side. Their names and titles are written next to the figures. In the middle, Hz. Mary is involved. On the right, Constantine the Great is depicted as a saint. To the left is Justinian I. Both emperors have halo on their heads. Mary took her son in her arms. Constantine carries a model symbolizing the city named after him, while Justinian holds a model of the Hagia Sophia temple in his hand.
The purpose of this research; It is the analysis of the figures, signs and symbols on this mosaic, which is called the Vestibule mosaic or the Sunu Mosaic in the Hagia Sophia Mosque, with the pedagogical work of art analysis method. In the introduction part of the study, information about the purpose, importance, scope and method will be given. In the second part, the method of examining and analyzing pedagogical works of art will be discussed. In the part up to the conclusion, the period in which Hagia Sophia was built, its iconographic features and the analysis of the indicators in the work will take place using the semiotic art work analysis method.

Keywords: Hagia Sophia, Vestibule, Presentation Mosaic, Mosaic Art, Pedagogical Criticism.

DROMEDARY MILK PLANT IN ALGERIA: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENTS OF CAMEL MILK

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Abstract
Milk commodity is a widely consumed in Algeria, but local dairy production does not meet its demand (3.8 billion liters per year, 143L/hab/year in 2012). Camel milk is known for its very high nutritional quality; however the quantitative and qualitative performances of dairy camels are strongly influenced by the breeding systems and the procedures for its production and processing. In Algeria, camels are managed in a controlled breeding system accompanied by a shepherd or free breeding system "*Hemila*". It was presented in this paper as a case study a model of semi-intensive camel herd belonging to the "TEDJANE" dairy plant in south-eastern Algeria. It offers pasteurized and fermented camel milk for human consumption. We focused on the production potential of the dairy plant, the technical management, milking and milk collection, milk quality assessment, processing and conditioning, and finally the main constraints of the dairy plant and its perspectives.

Keywords: Breeding system, Camel, Dairy plant, Milk production, Milk quality

AYASOFYA KÜLLİYESİ SULTAN II. SELİM TÜRBESİ MİMARİ VE SANATSAL ÖZELLİKLERİ

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Özet
Kanuni Sultan Süleyman ve Hürrem Sultan'ın oğlu olan II. Sultan Selim, 1524-1574 yılları arasında yaşamış, Sarı Selim diye de anılan 11. Osmanlı padişahı ve 90. İslam halifesidir. İstanbul' da doğup saltanat makamına geçen ilk padişahtır. 1574 yılında vefat eden II. Selim Osmanlı İmparatorluğu' nda vefat edene kadar tahttan inmeyen padişahlardan birisidir. Vefatından sonra Ayasofya Camisi haziresine defnedilmiştir. Türbesi de burada bulunmaktadır.
Arapça toprak ve makbere anlamındaki 'türab' ın eş anlamlısı olan sanat tarihi terminolojisinde mezar üzerine kurulan binalara alem olan türbe, sanat ve mimarlık tarihi açısından büyük bir önem taşımaktadır. (Ercebeci Çınar,2020:239-242) Bu sebepledir ki, padişahlar kendi türbelerinin yapım emrini genellikle kendileri vermişlerdir.
II. Sultan Selim Türbesi' nin inşasına da padişahın kendi emriyle 1573-1574 yıllarında Mimar Sinan tarafından başlanmıştır. Ancak yapının inşası tamamlanmadan vefat eden padişah, ilk olarak aynı sahada kurulmuş olan otağ içine defnedilmiş, daha sonra 1576-1577 yıllarında türbenin yapımı tamamlandıktan sonra buraya nakledilmiştir.
II. Selim Türbesi Mimar Sinan'ın yaptığı en ihtişamlı mezar yapılarından olup klasik Osmanlı türbe mimarisinin Kanuni Türbesi'yle birlikte en önemli iki ürününden biridir. Süslemeleri ve teknik özellikleri açısından da döneminin yüksek maliyetli yapılarından olan türbenin inşasında özel malzemeler kullanılmış, bezemeleri, işlemeleri dönemin tanınmış ustalarının elinden çıkmıştır. (semerkenddanbosnaya.com)
Bu çalışmada, II.Sultan Selim Türbesi hem mimari özellikleri hem de süsleme özellikleri açısından incelenecek olup; aynı zamanda çalışmaya, yapının mimari plan çizimleri ve çini süslemelerinden 3 tane farklı örnek çizimleri eklenecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: türbe, süsleme, mimari yapı, padişah, çini

AYASOFIA COMPLEX SULTAN II. SELİM TOMB ARCHITECTURE AND ARTISTIC FEATURES

Abstract
Son of Suleiman the Magnificent and Hürrem Sultan, II. Sultan Selim lived between 1524 and 1574, also known as Sarı Selim, he was the 11th Ottoman sultan and the 90th Islamic caliph. He is the first sultan who was born in Istanbul and became the sultanate. He died in 1574. Selim is one of the sultans

who did not descend from the throne until his death in the Ottoman Empire. He was buried in the Hagia Sophia Mosque after his death. His tomb is also located here.
In the art history terminology, which is the synonym of 'turab' meaning soil and maqbere in Arabic, the mausoleum is of great importance in terms of the history of art and architecture. For this reason, the sultans usually gave the order to build their own tombs.
II. The construction of the Sultan Selim Tomb was started by Mimar Sinan in 1573-1574 by the sultan's own order. However, the sultan, who died before the construction of the building was completed, was first buried in the tent built on the same site, and then transferred here after the construction of the tomb was completed in 1576-1577.
II. Selim Tomb is one of the most magnificent tomb structures built by Mimar Sinan, and it is one of the two most important products of classical Ottoman tomb architecture, together with the Kanuni Tomb. Special materials were used in the construction of the tomb, which was one of the high-cost structures of its period in terms of its decorations and technical features, and its decorations and embroideries were made by the well-known masters of the period.
In this study, the Tomb of Sultan Selim II will be examined in terms of both its architectural features and its ornamental features; At the same time, 3 different sample drawings of the architectural plan drawings and tile decorations of the building will be added to the study.

Keywords: tomb, ornament, architectural structure, sultan, tile

MİMARİDE KORUMANIN SOSYOLOJİK BOYUTU: MEVLÂNÂ MÜZESİ VE YAKIN ÇEVRESİ ÜZERİNDEN BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

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Özet
Koruma, en genel ifadesiyle geçmişten bugüne kadar gelebilmiş değerlerin; özgünlüğünü bozmadan, çevresiyle ilişkisini koruyarak, mümkün olduğu ölçüde deneyimlenmesine izin vererek ve bunları yaparken en doğru teknik destek ve onarımı gerçekleştirerek gelecek nesillere aktarılması işidir. Bu işin pek çok kuralının ve "bilirkişisinin" olması, meslek içindeki bölünmeler, koruma adına mutlak bir karara ulaşma çabaları mimari mirasın korunmasını güçleştirmektedir. Her tarihi çevre ve eser kendine has nitelikler ve sorunlar barındırdığı gibi, yine bu sorunlara da kendine has çözümler gerektirir. Herhangi bir yapı/bölge için uygun olan karar diğeri için büyük bir yanlışa sebep olabilir. Bu noktada öncelikle bölgeyi tanımak sonrasında ise neden korunmalı, nasıl korumalı, alınan kararlar mimari mirasımız için bir tehlike arz ediyor mu gibi pek çok soruya cevap aramak oldukça önemlidir.

Koruma eyleminin ülkemizde çok tartışılıyor olmasının ve başarılı örneklerin sayısının oldukça az olmasının önündeki bir diğer engel de "koruma" alanının kendi içinde çok muhafazakar bir bakış açısına sahip olması ve mimarlığın alt dalları olan restorasyon, mimarlık tarihi, bina bilgisi, yapı vb. gibi ayrımlar dahilinde birinin, ötekinin konusuna dahil olmaması gerektiğine inanma halidir. Tarihi çevrelerin ve yapıların tam anlamıyla korunabilmesi için bütün alanların işbirliği halinde karar alabilmesi ve eyleme geçebilmesi gerekmektedir.

Bu çalışma, mimarlığın herhangi bir alt dalının sınırlarına dahil olmadan; yapıların korunması için gerekli olan, çokça konuşulan teknik bilgileri, mevzuatı ele almak yerine, korumaya dair neden, nasıl, kim vb. pek çok sorunun cevabını sosyolojik bir bakış açısıyla irdelemeye çalışması bakımından önemlidir. Temel sorgulamayı destekleyecek nitelikte bir örnek olan Mevlânâ Müzesi ve yakın çevresi alan çalışması olarak seçilmiş ve bu alanın geçirdiği değişimler ise eleştirel bir bakış açısıyla ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: koruma, mevlânâ müzesi, mimarlık sosyolojisi

SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECT OF CONSERVATION IN ARCHITECTURE: AN ASSESSMENT OF MEVLANA MUSEUM AND NEIGHBORING LOCATIONS

Abstract
Conservation, in its broadest form, is the process of passing the assets that survived until the present time down to the future generations without distorting authenticity of the assets and by protecting their relationships with their environments, enabling people to experience these assets as much as possible and performing the most proper technical assistance and restoration. The fact that conservation has many rules and "experts" as well as separations within architecture and the efforts to reach a final decision in terms of conservation make the conservation of architectural heritage more challenging. Every historical environment and asset has particular characteristics and issues requiring particular

solutions. A decision that is suitable for a building or region may result in a catastrophic error for another one. Getting to learn the region first and seeking answers to many questions including why or how to conserve assets or whether the relevant decisions constitute a threat for our architectural heritage is critical.

Another obstacle to discussing the concept of conservation efficiently and frequently and having multiple successful examples of conservation in Turkey is the field of “conservation” including a very conservative perspective and the belief that the sub-divisions of architecture including restoration, architectural history, building data, building etc. should not be involved within the context of one another. These sub-divisions should make collective decisions and perform collective actions to fully conserve the historical environments and buildings.

This study is particularly important as it aims to sociologically analyze the answers of many conservation-related questions starting with why, how, who etc., instead of examining the technical information and legislation needed for conserving the buildings without getting involved in the scope of any architectural sub-divisions. Mevlana Museum and its neighboring locations, which constitute an example that can support basic questioning, were selected as the study setting, and the changes this area underwent were examined using a critical perspective.

Keywords: conservation, Mevlana Museum, sociology of architecture

ERKEN CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİ MİMARLIĞI: İZMİR ÖRNEKLERİ

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Özet
Osmanlı Devleti'nin son yıllarında ekonomik, sosyal ve politik düşüşe geçmesiyle başarısızları beraberinde getirmektedir. Yeniden yükselişe geçmesi için yeni arayışlara girilmesine neden olmaktadır. Birçok alanda bu etki yaşanırken, mimarlık alanında da gerilemeye gidilmektedir. Batılılaşma hareketleriyle birlikte, Cumhuriyet'in ilanıyla birlikte mimari alanda da üslup anlayışıyla 'Ulusal Mimarlık', 'Milli Mimari' ve 'Ulus Devlet' kavramları ağırlık kazanmaya başlamaktadır. Cumhuriyet'in ilanından sonra Ankara'nın başkent kabul edilip, yeni kurulacak rejimin modern bir şehir kimliğine uygun olarak inşa edilmesinde çalışmalar başlatılmıştır. Öncelikle Ankara ve İstanbul model şehir olarak kabul edildikten sonra İzmir ve diğer büyük şehirlerden sonra yurdun birçok yerleşim yerlerine mekânsal olarak örnek modern yapıları oluşturulup, ulusal kimlik etkisiyle ülkedeki diğer şehirlere de örnek olması planlanmıştır. Özellikle İttihat ve Terraki Fırkası'nın önde gelen düşünürlerinden biri olan Ziya Gökalp'in siyasi, felsefe, hukuk, ekonomi, din ve dil gibi alanlarda geliştirdiği düşüncelerini mimari alanda Ulusal Mimarlık Dönemi'nde de etkisini göstermiştir. Çalışmanın amacı; Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemi'nde yapılan İzmir'deki mimari yapıları incelemektir. Literatür çalışması yapılmış ve İzmir'deki Cumhuriyet Dönemi yapılarıyla ilgili boşluk görüldüğü için bu çalışma gerçekleşmiştir. Araştırmanın hipotezi; ''İzmir'deki mimari yapıların, Ankara ve İstanbul'daki örnekler kadar diğer şehirlerdeki yapılara etkisini hissettirmiştir.'' olarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırma kapsamında birinci eksende, Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemi'nin öncesindeki süreçte yaşanan siyasi ve politik gelişmeler, ikinci eksende Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemi'ndeki Ulusal Mimarlık Akımı'ndaki yapılan konut, kamu yapıları başta olmak üzere diğer yapılar ele alınarak; üslup, biçim, malzeme açısından örneklerle incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Erken Cumhuriyet, Ulusal Mimarlık, İzmir

EARLY REPUBLIC ARCHITECTURE: EXAMPLES OF IZMIR

Abstract
With the economic, social and political decline of the Ottoman Empire in its last years, it brings failures. It causes new searches to rise again. While this effect is experienced in many areas, there is also a decline in the field of architecture. With the westernization movements and the proclamation of the Republic, the concepts of "National Architecture", "National Architecture" and "Nation State" are beginning to gain weight in the architectural field with the understanding of style. After the proclamation of the Republic, Ankara was accepted as the capital and works were started to build the new regime in accordance with a modern city identity. First of all, Ankara and Istanbul were accepted as model cities, and after Izmir and other big cities, modern buildings were planned to be spatially exemplary for many settlements of the country and to set an example for other cities in the country with the effect of national identity. Especially Ziya Gökalp, one of the leading thinkers of the Committee of Union and Terrace, developed his ideas in fields such as politics, philosophy, law, economy, religion and language, and it also showed its effect in the field of architecture in the National Architecture Period. Purpose of the study; The aim is to examine the architectural structures in İzmir, which were built in the Early Republican Period. A literature study was conducted and this study was carried out because there was a gap regarding the Republican Period buildings in İzmir. The

hypothesis of the research; It has been determined as "The architectural structures in Izmir have had an impact on the structures in other cities as much as the examples in Ankara and Istanbul." Within the scope of the research, on the first axis, the political and political developments experienced in the period before the Early Republic Period, on the second axis, other structures, especially the residence and public buildings built in the National Architecture Movement in the Early Republic Period; examined with examples in terms of style, form and material.

Keywords: Early Republic, National Architecture, Izmir

EUMELANIN-BASED COLORATION AND HEALTH STATUS OF FREE-LIVIG PIGEONS IN MEDITERRANEAN URBAN ENVIRONMENTS

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Abstract
In urban ecosystems, various human activities are almost exclusively responsible of ecological functions. Certain behavioral and physiological traits specific to city-adapted and city-exploiting animal species are expected to be present.
A trait of high importance, plumage color polymorphism has been selected as the main study model and was correlated with different morphological and physiological parameters to highlight its importance in determining the possible health status of urban feral pigeons (*Columba livia*) in North African urban habitats.
Different body morphometrics, hematological and hemoparasitic parameters were quantified on free-living feral pigeons in urban environments of NE Algeria. Moreover, plumage melanin-based coloration (MBC) was measured and the data collected at the individual scale was correlated with the previous parameters using linear and non-linear modeling approaches.
Plumage MBC scores of the sampled feral pigeons ranged between 0.3% and 74.8%. Among the 12 morphological traits measured, body weight, tail length and total length were deemed to be positively correlated with MBC. Darker morphs appeared to have more hemoparasites compared to lighter pigeons. Quite the same observation goes with the immunity but with non-linear trends. This is particular to trends where the number of monocytes/granulocytes increased with the increase in MBC levels in lighter morphs, while pigeons with high MBC scores exhibited negative relationships between MBC levels and the number of white blood cells.
Despite the existence of a number of studies demonstrating phenotypic directional selection, further studies are undoubtedly necessary to understand in detail the underlying mechanisms; mainly those about life-history strategies between differently colored individuals. Results of this correlative study open exciting perspectives revealing that MBC can be considered a good indicator for alternative strategies explaining environment changes.

Keywords: Urban ornithology; feather color polymorphism; feral birds; hemoparasitism; hematological indicators; *Columba livia*.

STRUCTURE OF AVIAN SPECIES-ASSEMBLAGE AND DEPENDENT BIRD SPECIES IN THE MANGROVES OF MAHE TOWN, TERRITORY OF PONDICHERRY, INDIA

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Abstract
Mahe Town, a territory of Pondicherry on the South-Western region of India in the coastal vicinity of Kerala, has been known to have 200 ha of the total mangroves of Kerala. A study was conducted during January 2018 to December 2019 for a period of two years at the estuarine region of Mahe River. Though mangroves are vulnerable regions, they host the most diverse avian assemblages, especially in the Western coastline of India. Study was conducted to learn the diversity, density and habitat use of birds in the regions associated with Mahe river mangroves to understand the influence of patch-size habitats and the floristic composition on the structure of mangrove bird assemblages. Birds were surveyed using line transects in 7 mangrove patches. A total of 96 species were encountered, with a mean density of 9.2 individuals ha^{-1} including 42 mangrove-dependent species. Many species were strongly associated with a specific mangrove plant zone, indicative of their dependence on the ecosystem and emphasising the importance of different zones to the bird diversity at the sites. The insectivores were predominant, followed by nectarivorous out of the six functional guilds. Accordingly, the avian assemblage structure was also dependent upon the flowering phenology of the mangroves. Larger mangrove patches were observed to support lesser species compared to the smaller patches of combined area. The species richness was independent of the area of the patches. In addition, it was also noted that there was no density—area relationship, which implies that assemblages are not saturated with species and that species interactions do not determine the assemblage structure. It can be thus, concluded that avian assemblage structure in the mangroves is determined by the type and diversity of mangrove zones, the timing of mangrove flowering and the nature of the matrix surrounding mangroves.

DETECTION AND PREVALENCE OF TICK BORNE DISEASES FROM PUNJAB, PAKISTAN

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Abstract
Ticks are the second to mosquitoes as vectors of a number of human and animals pathogens like viruses, spirochetes, bacteria, rickettsia, protozoa and filarial nematodes etc. Important tick borne diseases are Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever, anaplasmosis, theileriosis and babesiosis that cause mortality in humans and animals. So, this study was carried out to check the prevalence of tick borne diseases in the Punjab, Pakistan. Three districts were selected from each of four zones of Punjab. The total 120 livestock farms were randomly selected from 12 districts, 10 from each district. The tick samples were taken to research laboratory in clean and dry appropriately labeled plastic bottles with muslin at the top for proper aeration. In the laboratory, the process of preservation was carried out by keeping ticks into 70% methanol. On the basis of morphology the collected ticks were distinguished microscopically with the help of dichotomous key. For molecular studies, ticks from each species were individually used for the extraction of DNA. Extracted DNA of ticks was stored at –20ºC. The tick borne diseases were confirmed by PCR using specific primers. The prevalence of overall evaluations of tick-borne diseases in all agro-ecological zones was significantly different. Highest prevalence was found in Ehrlichiosis (41.7%) followed by Anaplasmosis (23.94%), Theileriosis (23.55%) and Babesiosis (10.8%). Highest prevalence was found in Central zone of Punjab. *Hy. anatolicum* and *B. microplus* are the main vectors of these diseases. It was concluded that there is wider variety of ticks and tick-borne diseases in Pakistan.

Keywords: Tick-Borne Diseases, Punjab, Pakistan

İSTİLACI ASLAN BALIĞININ İNSAN SAĞLIĞI İÇİN OLUŞTURDUĞU TEHDİT

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Özet
Pterois cinsine ait türler Aslan balığı olarak bilinmektedir. Aslan balıkları Indo-Pasifik kökenli olup, Akdeniz'e Kızıldeniz'den Süveyş Kanalı yoluyla girmiştir. Bu balıklar "gezegenimizde yaşayan en agresif istilacı türlerden biri" olarak tanımlanmıştır. Aslan balıklarının şu anda en başarılı istilacı türler arasında yer almasının nedenleri olarak; başarılı menzil genişletmesi ve üremesi, geniş ekofizyolojik toleransları, yüksek doğurganlıkları ve hızlı büyümeleri, yırtıcı savunmaları ve genel beslenme alışkanlıkları dahil olmak üzere geniş bir dizi biyolojik özelliğidir. Aslan balıklarının dorsal yüzgecinde 10-13 adet, pektoral yüzgecinde 2 adet ve anal yüzgecinde 3 adet zehirli diken ışınları bulunur. Aslan balıklarının aktardığı zehir miktarı; dikene yapılan baskı yoğunluğu ve ne kadar süre ile battığı ile orantılıdır. Aslan balığının zehiri aşırı ağrı, mide bulantısı, kusma, ateş, nefes darlığı, baş dönmesi, etkilenen bölgede kızarıklık, baş ağrısı, uyuşma, mide ekşimesi, diyare ve terleme gibi etkilere neden olabilir. Aslan balıklarının Türkiye Denizlerindeki yayılımı devam etmektedir. Günümüzde yayılım alanı İzmir'e kadar ulaşmıştır. Halk, balıkçılıklar ve turistler tarafından popüler olan sahil şeridindeki mevcudiyetleri, insan sağlığı için tehdit oluşturmaktadır. Türkiye'de 2019-2021 yılları arasında aslan balıklarına ait 3 adet zehirlenme vakası medyada haber yapılmıştır. Bu vakalardan biri sahilde aslan balığı üzerine basıldığında meydana gelmiştir. Aslan balıkları için alınması gereken önlemlerin başında avlanması gelmektedir. Türkiye'deki aslan balığı popülasyonunu ve stoklarını azaltmak için bu türlerin dalgıçlar tarafından su altı tüfekleriyle yakalanmasına yönelik bir çalışma yapılabilir. Türkiye'de balıkçılara, dalgıçlara, kamuoyuna ve denetçilere yönelik bilinçlendirme çalışmaları yapılsa da, halkın aslan balıklarını tanıması, avlaması ve tüketmesi için bilinçlendirme faaliyetlerine ağırlık verilmeye devam edilmelidir. Su ürünleri satış yerlerinde aslan balıkları halkın güvenli tüketmesi için zehirli dikenlerden temizlenen ürünlerin satışı yapılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aslan balığı, istilacı, tehdit.

THE THREAT OF INVASIVE LION FISH TO HUMAN HEALTH

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Abstract
Species belonging to the genus *Pterois* are known as lionfish. Lionfish are of Indo-Pacific origin and entered the Mediterranean Sea from the Red Sea through the Suez Canal. These fish have been described as "one of the most aggressively invasive species living on our planet." As the reasons why lionfish are currently among the most successful invasive species; successful range extension and reproduction, their wide ecophysiological tolerance, high fecundity and rapid growth, predatory defenses, and general feeding habits. Lionfish have 10-13 venomous spine rays on their dorsal fin, 2 on their pectoral fin and 3 on their anal fin. The amount of poison transmitted by lionfish; the pressure

applied to the thorn is proportional to the intensity and how long it pierces. The venom of lionfish can cause extreme pain, nausea, vomiting, fever, shortness of breath, dizziness, rash in the affected area, headache, numbness, heartburn, diarrhea and sweating. The spreading of lionfish continues in the Turkish Seas. Today, its spreading area has reached as far as İzmir. Their presence on the coastline, which is a favorite of the public, fishermen and tourists, threatens human health. Three number lionfish poisoning cases were reported in the media between 2019-2021 in Turkey. One of these cases occurred when a lionfish was stepped on on the beach. Hunting is one of the most important precautions to be taken for lionfish. In order to reduce the lionfish population and stocks in Turkey, a study can be conducted to catch these species with underwater rifles by divers. Although awareness raising activities are carried out for fishermen, divers, the public and inspectors in Turkey, awareness raising activities should continue to be focused on so that the public can recognize, hunt and consume lion fish. Products that are cleaned of poisonous spines should be sold in aqua products sales places for the safe consumption of lionfish by the public.

Keywords: Lionfish, invader, threat.

KALMAN FİLTRESİNİN YAZILIM GÜVENİLİRLİĞİ BÜYÜME MODELİNDE UYGULANMASI ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

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Özet
Bilgisayar sistemlerinin uygulamaları çok geniş bir alana yayılmıştır ve yazılım sistemleri tüm sistemde giderek daha önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. yazılım performansı Yazılım güvenilirliğini etkileyen temel faktörlerden biridir. Yazılım için güvenilirliğin tanımı, belirli bir doğal birim veya zaman aralığı için hatasız yürütme olasılığıdır. Yazılım güvenilirliğini değerlendirmek için birçok yazılım güvenilirliği büyüme modeli önerilmiştir. Klasik yazılım güvenilirliği büyüme modelleri, yazılım güvenilirliği modellemesi üzerinde büyük etkiye sahiptir. Araştırmalar, mevcut yazılım güvenilirliği büyüme modellerinin varsayım koşullarının, modellerin evrenselliğini kısıtlayan gerçek projelerde yerine getirilmesinin zor olduğunu göstermektedir. Klasik modeller, gözlem gürültüsünü ve yazılım güvenilirliğine doğru değerlendirme üzerindeki etkisini ihmal eder. Bu çalışma, bir zaman serisi yazılım güvenilirliği büyüme modeli önermekte ve bunu durum uzayı modeline dönüştürmekte ve gürültüyü azaltmak için Kalman filtresi kullanılmaktadır. Filtreleme gürültüsünün test verileri, verilerin temel kuralını daha iyi gösterebilir ve uyum iyiliğini iyileştirebilir. Gerçek veriler kullanılarak elde edilen sonuçlar bu yöntemin geçerliliğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalman filtresi, yazılım, güvenilirlik.

A STUDY ON IMPLEMENTING KALMAN FILTER IN SOFTWARE RELIABILITY GROWTH MODEL

Abstract
The applications of computer systems are spread over a very wide area, and software systems are playing an increasingly important role in the entire system. software performance is one of the main factors affecting software reliability. The definition of reliability for software is the probability of error-free execution for a given natural unit or time interval. Many software reliability growth models have been proposed to evaluate software reliability. Classical software reliability growth models have a great influence on software reliability modeling. Research shows that the assumption conditions of existing software reliability growth models are difficult to fulfill in real projects, which limits the universality of the models. Classical models neglect observation noise and its effect on software reliability in the correct evaluation. This study proposes a time series software reliability growth model and converts it to a state space model and Kalman filter is used to reduce noise. The test data of filtering noise can better show the ground rule of the data and improve the goodness of fit. The results obtained using real data show the validity of this method.

Keywords: Kalman filter, software, reliability.

A STUDY ON THE VERHULST REPRODUCTION MODEL IN LIVING THINGS

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Abstract
In this study, the chaotic structure that occurs for some values of the parameters in the discrete Verhulst model is examined. It is discussed whether the model can be used as a random number generator.

CANLILARDA VERHULST ÇOĞALMA MODELI ÜZERINE BIR ÇALIŞMA

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Özet
Bu çalışmada, kesikli Verhulst modelinde parametrelerin bazı değerleri için ortaya çıkan kaotik yapı incelenmektedir. Ele alınan modelin rastgele sayı üreteci gibi kullanılıp kullanılamayacağı tartışılmaktadır.

ВЛИЯНИЕ ГЛУТАМАТА НАТРИЯ НА МОРФОФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ РЕПРОДУКТИВНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ КРЫС ЛИНИИ ВИСТАР

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Резюме

Целью настоящего исследования было изучить влияние глутамата натрия на морфофункциональное состояние репродуктивной системы крыс линии Вистар. Для всего мира является актуальной проблема мужского бесплодия, ведущую роль в снижении мужской фертильности играют вредные факторы внешней среды и избыточная масса тела, гиподинамия, бесконтрольное употребление пищевых добавок. Частота бесплодия у мужчин с избыточной массой тела и ожирением выше, чем у мужчин с нормальной массой.

Ключевые Слова: ожирение, глутамат натрия, морфология, гистология, крысы, исследование, репродуктивная система, предстательная железа, семенники.

CƏLILABAD RAYONUNUN MÜXTƏLIF KƏNDLƏRINDƏ QAZLARIN HELMINTLƏRLƏ YOLUXMASI

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Xülasə
İnsan qidasını təşkil edən ən mühüm qida məhsullarından biri də ət məhsullarıdır. Ət məhsullarından olan quş əti tam dəyərli zülalların mənbəyi hesab olunur. Əhalinin etibarlı qida məhsulları ilə təmin edilməsi Azərbaycan Respublikası sosial-iqtisadi siyasətinin başlıca istiqamətlərindən biridir.Bu səbəbdən Ərzaq Təhlükəsizliyi Proqramında qarşıya qoyulan ən vacib problemlərdən biri də əhalinin ekoloji cəhətdən təmiz quş əti ilə təmin etməkdən ibarətdir. Ölkədə iri özəl quşçuluq təsərrüfatlarının yaradılması ərzaq bölluğuna və əhalinin maddi rifahının yüksəlməsinə təkan verdi. Sahibkarlığın inkişafı məqsədilə müasir texnologiyaların cəlb edilməsi və bu yolla yüksək keyfiyyətli, rəqabət qabiliyyətli məhsulların istehsal edilməsi iqtisadi inkişafın əsas məsələlərindəndir.
Hazırda quşçuluq heyvandarlığın çox geniş istifadə olunan sahələrindəndir. Eyni zamanda quşçuluq kənd təsərrüfatını quş peyini, lələk kimi xammalara da olan tələbatının ödənilməsində də xüsusi əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. Quşçuluq heyvandarlığın tez böyüyən və gəlirli sahələrdən biri olmaqla, əhalinin yumurta və quş əti kimi dəyərli qida məhsullarına olan tələbatını ödəyir. Heyvandarlıq məhsulları insanları təkcə qida maddələri ilə deyil, həm də bioloji aktiv maddələrlə təmin edir. Quşçuluqdan alınan məhsullar daha tez və ucuz başa gəlir.
Aparılan aqrar islahatlar quşçuluq təsərrüfatında çox uğurla həyata keçirilir. Bu təsərrüfatların inkişaf etdirilməsi məqsədilə xəstəliklərə qarşı mübarizə tədbirləri işlənib hazırlanır və təsərrüfatlara tətbiq olunur. Məhsuldarlığın artırılmasına respublikanın bütün bölgələrində geniş yayılmış parazitar xəstəliklər böyük iqtisadi ziyan vurur. Belə ki, yoluxmuş quşlarda məhsuldarlığın kəskin azalması, məhsulun keyfiyyətinin pisləşməsi, xəstəliyin ağır gedişi zamanı quşlar arasında ölüm baş verir.
Quşların helmintozlarına qarşı kimyəvi preparatlar bəzi hallarda bitki qarışıqları ilə birlikdə tətbiq edilmişdir. Kimyəvi preparatların müsbət səmərə verməsinə baxmayaraq, bu preparatlar helmintozlara təsir göstərməklə yanaşı, quşların orqanizmində də ciddi dəyişikliklərə səbəb olur. Buna görə də helmintozlara qarşı yüksək müalicə təsiri olan vasitələrin tətbiqi aktual məsələlərdən biridir. Bu məqsədlə ölkə ərazisində geniş yayılan və iqtisadi cəhətdən daha səmərəli anthelmint xüsusiyyətlərə malik bitkilərin tətbiqi böyük maraq doğurur.
Aktual məsələlərdən biri də quşçuluğa ziyan vuran qarışıq invaziyaların öyrənilməsidir. Helmintlər quş orqanizmində inkişaf edərək sahiblə parazit arasında mürəkkəb qarşılıqlı əlaqələrə səbəb olur. Son dövrlərdə Azərbaycanda fərdi qaz təsərrüfatlarında müalicə və profilaktika tədbirlərinin həyata keçirilməsinə baxmayaraq helmintozlar quşçuluq təsərrüfatlarına hələ də ziyan vurur.

Açar sözlər: quşçuluq təsərrüfatı, qaz, helmintlərlə yoluxma, Drepanidotaenia lanceolata, Amidostomum anseris və Echinostoma revolutum.

ЗАРАЖЕНИЕ ГУСЕЙ С ГЕЛЬМИНТАМИ В РАЗНЫХ СЕЛАХ ДЖАЛИЛАБАДСКОГО РАЙОНА

Резюме
Мясные продукты один из самых важных пищевых продуктов составляющих человеческую еду. Мясных продуктов считаются источником полносью ценных белков.Обеспечение надежных продуктов является одним из основных направлений социально-економической политики Азербайджанской Республики.По этой причине одна из наиболее важных проблем в

Программе Продовольственной Безопасности является обеспечение экологически чистого мяса птицы.Устанавление крупных частных птицеводческих хозяйств в стране породило изобилие пищевых продуктов и увеличением материального благополучия насиления. Участие современных технологий для развития предпримнимательства и производства высококачественных и конкурентоспособных продуктов таким образом являются основные вопросы экономического развития. В настоящее время птицеводство - одно из наиболее широко используемых направлений животноводства. В то же время птицеводство имеет особое значение для удовлетворения потребностей сельского хозяйства в сырье, таком как птичий помет и перья. Птицеводство - одна из самых быстрорастущих и прибыльных сфер животноводства, обеспечивающая потребности населения в ценных пищевых продуктах, таких как яйца и птица. Продукция животноводства обеспечивает людей не только питательными веществами, но и биологически активными веществами.

В птицеводстве очень успешно реализуются аграрные реформы. Для развития этих хозяйств разрабатываются и применяются меры по борьбе с болезнями. Паразитарные заболевания, широко распространенные во всех регионах страны, наносят большой экономический ущерб повышению производительности. Таким образом, у инфицированных птиц наблюдается резкое снижение продуктивности, ухудшение качества продукции, гибель птиц при тяжелом течении болезни.

Химические препараты против гельминтозов у птиц иногда применяли в сочетании с травяными смесями. Поэтому использование препаратов с высоким лечебным эффектом против гельминтозов - одна из самых актуальных проблем. С этой целью представляет большой интерес применение растений с широко распространенными свойствами в стране и более экономически выгодных. Одна из актуальных проблем изучение смешанных инвазий, поражающих птицу. Гельминты развиваются у птиц и вызывают сложные взаимодействия между хозяевами и паразитами. Несмотря на лечебно-профилактических мероприятий в индивидуальных гусьевых хозяйствах Азербайджана, гельминтоз по-прежнему наносит вред птицефабрикам.

Ключевые слова: птицеферма, гусь, гельминтоз, Drepanidotaenia lanceolata, Amidostomum anseris и Echinostoma revolutum.

INFECTION OF GEESE WITH HELMINTHS IN DIFFERENT VILLAGES OF JALILABAD REGION

Abstract

One of the most important foods that make up human food is meat. Poultry from meat products is a source of complete protein. Providing the population with reliable food products is one of the main directions of the socio-economic policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Therefore, one of the most important problems in the Food Security Program is to provide the population with ecologically clean poultry meat. The establishment of large private poultry farms in the country has given impetus to the food sector and the material well-being of the population. One of the main issues of economic development is the involvement of modern technologies for the development of entrepreneurship and thus the production of high quality, competitive products.

Currently, poultry is one of the most widely used areas of animal husbandry. At the same time, poultry farming is of special importance in meeting the needs of agriculture in raw materials such as poultry manure and feathers. Poultry is one of the fastest growing and most profitable areas of animal

husbandry, meeting the population's demand for valuable food products such as eggs and poultry. Livestock products provide people not only with nutrients, but also with biologically active substances. Poultry products are faster and cheaper.

Agrarian reforms are being implemented very successfully in poultry farming. In order to develop these farms, disease control measures are being developed and applied to farms. Parasitic diseases, which are widespread in all regions of the country, cause great economic damage to increase productivity. Thus, in infected birds there is a sharp decline in productivity, deterioration of product quality, death among birds during the severe course of the disease.

Chemicals against helminthiasis in birds have sometimes been used in combination with herbal mixtures. Despite the positive effects of chemicals, these drugs not only affect helminthiasis, but also cause serious changes in the body of birds. Therefore, the use of drugs with a high therapeutic effect against helminthiasis is one of the most pressing issues. For this purpose, the application of plants with widespread anthelmintic properties, which are widespread in the country and are more economically viable, is of great interest.

One of the most pressing issues is the study of mixed invasions that damage poultry. Helminths develop in birds and cause complex interactions between hosts and parasites. Despite the recent implementation of treatment and prevention measures in individual geese farms in Azerbaijan, helminthiasis still harms poultry farms.

Keywords: poultry, goose, helminth infection, Drepanidotaenia lanceolata, Amidostomum anseris and Echinostoma revolutum.

İŞ YERİ GÜVENCESİZLİĞİNİN ÖRGÜTSEL ÖZDEŞLEŞMEYE ETKİSİ: PROFESYONEL FUTBOLCULAR ÜZERİNDE AMPİRİK BİR ÇALIŞMA

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Özet
Futbolcular sözleşmeli olarak çalıştığı için onlara dair iş yeri güvencesizliği ölçümleri daha anlamlı sonuçlar sağlayacaktır. Örgütsel özdeşleşme kavramı da futbol oyuncularının takıma olan katkıları üzerinde etkilidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı iş yeri güvencesizliğinin örgütsel özdeşleşmeye olan etkisini ölçmektir. Kartopu örneklem yöntemi kullanılarak 201 kadar futbolcuya ulaşıldı. Türkiye Birinci ve İkinci Ulusal Futbol Ligi'nde oynayan 183 futbolcu bu çalışmaya katıldı ve kullanılabilir anket sonuçları sağladı. Toplanan veriler SPSS V27 yazılımı kullanılarak analiz edildi. Analiz aşamasında faktör analizi, güvenilirlik analizi, ANOVA testi ve lineer regresyon analizi gerçekleştirildi. Sonuçlar iş yeri güvencesizliğinin örgütsel özdeşleşme üzerinde anlamlı bir etkisi olduğunu gösterdi. Aralarında negatif yönlü bir ilişki vardır ve iş yeri güvencesizliği artınca örgütsel özdeşleşme azalmaktadır. İncelenen ilişkiler sadece spor sektörü için değil, diğer sektörler için de önemlidir. Bu gibi çalışmaların sayısı azdır ve bu tarzdaki çalışmalar antrenörler ve yöneticilerin örgütsel politika belirlemelerine yardımcı olacaktır. Örgütsel özdeşleşmeyi arttırmayı hedefleyen örgütsel politikalar için bu çalışmanın sonuçları önemlidir. Bu çalışmanın sonuçları bu alanda çalışacak olan diğer akademisyenlere de yol gösterecektir. İş yeri güvencesizliği veya örgütsel özdeşleşme değişkenini inceleyecek olan akademisyenler ve özellikle bu iki değişken arasındaki ilişkiyi inceleyecek olan akademsyenler bu çalışmanın sonuçlarını kullanabilirler.

Anahtar kelimeler: İş yeri güvencesizliği, örgütsel özdeşleşme, futbol oyuncusu, spor sektörü.

THE EFFECT OF JOB INSECURITY ON ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY AMONG PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL PLAYERS

Abstract
Job insecurity of the football players can be measured more significantly as they work on a contractual basis. Organizational identification is effective on the contribution of the football players to the team. The purpose of this study is to detect the effect of job insecurity on organizational identification. By using the snowball sampling method 201 football players are reached. 183 football players of First and Second Turkish National League participated in this survey and provided usable interview results. The collected data is anlyzed by using SPSS V27 software. During the analysis process, factro analysis, reliability analysis, ANOVA test, and lineer regression analysis are carried out. The results showed that job insecurity has a significant effect on organizational identification. There is a negative relationship between them and when job insecurity increases organizational identification decreaes. The surveyed relationships are important not only for the sports industry, but also for the other industries. Such studies are rare, and the results of this kind of studies are useful for coaches and managers to determine organizational policies. The results of this study is important for the organizational policies aiming to increase organizational identification. The results of this study will also provide guidance for the other academicians who will work in this field. The academicians who will survey job insecurity or organizational identification and especially the ones who will survey the relationship between these two variables can use the results of this study.

Keywords: Job insecurity, organizational identification, football player, the sports industry.

ALGILANAN ÖRGÜTSEL POLİTİKA, YÖNETİM DESTEĞİ, SOSYAL DESTEK VE İSTEN AYRILMA NİYETİ: BİR META-ANALİZ ÇALIŞMASI

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Özet
Algılanan örgütsel politika, yönetim desteği ve sosyal destek, çalışanların kuruma dair algılarına etki eden önemli değişkenlerdir. Bu değişkenler, işten ayrılma niyetinin öncülleridir. Bu araştırma algılanan örgütsel politika, yönetim desteği ve sosyal destek değişkenlerinin işten ayrılma niyeti değişkeni üzerindeki etkisini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu çalışmada meta-analiz tekniği kullanıldı. Meta-analiz çalışması, PRISMA ile belirtilen kriterlere uygun olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmalara ulaşmak için değişkenlerin isimleri veri tabanlarının arama motoruna yazıldı ve GoogleScholar, Scopus ve Proquest üzerinde 1.200 çalışmanın özeti gözden geçirildi. Kademeli olarak çalışmalar elendi. Bu çalışmalar arasından kriterlere uyan 9 tanesi seçildi. 9 çalışma, 10 örneklemden elde edilen 10 korelasyon değeri sağladı. Bu çalışmada CMA yazılımı kullanıldı. Analizler sonucunda incelenen ilişkilere dair orman grafikleri, huni grafiği, yayım yanlılığı analizleri ve heterojenlik analizleri gerçekleştirildi. İncelenen tüm ilişkilerin veri setleri heterojen yapıya sahiptir. Heterojenlik tespit edilen veri setlerinde yayım yanlılığına dair Duval ve Tweedie'nin kes ve yapıştır testi ve etki büyüklüğünün hesaplanması sırasında rassal etki model kullanıldı. Yayım yanlılığına rastlanmadı. Bu çalışmanın sonuçları, sosyal destek ile işten ayrılma niyeti arasındaki ilişkinin anlamlı olmadığını gösterdi. Algılanan örgütsel politika ile işten ayrılma niyeti arasındaki ilişkinin etki büyüklüğü ve yönetim desteği ile işten ayrılma niyeti arasındaki ilişkinin etki büyüklüğünün orta büyüklükte olduğu ortaya kondu. Bu çalışma, gelecekte bu değişkenleri ve bu ilişkileri inceleyecek olan akademisyenlere yol gösterecektir. Ayrıca, bu çalışmanın bulguları işten ayrılma niyetini kontrol altında tutmayı hedefleyen yöneticiler tarafından da kullanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Algılanan örgütsel politika, yönetim desteği, sosyal destek, işten ayrılma niyeti, meta-analiz.

PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL POLITICS, MANAGERIAL SUPPORT, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND INTENT TO QUIT: A META-ANALYSIS STUDY

Abstract
Perceived organizational politics, managerial support, and social support are significant variables affecting the perceptions of the employees regarding their organization. These variables are antecedents of itent to quit. This study aimed to survey the effect of perceived organizational politics, managerial support, and social suppor on intent to quit. In this study, meta-analysis technique is used. Meta-analysis is carried out by following the criteria of PRISMA. The name of the variables are written in the search engine of the used databases and 1,200 studies are screened in GoogleScholar Scopus, ann Proquest. The studies are eliminated eventually. Among these studies, 9 studies meeting the chosen criteria. These 9 studies provided 10 correlation values gained from 10 different samplings. CMA software is used in this study. Forest plot, funnel plot, analyses regarding publication bias and heterogeneity are carried out to analyze the collected data. The data set of all the surveyed relationships are heterogeneous. Randon effects model is used to compute the effect sizes and the during the Duval and Tweedie's Trim and Fill Test. There is no sign of publication bias. This study found that the effect size of the relationship between social support and intent to quit is not significant.

It also revealed that the effect size of the relationship between managerial support and intent to quit and the effect size of the relationship between perceived organizational politics and intent to quit are medium. This study will guide the academicians who will survey the variables of this study and the relationships between them. Moreover, the findings of this study can be used by the managers aiming to keep intent to quit under control.

Keywords: Perceived organizational politics, managerial support, social support, intent to quit, meta-analysis.

FİTNESS KATILIMCILARINDA ZİHİNSEL DAYANIKLILIK

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Özet

Giriş ve Amaç: Egzersizin toplum içinde yaygınlaşması zihinsel dayanıklılığında bu alanda keşfedilmesine ve incelenmesine olanak tanımıştır. En genel anlamda müsabaka anında performansı devam ettirebilme olarak tanımlanan zihinsel dayanıklılık egzersiz ortamında da merak edilen ve incelenmeye değer bir konu olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu açıdan bakıldığında bu araştırmada; fitness merkezlerinde egzersiz yapan bireylerin zihinsel dayanıklılık düzeylerini belirlemek ve demografik değişkenlere göre farklılık gösterip göstermediğinin ortaya konulması amaçlanmıştır. **Yöntem:** Araştırma tarama modeli kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma grubunu düzenli olarak fitness merkezlerinde egzersiz yapan ve uygun örnekleme yöntemiyle seçilen 339' u erkek, 128'i kadın toplam 467 birey oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada veri toplama araçları olarak; araştırmacı tarafından oluşturulan "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" ve Madrigal, Hamill ve Gill (2013) tarafından geliştirilen Erdoğan (2016) tarafından Türkçe' ye uyarlanan "Zihinsel Dayanıklılık Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Veriler betimsel istatistikler, bağımsız gruplar t-testi, tek yönlü varyans ve Pearson korelasyon analizi kullanılarak çözümlenmiştir. **Bulgular:** Araştırma bulguları incelendiğinde katılımcıların zihinsel dayanıklılık düzeyi puanlarının ortalamanın üzerinde olduğu; zihinsel dayanıklılık düzeyi puanlarının cinsiyete, fiziksel görünümden memnun olma, haftalık egzersiz sıklığı ve meslek gruplarına göre anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği ($p<.05$) buna karşın eğitim durumlarına göre ise anlamlı farklılık göstermediği tespit edilmiştir ($p>.05$). Ayrıca katılımcıların zihinsel dayanıklılık düzeyi puanları ile egzersiz yılları arasında pozitif yönde düşük düzeyde anlamlı ilişki tespit edilmiştir ($p<.05$). **Sonuç:** Sonuç olarak Fitness katılımcılarının zihinsel dayanıklılıklarının iyi düzeyde olduğu ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fitness, Egzersiz, Zihinsel Dayanıklılık

MENTAL TOUGHNESS IN FITNESS PARTICIPANTS

Abstract

Introduction and Purpose: The widespread use of exercise in the society has allowed mental toughness to be explored and studied in this area. Mental toughness, which is defined as the ability to maintain performance during competition in the most general sense, emerges as a subject of interest that is worth examining in the exercise environment. From this point of view, this research aims to determine the mental toughness levels of individuals doing exercise in fitness centers and to reveal whether they differ according to demographic variables. **Method:** The research was carried out by using the scanning model. The research group consists of 467 individuals in total, 339 males and 128 females, who regularly exercise in fitness centers and selected with convenient sampling method. Data collection tools used in the research are "Personal Information Form" created by the researcher and "Mental Toughness Scale" developed by Madrigal, Hamill and Gill (2013) and adapted into Turkish by Erdoğan (2016). Data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, independent groups t-test, one-way variance and Pearson correlation analysis. **Findings:** Analyzing the research findings, it has been found that the mental toughness level scores of the participants are above the average, mental toughness level scores significantly differ according to gender, satisfaction with physical appearance, weekly exercise frequency and occupational groups ($p<.05$); however, there is no significant difference according to educational status ($p>.05$). Moreover, a positive and low-level significant

relationship has been found between the participants' mental toughness level scores and the years of exercise ($p<.05$). **Conclusion:** As a result, it has been concluded that the mental toughness of the fitness participants is at a good level.

Keywords: Fitness, Exercise, Mental Toughness

EGZERSİZ KATILIMCILARINDA PROAKTİF KİŞİLİK İLE SERBEST ZAMAN DOYUMU ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

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Özet

Amaç: Bu araştırmada; egzersiz katılımcılarında proaktif kişilik ile serbest zaman doyumu arasındaki ilişkiyi belirleyerek, farklı değişkenler açısından incelemek amaçlanmıştır. **Yöntem:** İlişkisel tarama modeliyle kurgulanan araştırmaya kolayda örnekleme yöntemiyle seçilen ve düzenli olarak egzersize katılım gösteren 147'si kadın 169'u erkek olmak üzere toplam 316 birey katılmıştır. Veri toplama araçları olarak "Kişisel Bilgi Formu", "Kısaltılmış Proaktif Kişilik Ölçeği" ve "Serbest Zaman Doyum Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Verilere betimsel istatistikler, bağımsız gruplar t-testi, tek yönlü varyans ve Pearson korelasyon analizleri uygulanmıştır. **Bulgular:** Araştırmanın proaktif kişilik açısından bulguları incelendiğinde proaktif kişilik puanlarının cinsiyete göre anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği ($p<.05$) buna karşın medeni durum ve eğitim durumuna göre ise anlamlı farklılık göstermediği elde edilmiştir ($p>.05$). Ek olarak proaktif kişilik ile haftalık egzersiz sıklığı arasında anlamlı ilişki tespit edilmemiştir ($p>.05$). Araştırmanın serbest zaman doyumu açısından bulguları incelendiğinde ise cinsiyete ve eğitim durumlarına göre anlamlı farklılıklar gösterdiği ($p<.05$) buna karşın medeni duruma göre ise anlamlı farklılıklar göstermediği tespit edilmiştir ($p>.05$). Ek olarak serbest zaman doyumundan rahatlama alt boyutu ile haftalık egzersiz sıklığı arasında pozitif yönde anlamlı ilişki tespit edilmiştir ($p<.05$). Bağımlı değişkenler arasındaki sonuçlar incelendiğinde ise proaktif kişilik ile serbest zaman doyumu arasında pozitif yönde anlamlı ilişkiler olduğu tespit edilmiştir. **Sonuç:** Sonuç olarak proaktif kişilik ile serbest zaman doyumu arasında olumlu yönde anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Egzersiz, Proaktif Kişilik, Serbest Zaman Doyumu

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROACTIVE PERSONALITY AND LEISURE SATISFACTION IN EXERCISE PARTICIPANTS

Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to determine the relationship between proactive personality and leisure satisfaction in exercise participants and to examine it in terms of different variables. **Method:** A total of 316 individuals composed of 147 females and 169 males selected with convenience sampling method who regularly participate in the exercise, have participated in the study, which was designed with the relational screening model. "Personal Information Form", "Shortened Version of Proactive Personality Scale" and "Leisure Satisfaction Scale" were used as data collection tools. Descriptive statistics, independent groups t-test, one-way variance and Pearson correlation analyzes were applied to the data. **Findings:** When the findings of the study are examined in terms of proactive personality, it has been determined that proactive personality scores significantly differ according to gender ($p<.05$), but do not differ significantly according to marital status and educational status ($p>.05$). In addition, no significant relationship was found between proactive personality and weekly exercise frequency ($p>.05$). Considering the findings of the study in terms of leisure time satisfaction, it has been ascertained that there are significant differences according to gender and educational status ($p<.05$), but there is no significant difference according to marital status ($p>.05$). Furthermore, a positive and significant relationship has been found between the sub-dimension of relaxation from

leisure satisfaction and weekly exercise frequency ($p<.05$). When we analyze the results between the dependent variables, we have reached a result that there are positive significant relationships between proactive personality and leisure time satisfaction. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, we have put forth that there is a positive and significant relationship between proactive personality and leisure time satisfaction.

Keywords: Exercise, Proactive Personality, Leisure Satisfaction

SAMSUNSPOR TARAFTARLARININ SPOR FARKINDALIĞI İLE FANATİKLİK DÜZEYLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ: SAMSUN İL ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı Samsunspor taraftarlarının spor farkındalığı ile fanatiklik düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesidir. Araştırmanın evrenini, Samsun ilinde ikamet eden Samsunspor taraftarları oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise, Samsunspor taraftar gruplarından tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilmiş 231 gönüllü taraftar oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak, araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen ve 8 sorudan oluşan kişisel bilgi formu, Taşmektepligil ve ark (2015) tarafından geliştirilen Futbol Taraftarları Fanatiklik Ölçeği ve Uyar (2019) tarafından geliştirilen Spor Farkındalığı Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada, katılımcıların cinsiyeti açısından farkındalık toplam puanları, spora ilgi düzeyleri ile öğrenim düzeyi açısından ise fanatiklik toplam puanları arasında anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmiştir ($p<0,05$). Buna ilaveten katılımcıların meslek durumları açısından sosyal ve bireysel fayda alt boyut toplam puanı ile kurumsal aidiyet ve şiddete yönelik düşünce alt boyut toplam puanları arasında anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmiştir. Diğer taraftan katılımcıların gelir düzeyi ve çocuk sahibi olma durumu açısından farkındalık toplam puanları ile fanatiklik toplam puanları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilememiştir. Katılımcıların farkındalık toplam puanları ile fanatiklik toplam puanları arasında zayıf negatif anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu belirlenmiştir. Dolayısıyla taraftarların spor farkındalık düzeyleri arttıkça fanatik olma durumlarında azalma olabileceği beklenmektedir. Sonuç olarak, spor farkındalık düzeyi arttıkça fanatiklik düzeyi azaldığı için fanatik taraftarların farkındalıklarını artırmaya yönelik bilgilendirme çalışmaları yapılmalıdır. Ayrıca futbol kulüplerinin taraftar topluluklarına spor ahlakını lanse ederek farkındalık düzeyleri artırılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Farkındalık, fanatiklik, futbol

ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPORT AWARENESS AND FANATICISM LEVEL OF SAMSUNSPOR SUPPORTERS: CASE OF SAMSUN PROVINCE

Abstract

The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between sports awareness and fanaticism levels of Samsunspor fans. The population of the study consists of Samsunspor fans living in the province of Samsun. The sample of the study consists of 231 voluntary fans selected through random sampling method among Samsunspor fan groups. A personal information form with 8 questions developed by the researcher, Football Fans Fanaticism Scale developed by Taşmektepligil et al. (2015) and Sports Awareness Scale developed by Uyar (2019) were used as data collection tool. In the study, significant

difference was found between awareness total scores and interest in sport levels in terms of gender and between fanaticism total scores in terms of level of education ($p<0,05$). In addition, significant difference was found between social and individual benefit subscale total scores and between institutional belonging and thoughts about violence subscale scores in terms of participants' professions. On the other hand, no significant difference was found between participants' awareness total scores and fanaticism total scores in terms of income level and the state of having children. A weak and negative significant correlation was found between participants' awareness total scores and fanaticism total scores. Therefore, it is expected that there may be a decrease in fanaticism states of fans as their sports awareness levels increase. As a result, informative studies should be carried out to increase awareness of fans since fanaticism level decreases as sport awareness level increases. In addition, awareness levels of fan groups can be increased through football clubs introducing sport ethics to their fan groups.

Keywords: Awareness, fanaticism, football

TEMEL YÜZME EĞİTİMİNİN BAKIMA MUHTAÇ KIZ ÇOCUKLARIN ÖZGÜVEN VE BENLİK SAYGISI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

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Özet
Bu çalışmanın amacı, Samsun ilinde bulunan sevgi evlerindeki bakıma muhtaç kız çocuklarının özgüven ve benlik saygısı üzerine yüzme sporunun etkisinin incelenmesidir. Çalışma nitel araştırma yönetiminin bir çeşidi olan fenomenoloji modelindedir. Çalışmanın örneklem grubunu Samsun İlinde bulunan Sevgi Evleri Sitesi öğrencisi olan 10 kız çocuğu oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak, yüzme eğitiminin bakıma muhtaç kız çocuklarının özgüven ve benlik saygısı üzerine etkisini incelemek amacıyla Çon ve Acar (2021) tarafından oluşturulan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu hazırlanmıştır. Veri toplama sürecinde nitel araştırma veri toplama yöntemlerinden görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Dökümü gerçekleştirilen veriler Nvivo programına aktarılarak içerik analiz yöntemi ile çözümlenmiştir. Araştırma bulguları; etkinlik sonrası koruma kapsamındaki kız çocuklarının rahatlıkla iletişim kurabildiği, başaramama korkularını yendikleri, etkinlik sonrası kendilerini değerli gördükleri ve bulundukları çevrede kendilerini değerli hissettikleri, bir işe başlamadan önce artık yapamayacaklarını düşünmedikleri, çoğunluğunun eleştirilere açık oldukları ve hayattan zevk aldıkları, toplumda fikirlerini rahatlıkla söyleyebildikleri ve yüzme eğitimi sonrasında öz güvenlerinin oldukça arttığını göstermektedir. Dolayısıyla tüm bu bilgiler ışığında sevgi evleri, çocuk evleri ve buna benzer devlet kontrolünde kalan çocukların yöneticiler tarafından görüşlerinin dikkate alınarak aidiyet duygusunun oluşturulması için, çocuklar üzerinde olumlu sonuçlar gördüğümüz temel yüzme eğimi gibi faaliyetlerin çocukların istediği doğrultuda programlarının yapılmak suretiyle yeterli düzeyde teşvik edici tedbirler sağlanması önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bakıma muhtaç, özgüven, benlik saygısı, yüzme, spor

THE EFFECT OF BASİC SWİMMİNG TRAİNİNG ON THE SELF-CONFİDENCE AND SELF-RESPECT OF GİRLS İN NEED OF CARE

Abstract
The aim of this study is to examine the effect of swimming sport on the self-confidence and self-esteem of girls in need of care in love homes in Samsun. The study is in the phenomenology model, which is a type of qualitative research management. The sample group of this qualitative study consists of 10 girls who are students of Sevgi Evleri Sitesi in Samsun. As a data collection tool in the research, 14 semi-structured questions for self-confidence and 16 semi-structured questions for self-esteem were prepared by Çon and Acar (2021) in order to examine the effect of swimming training on the self-confidence and self-esteem of girls in need of care. In the data collection process, the interview technique, one of the qualitative research data collection methods, was used. As a result of

the interviews, the data obtained from the first and second stages of the research were written down. The dumped data were transferred to the Nvivo program and analyzed by content analysis method.
The findings of the research showed that after the basic education swimming training given to the girls in need of care, they could communicate easily, and there was an increase in their self-confidence and self-esteem levels as they met new people and had a pleasant time in this process. In addition, as a result of the training given, it was concluded that they liked their appearance more, they saw themselves more valuable because they managed to swim in this process, they made healthier decisions in the problems they encountered and their prejudices disappeared. In addition to these, it is determined that the majority of the girls under protection do not compare themselves with others, and the compared subjects are about height and weight. In addition to all these, it is concluded that the majority of girls in need of care are respected by their environment, they can express their opinions easily, they are open to criticism, they mostly enjoy life and swimming training triggers this situation, and they see themselves as competent while doing a job. Therefore, in order to create a sense of belonging by taking into account the views of the children in love homes, children's homes and similar state-controlled children by the administrators, it is important to provide sufficient incentive measures by scheduling activities such as basic swimming training, which we see positive results on children, in line with the wishes of the children.

Keywords: In need of care, self-confidence, self-esteem, swimming, sports

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN GENEL AİDİYET DURUMU VE SPORA BAĞLILIK DÜZEYLERİ

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Özet
Bu araştırmanın amacı, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi'nde okuyan üniversite öğrencilerinin genel aidiyet durumu ve spora bağlılık düzeylerini bazı demografik bilgiler açısından incelemektir. Çalışmada betimsel nitelik taşıyan tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evreni, Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi Yaşar Doğu Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi'nde öğrenim gören öğrenciler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise, belirtilen fakülteden tesadüfi örneklem yöntemi ile seçilen 144 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak, araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" ile Malone ve ark. (2012) tarafından geliştirilmiş ve Duru (2015) Tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanmış "Genel Aidiyet Durumu Ölçeği (GADÖ)'' ve Guillen ve Martinez-Alvarado (2014) geliştirilmiş ve Kayhan ve ark. (2020) Tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanmış "Spora Bağlılık Ölçeği (SBÖ)'' kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada, Ölçeklerden elde edilen verilerin analizinde ikili gruplar (cinsiyet, spor yapma türü) için Student t-testi, ikiden fazla gruplar (yaş, yaşadığı yer, bölüm vb.) için Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ve Tukey çoklu karşılaştırma testi uygulanmıştır. Araştırmada, üniversite öğrencilerinin yaşları, okuduğu bölüme, yaşadığı yere, yaptığı spor türüne göre, gelir durumu açısından genel aidiyet durum ölçeği ve spora bağlılık ölçek toplam puanları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilemez iken, okudukları sınıf değişkeni açısından kabul edilme alt boyutu ile spora bağlılık ölçek toplam puanları ve dinç olma alt boyutu arasında anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilmiştir. Çıkan sonuçlar irdelendiğinde, üniversite öğrencilerinin sınıf seviyeleri yükseldikçe kabul edilme düzeyleri artarken, 3. sınıf öğrencilerinin ise spora bağlılık durumlarının daha yüksek olduğu görülmektedir. Dolayısıyla, üniversite üst sınıfların üniversite içerisinde daha çok bulunmaları genel aidiyetlerini arttırmasına sebep olduğu söylenebilir. Bunun yanında son sınıf öğrencilerinin spora bağlılıklarının düşük olmasının nedenini, uzun yıllar sporun içerisinde bulunmalarından ötürü spora olan doyum düzeyleri ve yıpranmışlık durumlarına bağlanabilir. Sonuç olarak, üniversite eğitimine yeni başlayan öğrencilerin sosyal ilişkilerini arttıracak faaliyetlerin düzenlenmesinin yanında son sınıf öğrencilerinin de spora olan bağlılıklarına yönelik teşvik edici projeler geliştirilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğrenci, genel aidiyet, spora bağlılık

GENERAL BELONGINGNESS STATES AND SPORT ENGAGEMENT LEVELS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine general belongingness states and sport engagement levels of Sport Sciences Faculty students in terms of some demographic information. Descriptive survey model was used in the study. The population consists of students studying at Ondokuz Mayis University Yasar Dogu Faculty of Sport Sciences, while the sample consists of 144 students selected through random sampling method. "Personal Information From" prepared by the researchers, "General Belongingness Scale (GBS)" developed by Malone et al. (2012) and adapted to Turkish by Duru (2015) and "Sport Engagement Scale (SES)" developed by Guillen and Martinez-Alvarado (2014) and adapted by Kayhan et al. (2020) were used as data collection tools. Student t-test was used for paired groups (gender, type of sport) and One-way ANOVA and Tukey multiple comparison test were used for more than two groups (age, place of residence, department, etc.). While no significant difference was found between general belongingness and sport engagement scale total scores in terms of age, department, place of residence, sport type, level of income; significant difference was found between acceptance sub-dimension and sport engagement scale total scores and vigor sub-dimension in terms grade. As the students' years of study increased, their acceptance levels increased and third year students had higher sport engagement levels. Therefore, being in the university for more years caused an increase in their belongingness. In addition, the reason why students in their last year had low sport engagement can be attributed to their satisfaction and burnout levels due to being in sport for long years. As a conclusion, in addition to organizing activities that will increase first year students' social relationships, projects promoting sport engagement of last year students can be developed.

Keywords: Student, general belongingness, sport engagement

ÖZEL GEREKSİNİMLİ OLAN VE OLMAYAN SPORCULARIN BOŞ ZAMAN ENGELLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Özet
Bu araştırmanın amacı, özel gereksinimli olan ve olmayan sporcuların bazı sosyo-demografik özelliklerine göre rekreasyonel etkinliklere katılımlarında engel oluşturabilecek durumları belirlemektir. Çalışmada, betimsel nitelik taşıyan tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini, tesadüfi örneklem yöntemi ile seçilen özel gereksinimli olan ve olmayan 99 sporcu oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak, araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen "Kişisel Bilgi Formu", Alexandris ve Carroll (1997) tarafından geliştirilmiş ve Türk kültürüne adaptasyonu Karaküçük ve Gürbüz (2006) tarafından yapılmış, Gürbüz ve arkadaşları (2020) tarafından ise ölçeğin kısa formunun yapı geçerliği yapılmış "Boş Zaman Engelleri Ölçeği-Kısa Formu" kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada, ölçek toplam puanı ve alt boyut toplam puanlarının cinsiyet, engel durumu olup olmaması vb. değişkenlere göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği Student t test, gelir düzeyine göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği ise Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi ile belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada, katılımcıların özel gereksinim durumuna göre Boş Zaman Engelleri ölçek toplam puanları ile tesis, arkadaş ve ilgi eksikliği alt boyut toplam puanları arasında anlamlı farklılık olduğu belirlenmiştir. Buna ilaveten sigara kullanan bireylerin rekreasyonel etkinliklere katılımlarında tesisler alt boyutu açısından sorun yaşadığı belirlenmiştir. Dolayısı ile özel gereksinimli bireylerin boş zaman faaliyetlerine ilişkin engel algısının yüksek olduğu söylenebilir. Ayrıca, özel gereksinimli olan sporcuların arkadaş ve ilgi eksikliği düzeylerinin yüksek olmasının nedeni psikolojik ve sosyal ilişki durumlarına bağlanabilir. Sonuç olarak, özel gereksinimli bireylerin sosyal uyumunu arttırabilmek, sportif faaliyetler dışında toplumla iç içe olacak şekilde rekreatif organizasyonların düzenlenmesine imkân verecek tesislerin yapılması, bu aktitivelerin özel gereksinimli olan bireylerin katılım sağlayabileceği zaman dilimine yayılması ve faaliyetlerin sürekliliğinin sağlanması oldukça önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sporcu, engelli, boş zaman

EVALUATION OF LEATHER TIME BARRIERS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS AND NON-SPECIAL NEEDS ATHLETES

Abstract

The aim of this research is to determine the situations that may create an obstacle for the participation of athletes with and without special needs in recreational activities according to some socio-demographic characteristics. In the study, descriptive survey model was used. The sample consists of 99 athletes with and without special needs selected by random sampling method. As data collection tool, "Personal Information Form" developed by the researchers and “Leisure Time Barriers Scale-Short Form” developed by Alexandris and Carroll (1997), adapted to Turkish culture by Karakucuk and Gürbüz (2006), and validated by Gürbüz et al. (2020) was used. Differences between the scale total score and sub-dimension total scores were analysed by Student's t-test for gender and having obstacles, while differences among scores for income level were analysed by One-Way ANOVA. Significant difference was found between Leisure Time Barriers scale total scores and facility, friend and lack of interest sub-dimension total scores. It was determined that smokers have problems in their participation in recreational activities in terms of facilities sub-dimension. Therefore, it can be said that individuals with special needs have a high perception of barriers to leisure activities. The reason for the high level of lack of friends and interest in athletes with special needs can be attributed to their psychological and social relationship status. As a result, it is very important to increase the social cohesion of individuals with special needs, to establish facilities that will allow the organization of recreational organizations to be intertwined with the society, apart from sports activities, to spread these activities to the time period in which individuals with special needs can participate, and to ensure the continuity of activities.

Keywords: athlete, disabled, leisure

FUNCTIONAL CHANGES IN PLATE ACTIVITY IN FIRST MATURE MEN AS A RESULT OF FITNESS CLASSES

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Abstract

Introduction: Systematic muscular loads can strengthen the state of the human body. They have a very positive effect on the blood and hemostasis system. The influence of fitness classes on the activity of platelets, which are a component of the hemostasis system, requires clarification.

Purpose of the study: to find out the effect of three months of fitness classes on platelet activity in men of the first mature age.

Materials and methods research: The observation group consisted of 25 clinically healthy men of the first mature age who were engaged in fitness for three months. The control group included 26 men of the first mature age who avoided physical culture and sports during their life. Physical condition was assessed using functional tests and platelet activity was determined by traditional methods. The results were processed by the methods of variation statistics.

Research results and discussion: Systematic muscular loads in the process of fitness activities increased general physical capabilities in men of the first mature age and increased the accuracy of the movements performed. This was accompanied in them by a weakening of platelet aggregation activity recorded in vivo and in vitro. The dynamics of platelet activity in trainees was largely associated with an increase in the functional capabilities of the antioxidant system of platelets, inhibition of lipid peroxidation processes in them and a decrease in the number of receptors for aggregation inducers on the platelet surface. In the control group, the level of physical fitness was lower, and the functional capabilities of platelets were higher. The antioxidant protection of platelets in the control group was weaker, and the level of lipid peroxidation of platelet membranes was higher. Obviously, the differences in platelet activity between the observation groups are associated with the difference in the levels of intraplatelet lipid peroxidation and differences in the density of distribution on platelet membranes of receptors to aggregation inducers.

Conclusions: Regular fitness exercises for three months increase the level of physical fitness in men of the first mature age and, physiologically, decrease platelet activity.

Keywords: man, first adulthood, fitness, physical capabilities, platelets, primary hemostasis.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRO- KABADDI AND NATIONAL KABADDI PLAYERS OF INDIA IN RELATION TO THEIR SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS

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Abstract
The aim of present study was to compare the socio economic status of pro-kabaddi and national kabaddi players. It was hypothesised that the pro-kabaddi players will be higher socio economic status then national kabaddi players. Total One Hundred Fifty (N = 150) male kabaddi players in which 75 pro-kabaddi players and 75 national level kabaddi players were selected and the nature of sampling was purposive and on random basis and age ranged between 18 - 25 years. The criterion measure of the study was the modified socio economic status (SES) by Kuppuswamy updated questionnaire was used and measuring unit is in counts. The analysis of data of the independent samples t - test was used to test the significant difference at 0.05 level. All the statistical calculation was carried out using MS Excel and SPSS version 16.0 software. The finding shows that there is significant difference between pro-kabaddi players and national kabaddi players in comparison to socio economic status.

Keywords: Socio Economics Status (SES), Pro-Kabaddi Players, National Kabaddi Players.

AN EXPLANATORY STUDY ON PROFESSIONAL PROFILE AND SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS AMONG PRO – KABADDI AND NATIONAL KABADDI PLAYERS OF INDIA

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Abstract
The purpose of study was to compare the professional profile and socio economic status among pro-kabaddi and national kabaddi players. It was hypothesised that the pro-kabaddi players will be higher professional profile and socio economic status then the national kabaddi players. Total One Hundred Fifty (N = 150) male kabaddi players in which 75 pro-kabaddi players and 75 national level kabaddi players were selected and the nature of sampling was purposive and on random basis and age ranged between 18 - 25 years. The criterion measure of the study was the professional profile and modified socio economic status (SES) by Kuppuswamy updated questionnaire was used and measuring unit is in counts. The analysis of data of the independent samples t - test was used to test the significant difference at 0.05 level. All the statistical calculation was carried out using MS Excel and SPSS version 16.0 software. The finding shows that there is significant difference in comparison to professional profile and socio economic status among pro-kabaddi and national kabaddi players.

Keywords: Professional Profile, Socio Economic Status (SES), Pro-Kabaddi Players, National Kabaddi Players.

PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE "ÖTEKİLEŞTİRİLEN" BİR GRUP OLARAK YAŞLILAR

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Özet
Yeni Tip Koronavirüs (Covid-19) pandemisinin ortaya çıkışı çok kısa bir zaman içerisinde tahmin edilemez büyüklükte bir etki yarattı. Covid-19 ile birlikte gündelik yaşam pratiklerinden uluslararası ilişkilere kadar geniş ölçekte ortaya çıkan değişimler toplumsal yapıların ve grupların da hızlı bir değişime girmesine neden oldu. Her ne kadar tarihsel süreçteki deneyimlere bakıldığında toplumların bu türden salgınlarla karşı karşıya kaldıkları bilinse de Covid-19 pandemisi pek çok açıdan geçmiş salgınlardan farklılıklar içermektedir. Bu farklılıklardan ilk akla geleni, geçmişteki salgınlarda dünyanın bu denli küreselleşmenin imkânlarıyla donatılmadığı bir sistemin olduğudur. Covid-19 pandemisinin hızlı yayılımı küreselleşmenin tüm olanaklarının sınırsızca yaşandığı bir dünya zemininin varlığından kaynaklanmaktadır. Bu zeminin temel taşlarını ise iletişim ve ulaşım imkânlarının çokluğu oluşturmaktadır. Bu boyutun yanında diğer bir tartışma konusunu Covid-19 pandemisinin toplumsal dünyada ve gündelik hayat pratiklerinde yaratmış olduğu büyük etki ve dönüştürücü kuvvet oluşturmaktadır. Genel anlamda bakıldığında toplumsal yapıların ve hayatın ani değişimi savaşlar, afetler gibi olağanüstü durumların ortaya çıkmasına bağlanır. Bu bağlamdan bakıldığında Covid-19 pandemisinde bu durumlar ortaya çıkmamasına rağmen sonuç itibariyle tüm dünyada kırsaldan metropollere kadar her alanda önemli bir toplumsal değişeme neden olmuştur. Bu sosyolojik değişimden ve Covid-19'un ortaya çıkardığı yeni gündelik hayat pratiklerinden etkilenen grupların başında ise yaşlılar gelmektedir. Bir dezavantajlı grup olan yaşlılar pandeminin ilk günlerinden itibaren gerek Türkiye'de gerekse dünyada tartışmaların merkezinde yer almışlardır. Covid-19 pandemisinin ilk günlerinde gerek hastalığa ilişkin bilgilerin azlığı gerekse hastalığın en çok yaşlı bireyler üzerinde ölümcül etkiler yarattığı düşüncesi yaşlıların gündelik hayat pratiklerini önemli ölçüde değiştirmiş ve bu düşünceler sonucunda yaşlılar "ötekileştirilen" bir grup haline gelmişlerdir. Uzun dönemler sokağa çıkma kısıtlamalarına maruz kalmaları, var olan hastalıklarının tedavisi için hastanelere gidememeleri, en yakınlarıyla (çocukları, torunları) görüşme olanaklarının kalkması, zaruri ihtiyaçlarını (market alışverişi gibi) karşılamada yaşadıkları güçlükler ve daha pek çok yeni durum yaşlı bireylerin sosyal hayatlarının tamamen farklı bir boyuta taşınmasına neden olmuştur. Bu bağlamda ele alınacak olan çalışmada, Covid-19 pandemisi sürecinde Türkiye ve dünya örneğinde yaşlı bireylerin yaşamış oldukları dışlanmalar ve bu durumun sosyolojik nedenleri tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Pandemi, Yaşlılar, Ötekileştirme

THE ELDERLY AS A GROUP THAT HAS BEEN "MARGİNALİZED" DURING THE PANDEMIC PROCESS

Abstract
The emergence of the New Type Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic has had an unpredictable impact in a very short time. The changes that emerged on a wide scale from daily life practices to international relations with Covid-19 caused a rapid change in social structures and groups. Although it is known that societies are faced with such epidemics when we look at the experiences in the historical process, the Covid-19 pandemic differs from past epidemics in many respects. The first thing that comes to mind from these differences is that there was a system in which the world was not equipped with the possibilities of such globalization in the past epidemics. The rapid spread of the Covid-19 pandemic is due to the existence of a world ground where all the possibilities of globalization are lived without limits. The cornerstones of this ground are the multiplicity of communication and transportation opportunities. In addition to this dimension, another discussion topic is the great impact and transformative force that the Covid-19 pandemic has created in the social world and daily life practices. In general terms, the sudden change in social structures and life is attributed to the emergence of extraordinary situations such as wars and disasters. From this point of

view, although these situations did not occur in the Covid-19 pandemic, as a result, it has caused an important social change in all areas from rural to metropolitan areas all over the world. The elderly are at the forefront of the groups affected by this sociological change and the new daily life practices revealed by Covid-19. The elderly, a disadvantaged group, have been at the center of discussions both in Turkey and in the world since the first days of the pandemic. In the first days of the Covid-19 pandemic, the lack of information about the disease and the thought that the disease had fatal effects on the elderly people significantly changed the daily life practices of the elderly, and as a result of these thoughts, the elderly became a "marginalized" group. Being exposed to curfews for long periods, not being able to go to hospitals for the treatment of their existing diseases, lack of opportunities to meet with their closest relatives (children, grandchildren), difficulties in meeting their essential needs (such as grocery shopping) and many other new situations take a completely different form of social life of elderly individuals. caused it to be scaled up. In this study, which will be discussed in this context, the exclusion of elderly individuals in Turkey and the world during the Covid-19 pandemic and the sociological reasons for this situation will be discussed.

Keywords: Covid-19, Pandemic, Elderly, Othering

İSTANBULKART VERİLERİNİN ANALİZİ: MARMARAY ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet
Marmaray İstanbul kentiçi ulaştırma sisteminin ana bileşenlerindendir. 2019 yılında ikinci etabının da tamamlanması ile açılan, batıda Halkalı ve doğuda Gebze istasyonlarını birleştiren 76,6 km uzunluğundaki hatta 43 istasyon bulunmaktadır. Kendileri için ayrılmış çift hat üzerinde işletilen 5 ve 10 vagonlu tren dizileri, Avrupa ve Asya yakalarındaki eski banliyö koridorlarını takip ederek Marmara denizinin tabanındaki batırma tüplerden geçerler. TCDD Taşımacılık A.Ş. tarafından işletilen Marmaray ile seyahat eden yolcular istasyona giriş yapmak için kişiye özel İstanbulkart'ını turnikede okutmak zorundadırlar. Marmaray koridorunda iki seyahat yönüne ait turnikeler ve platformlar ortak olduğundan, kart kayıtlarında yön bilgisi bulunmamaktadır. Bu çalışmada 2020 yılı Ocak ayı İstanbulKart kayıtları kullanılmıştır. Veri setinde her kart okuması için anonim kart ID (kart No), tarih, saat, istasyon, ödeme türü vb. bilgiler bulunur. Seyahat sonunda isteyen yolcular geri ödeme cihazlarına kartlarını okutabilmektedirler. Geri ödeme bilgileri de veri kayıtları arasında bulunmaktadır. Çalışmamızda 2020 yılı Ocak ayından seçtiğimiz bir haftanın akıllı kart verilerini kullanarak yolculukların sayısal, zamansal ve mekânsal özellikleri incelenmiştir. Geliştirilen algoritma ile sabah ve akşam zirve saatlerdeki yolculukların başlangıç ve son istasyonları tespit edilebilmiş, böylece kayıtlarda bulunmayan yön bilgisi elde edilmiştir. Algoritma için yapılan kabullerin uygulanan hipotez testleri ile geçerli olduğu gösterilmiştir. Bu bilgiden yararlanılarak yolculukların hat genelindeki dağılımı ve seyahat uzunlukları tespit edilebilmiştir. Veri setlerinin içinde gömülü olan bu bilgilerin elde edilmesiyle hattın işletim planlaması için verimlilik analizleri yapılabilecektir. Örneğin, hattın darboğaz kesimleri ve bu kesimlerdeki yolcu yükü saptanabilmektedir. Hattın deniz geçişini oluşturan ve kentin merkezinde bulunan Kazlıçeşme ve Ayrılık Çeşmesi istasyonları arasındaki kesimin en yüklü kesim olduğu belirlenmiştir. Hattın genelindeki yolculukların görece kısa yolculuklar olduğu da tespitler arasındadır. Bu bulgu, Marmaray hattının aktarmalı seyahatler için uygun olduğunu göstermektedir. Aktarmalarda yoğun olarak kullanılan istasyonlar da belirlenmiştir. Zirve saatler için yapılan çalışmaların benzerleri zirve dışı saatler ve hafta sonu günler için de yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İstanbulKart, Marmaray, Akıllı kart veri analizi

ANALYSIS OF ISTANBULKART DATA: MARMARAY EXAMPLE

Abstract
Marmaray is one of the main components of Istanbul's urban transportation system. There are 43 stations on the 76.6 km long line that connects Halkalı in the west and Gebze in the east, which was opened with the completion of the second phase in 2019. Train sets with 5 and 10 wagons operated on the double lines reserved for them follow the old suburban corridors on the European and Asian sides and pass through immersed tubes at the bottom of the Marmara Sea. Passengers traveling in the Marmaray operated by TCDD Transportation Inc. have to have their personal Istanbulkart read at the

turnstile to enter the station. The turnstiles and platforms for the two directions of travel are not separated in the Marmaray line, so there is no direction information in the card records. In this study, IstanbulKart records of January 2020 were used. Data in the records are the anonymous card ID, date, time, station, payment type, etc. for each card record in the dataset. At the end of their trip, passengers can preferably have their cards read to the refunding device to get the overpaid fare according to the fare schedule. Repayment information is also included in the data records. In our study, the numerical, temporal and spatial characteristics of each journey were investigated by using the smart card data of a week selected from January 2020. With the developed algorithm, the origin and destination stations of the journeys in the morning and evening peak hours could be determined, thus, the direction information that was not included in the records was obtained. It has been shown that the assumptions made for the algorithm are valid using the statistical hypothesis tests. By utilizing this information, the distribution of the journeys along the line and the travel lengths could be determined. By obtaining this information that embedded in the data sets, efficiency analysis can be made for the operational planning of the line. For instance, bottleneck sections of the line and passenger load in these sections can be determined. It is shown that the line portion between Kazlıçeşme and Ayrılık Çeşmesi stations, which form the sea crossing of the line and located in the center of the city, is the most loaded section. It is also among the findings that the length of the trips across the line are relatively short. This finding shows that the Marmaray line is suitable for transfer trips. Stations that are used frequently in the transfers have also been identified. Similar studies that were carried out for peak hours have made for off-peak hours and weekend days.

Keywords: İstanbulKart, Marmaray, Smart card data analysis

KENTSEL ULAŞIM: ELEKTRİKLİ ARAÇLARIN ARTILARI VE EKSİLERİ

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Özet
Sanayi Devrimi sonrası yaşanan iktisadi ve toplumsal dönüşümle birlikte kırsal kesimlerden kentlere doğru hızlı göç süreci yaşanmaya başlanmıştır. Özellikle 1950'li yıllardan itibaren dünya nüfusunun kontrolsüz bir şekilde artması, nüfus yoğunluğu fazla olan kentlerin çoğalmasını tetiklemiştir. Ayrıca, iş imkanlarının fazla olması, sağlık ve eğitim hizmetlerinin daha gelişmiş olması, sosyal imkanların zenginliği gibi nedenlerden ötürü kentler daha fazla cazibe merkezi haline gelmiştir. Kentlerde nüfusun kontrolsüz bir şekilde artması birçok kentsel sorunun ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuştur. Bu sorunlardan bir tanesi kentsel ulaşım ile ilgilidir. Kentli nüfusun kent öbeklerine yığılması nedeniyle insanların bir yerden başka bir yere ulaşabilmesi güçleşmiştir. Metro, otobüs, tramvay ve vapur gibi toplu taşıma araçları büyük metropollerde yetersiz kalmaktadır. Bireysel taşıtlar ise trafik ve hava kirliliği gibi birçok soruna neden olmaktadır. Son yıllarda ise elektrikli araç kullanımının yaygınlaşmaya başlaması ile kentsel ulaşımda yeni bir seçenek doğmuştur. Bununla beraber kentsel ulaşımın karşı karşıya kaldığı sorunların çözümünde elektrikli araçların rolü daha fazla konuşulmaya başlanmıştır. Fakat elektrikli araçların kentsel ulaşımdaki rolünün avantajlarını ve dezavantajlarını inceleyen yeterli düzeyde akademik çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı; elektrikli araçların kentsel ulaşımdaki artılarını ve eksileri analiz etmektir. Bu çalışmanın verilerine göre elektrik araçlar kentsel ulaşımın geliştirilmesinde şu artılara ve eksilere sahiptir; (1) bireysel taşıtlanmayı arttırarak trafik sorunu tetikleyebilir, (2) otopark sorunun artmasına neden olabilir, (3) yapay çevrenin genişlemesine neden olarak doğal çevre üzerindeki baskının artmasını tetikleyebilir, (4) gürültü kirliliğini azaltabilir ve (5) taşıtların neden olduğu hava kirliliğinin azalmasına katkı sağlayabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kentsel Ulaşım, Toplu Taşıma, Elektrikli Araçlar ve Motorlu Araçlar.

URBAN TRANSPORTATION: PROS AND CONS OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES

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Abstract
With the economic and social transformation experienced after the Industrial Revolution, a rapid migration process from rural areas to cities began to be experienced. The uncontrolled increase in the world population, especially since the 1950s, has triggered the proliferation of cities with a high population density. In addition, cities have become more attractive centers due to reasons such as more

job opportunities, more developed health and education services, and richness of social opportunities. The uncontrolled increase in the population in cities has led to the emergence of many urban problems. One of these problems is related to urban transportation. Due to the accumulation of the urban population in urban clusters, it has become difficult for people to reach from one place to another. Public transportation vehicles such as metro, bus, tram and ferry are insufficient in big metropolises. Individual vehicles cause many problems such as traffic and air pollution. In recent years, with the widespread use of electric vehicles, a new option has emerged in urban transportation. Parallelly, the role of electric vehicles in solving the problems faced by urban transportation has started to be discussed more. However, there are not enough academic studies examining the advantages and disadvantages of the role of electric vehicles in urban transportation. The main purpose of this study is to analyze the pros and cons of electric vehicles in urban transportation. According to the data of this study, electric vehicles have the following advantages and disadvantages in the development of urban transportation; (1) it may trigger traffic problems, (2) it may increase the parking problem, (3) it may increase the pressure on the natural environment by causing the expansion of the artificial environment, (4) it may reduce noise pollution, and (5) it may reduce air pollution caused by vehicles.

Keywords: Urban Transport, Public Transport, Electric Vehicles and Motor Vehicles.

TÜRKİYE'DEKİ ÖLÜMLÜ TRAFİK KAZALARININ ANALİZİ

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Özet

Her yıl Dünya genelinde yaklaşık 1.3 milyon kişinin hayatını kaybetmesine neden olan trafik kazaları önemli halk sağlığı problemlerinden biridir. Ülkemizde 2020 yılı verilerine göre her gün ortalama 13 kişi hayatını kaybederken 620 kişi yaralanmakta ve hatta bir kısmı hayatı boyunca engelli kalmaktadır. Bu yıkıcı etkinin yanı sıra sosyal ve ekonomik maliyetleri de göz önüne alındığında trafik kazalarının ve bu kazalarda meydana gelen ölüm ve yaralanmaların sebeplerinin çok iyi irdelenmesi gerekmektedir.

Bu çalışma ile ülkemizde ölümlü ve yaralanmalı trafik kazalarının detaylı olarak incelenerek kazaya neden olabilecek etkenlerin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla Türkiye genelinde 2020 yılında gerçekleşen 4362 adet ölümlü ve 145913 adet yaralanmalı trafik kazasına ilişkin veriler ki-kare analizi ve lojistik regresyon analizi ile incelenmiştir. Kazanın yerleşim yeri dışında gerçekleşmiş olması, yolun tipi, kaplama cinsi ve geometrik özellikleri, yol aydınlatması ve gün durumu ile ölümlü kazalar arasında istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı ilişkiler bulunmuştur. Kaza tutanaklarına göre kusurların %97 civarında insan (sürücü+yolcu+yaya) faktöründen kaynaklandığı düşünüldüğünde çalışma sonucunda belirlenen etkenlerin yol kullanıcılarınca dikkate alınmasının ölümlü kazaların ve bu kazalarda meydana gelen ölümlerin en aza indirilmesinde fayda sağlayacağı açıktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Trafik kazaları, ölümlü ve yaralanmalı trafik kazaları, lojistik regresyon.

ANALYSIS OF FATAL ROAD CRASHES IN TURKEY

Abstract

Traffic accidents are one of the important public health problems, approximately 1.3 million people worldwide die in road traffic crashes each year. According to the data of 2020 in our country, an average of 13 people die every day, while 620 people are injured and some of them even remain disabled throughout their lives. Along with its devastating effect, when we consider their social and economic costs; investigating the causes of traffic accidents and the deaths and injuries that occur in these accidents are very important.

In this study, it was aimed to examine the road traffic accidents involving death or injury in our country in detail and to determine the factors that may cause the accidents. For this purpose, data involving 4362 fatal and 145913 injury road traffic accidents occured in Turkey in 2020 were analyzed by chi square analysis and logistic regression.

Statistically significant relationships were found between the fact that the accident took place outside the settlement, the type of the road, the type of pavement and geometrical characteristics, lighting and daytime conditions, and fatal accidents. Considering that 97% of the defects are caused by human (driver+passenger+pedestrian) factors according to accident reports, it is clear that taking into account the factors determined as a result of the study by road users will be beneficial in minimizing fatal accidents and deaths occurring in these accidents.

Keywords: Traffic accidents, road traffic accidents involving death or injury, logistic regression.

AVRUPA ÜLKELERİNİN TRAFİK KAZALARI VE DİĞER SOSYOEKONOMİK GÖSTERGELER AÇISINDAN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI: KÜMELEME ANALİZİ

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Özet
Yol yaralanmaları dünya genelinde önde gelen ölüm nedenleri arasında yer almaktadır. Küresel Hastalık Yükü çalışmasına göre yol yaralanmaları ilk onda yer almaktadır. Özellikle, 10-49 yaş grubunda ilk sırada yer alması ise durumun ciddiyetini ortaya koymaktadır. Trafik kazalarının ve bu kazalardaki ölümlerin azaltılması konusunda "Güvenli Sistem Yaklaşımı" ve "Sıfır Vizyon"u benimseyen ülkelerin sağladığı başarılarda ülkelere ait bazı göstergelerin katkılarının incelenmesi diğer ülkeler açısından da yol gösterici olabilecektir. Bu çalışma ile Avrupa ülkelerinin trafik kazaları ve diğer bazı sosyoekonomik göstergeler açısından karşılaştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada, Avrupa İstatistik Ofisi (Eurostat) veri tabanında yer alan trafik kaza verileri ile nüfus, doğumda beklenen yaşam süresi, kişi başı gayrisafi yurt içi hasıla gibi diğer bazı sosyoekonomik göstergelere ait veriler değerlendirilmiş ve benzerlik gösteren ülkeler tespit edilmiştir. IBM SPSS 27 programı kullanılarak hiyerarşik kümeleme yöntemi ve K-Ortalamalar yöntemi ile ülkeler farklı büyüklüklerde kümelere ayrılarak incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Trafik kazaları, Avrupa, Kümeleme analizi.

A COMPARISON OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO TRAFFIC ACCİDENTS AND OTHER SOCIOECONOMİC INDICATORS: CLUSTER ANALYSIS APPROACH

Abstract
Road traffic injuries are one of the the leading causes of death. According to the "Global Burden of Disease" study, road injuries are in the top ten. Especially, the fact that it is in the first place in the 10-49 age group illustrates the seriousness of the situation. Examining the contribution of some indicators in the achievements of countries that have adopted the "Safe System Approach" and "Vision Zero" in reducing the number of traffic accidents and deaths can be a guide for other countries. With this study, it is aimed to compare European countries in terms of traffic accidents and some other socioeconomic indicators. In the study, traffic accident data and some other socioeconomic indicators such as population, life expectancy at birth, gross domestic product per capita in the database of the European Statistical Office (Eurostat) were evaluated and countries showing similarities were identified. For statistical analysis the IBM SPSS Statistics 27 was used. The countries were analyzed by dividing them into clusters of different sizes, using the hierarchical clustering method and the K-Means method.

Keywords: Traffic accidents, Europe, Cluster Analysis.

ENGEL DÜZEYİNİN İŞGÜCÜNE KATILIM ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI, ADANA İLİ ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

Engele sahip bireyler toplum içerisinde diğer bireylerin aksine işgücüne katılım konusunda bazı farklı sorunlar ile yüz yüze kalmaktadır. Bu sorunların ilki olarak, çalışabilecekleri alanların sınırlı olmasının yanında, birçok işyerinin engelli bireylerin çalışması için uygun bir çalışma ortamı sunmamasıdır. Bunun dışında, engelli bireylerin eğitim, sağlık ve sosyal ilişkilerde diğer bireylerin aksine daha fazla zorluklar ile karşılaşması olasıdır. Bunlara ek olarak, engele sahip bireylerin işgücüne katılmaya istekli olmaları durumunda dahi, engel durumu ve engel derecesi önemli bir sorun teşkil etmektedir. Dolayısıyla diğer bireylerin aksine, engele sahip bireylerin işgücüne katılımını etkileyen farklı dinamiklerin varlığı söz konusudur. Bu çalışmada Adana ili örneğinde engelli bireylerin engel düzeylerinin bu bireylerin işgücüne katılımına etkilerinin araştırılması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaç için, Adana ili içerisinde ikamet eden gönüllü 350 engelli birey ile yüz yüze anket yapılmıştır. Adana il nüfusu içerisindeki engelli bireylerin sayısı tam olarak bilinmemekle birlikte bu çalışmada OECD'nin oranına göre Adana il nüfusunun yaklaşık yüzde 12'sinin engelli olduğu kabul edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, Lojistik regresyon modeli tercih edilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre, kadın engelli bireylerin işgücüne katılma olasılığı erkeklere göre daha düşüktür. Buna ek olarak, engele sahip bireylerin yaşının artması engel durumuna bakılmaksızın engelli bireylerin işgücüne katılma olasılığını azalttığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Ayrıca eğitim düzeyi yüksek olan engeli olan bireylerin işgücüne katılma olasılığı diğerlerine göre daha yüksektir. Son olarak, özel bir eğitim almış olmak, tüm engel düzeylerinde, işgücüne katılma olasılığını pozitif olarak etkilemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İşgücüne İktisadı, Engelli Bireyler, Logit Modeli

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF DISABILITY LEVEL ON LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Abstract

Disabled individuals face some different problems in terms of participation in the labor force, unlike other individuals in the society. The first of these is that the areas where they can work are limited and many workplaces cannot offer a suitable working environment for the disabled to work. Also, disabled are likely to face more difficulties in education, health and social relations, unlike other individuals. Moreover, even if disabled people are willing to participate in the workforce, their disability and degree of disability pose an important problem. Therefore, unlike other individuals, there are different dynamics that affect the labor force participation of people with disabilities. Therefore, unlike other individuals, there are different dynamics that affect the participation of disabled people in the workforce. In this study, it is aimed to investigate the effects of disability levels of individuals with disabilities on their participation in the workforce in the example of Adana province. For this purpose, a face-to-face survey was conducted with 350 disabled volunteers residing in Adana. Although the exact number of disabled people in Adana's population is not known, in this study, it is thought that

approximately 12 percent of the population is disabled, according to the OECD's rate. Logit model was used in the study. According to the findings, female disabled individuals are less likely to participate in the workforce than males. In addition, it has been concluded that the increase in the age of the individuals reduces the probability of participating in the workforce, regardless of their disability. In addition, disabled individuals with a high level of education are more likely to join the workforce than others. Finally, having a special education positively affects the probability of joining the workforce at all disability levels.

Keywords: Labor Economics, Disabled Individuals, Logit Model.

ÇUKUROVA BÖLGESİNDE BİREYLERİN HASTANE SEÇİMİNE ETKİ EDEN FAKTÖRLERİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

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Özet

Sağlık sektörü son yıllarda önemi daha da artan bir sektör haline gelmiştir. Özellikle Covid 19 salgını bu sektörün öneminin daha farkına varılmasını sağlamıştır. Son yıllarda, Türkiye'de sağlık sisteminde yaşanan köklü değişiklikler, nüfus artışı ve göç sağlık sektörün önemini daha da arttırmaktadır. Türkiye'de özellikle son on beş yılda, kamu hastanelerinin yanında özel sağlık hizmeti sunan özel hastanelerin sayısı oldukça artmıştır. Özel hastanelerin sayısındaki artış hastaların tedavi hizmeti alabilecekleri çeşitliliği artırmaktadır. Öte yandan hastaların doğru hastane seçimi hem tedavi süresini kısaltacağı hem de verilen sağlık hizmetlerinin daha etkin ve kaliteli olmasını sağlayacağı için sektörün arz tarafı için de önemli bir konudur. Bu çalışmada Çukurova bölgesindeki bireylerin hastane tercihini etkileyen faktörlerin ortaya konulması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada kullanılan veriler Adana, Mersin, Osmaniye ve Hatay il merkezlerinde ikamet eden 18 yaşından büyük 600 bireye uygulanan anket yardımı ile elde edilmiştir. Anket sorularının belirlenmesinde bu alanda yapılan çalışmalardan yararlanılmıştır. Çalışmada tercih edilen yöntem ikili Logit regresyonu analizidir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre hastaneye erişimin kolay olması devlet hastanesinin tercih edilmesinde önemli bir faktör olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Buna ek olarak, düşük gelirli bireylerin beklendiği gibi kamu hastanesini tercih etme olasılığı daha yüksektir. Öte yandan, gelir düzeyi ve eğitim düzeyi yüksek bireyler hastane tercihlerinde genellikle özel hastaneleri tercih etmektedirler. Son olarak, hastanenin tıbbi cihaz donanımı ve fiziki imkanlarının olumlu algılanmasının özel hastane tercihini bu bölgede olumlu yönde etkilediği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hastane Tercihi, Lojistik Regresyon Analizi, Tüketici Tercihi

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF DISABILITY LEVEL ON LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Abstract

The health sector has become an increasingly important sector in recent years. In particular, the Covid 19 pandemic has made the importance of the sector even more understood. In recent years, radical changes in the health system in Turkey, population growth and migration increase the importance of the health sector. In Turkey, especially in the last fifteen years, the number of private hospitals providing private health services has increased considerably besides public hospitals. The increase in the number of private hospitals increases the diversity in which patients can receive treatment services. On the other hand, choosing the right hospital for patients is also an important issue for the supply side of the sector, as it will shorten the treatment time and ensure that the health services provided are more effective and of high quality. In this study, it is aimed to reveal the factors affecting the hospital preference of individuals in the Çukurova region. The data used in the study were obtained through a questionnaire applied to 600 individuals over the age of 18 residing in Adana, Mersin, Osmaniye and Hatay city centers. Studies in this area were used to determine the survey questions. The preferred method in the study is binary Logit regression analysis. According to the findings, easy access to the

hospital stands out as an important factor in the preference of the state hospital. Also, low-income individuals are more likely to choose the public hospital, as expected. On the other hand, individuals with high income and education levels generally prefer private hospitals in their hospital preferences. Finally, it was concluded that the positive perception of the medical device equipment and physical facilities of the hospital affected the preference of private hospital positively in this region.

Keywords: Hospital Preference, Logistic Regression Analysis, Consumer Preference

OTOYOLLARDA PEYZAJ ve ÇEVRE DÜZENLEMELERİNİN YOL GÜVENLİĞİNE ETKİSİ

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Özet
Otoyollar ülkemizde ve dünyada taşımacılık ve ulaşım için kullanılan en önemli yol ağlarından bir tanesidir. Bunun getirisi olarak otoyollarda güvenlik ve konfor ile birlikte estetik amaçlar için projelendirme aşamasında alınması gereken önlemler ve düzenlemeler bir zorunluluk halne gelmektedir. Karayolu projelerinin çevreye olan olumsuz etkilerini kaldırmak, gürültü ve hava kirliliğini ve trafik kazalarındaki artışı azaltmak için otoyollarda peyzaj çalışmaları yapılmaktadır. Toprak erozyonu, akarsu ve yeraltı sularındaki değişimler, bitki ve hayvan yaşamında sebep olduğu olumsuz etkiler karayollarının doğal çevreye verebileceği zararlar olarak değerlendirilebilir.Tüm bunları ortadan kaldırmak için otoyollarda peyzaj çalışmalarının varlığı ve kalitesi büyük önem taşımaktadır. Toprağın stabilizasyonu, toprak kaymalarına engel olma, gürültü ve toza karşı perde, çiğ ve kaya düşmesine karşı siper, far ışıklarını koruma vb. peyzaj çalışmalarının karayollarına sağlayabileceği avantajdan birkaçıdır. Ancak doğru olmayan ve kontrolsüz gerçekleştirilen peyzaj çalışmaları avantajların yanısıra yolu kullanan sürücü ve yolcuların ile birlikte yayaların da güvenliğini tehlikeye atabilir. Bu sebeple, otoyollar gibi yüksek standartlı yollarda peyzaj çalışmaları planlama yöntemleri ve amaçları doğrultusunda gerçekleştirilmeli ve yol güvenliği göz önünde bulundurularak kontrol edilmelidir.

Otoyolların kullanım konforu ve güvenliğindeki bir diğer önemli uygulama ise çevre düzenlemesidir. Otoyollarda çevre düzenlemesi, otoyollara ait olan refüj, dönel kavşak gibi alanların hem kullanışlı hem de temiz ve güzel bir görünüm sergileyecek forma bürünmesi için yapılan çalışmalara denilmektedir. Yolun konforunu ve standartlarını artıracak nitelikte sürdürülebilir koruma kullanma dengesini gözeten ortamlar sağlamak üzere; otoyollarda çevre düzenleme faaliyetleri bir zorunluluktur. Çalışma kapsamında Türkiye'de ve dünyada bu konuda kullanılmakta olan teknik şartnameler incelenmiş ve otoyollardaki olumlu ve olumsuz sonuçlar doğurabilecek peyzaj ve çevre düzenleme uygulamaları tartışılmış ve güvenliği arttırmak amacıyla alınabileccek önlemler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otoyol, Peyzaj çalışması, Çevre düzenlemesi, Yol güvenliği

THE IMPACTS OF LANDSCAPING ON HIGHWAY ROAD SAFETY

Abstract
Highways are one of the most important road networks used for transportation all around the world. As a result of this, the precautions and regulations to be taken, during the project phase for aesthetic purposes along with safety and comfort on highways, become a necessity. Landscape works are carried out on highways in order to remove the negative effects of highway projects on the environment, such as noise and air pollution and traffic accidents. Soil erosion, changes in rivers and underground waters, negative effects on plant and animal life, can be considered as the damages that highways can cause to the natural environment. In order to eliminate these, the quality of landscaping works on highways are of great importance. Stabilization of the soil, prevention of landslides, curtain against noise and dust, shield against dew and rock fall, protection of headlights, etc. are some of the

advantages that landscaping can provide to highways. However, inaccurate and uncontrolled landscape works can endanger the safety of the drivers and passengers, as well as pedestrians. For this reason, landscaping works on high standard roads such as highways should be carried out in accordance with related planning methods and purposes and should be controlled, by considering road safety.
Another important application in the comfort and safety of use of highways is environmental arrangements. Such modifications on highways are the work done to transform areas such as the median and roundabouts belonging to highways into a form that will display both a useful and a clean and beautiful appearance. In order to provide environments that consider the balance of using sustainable protection that will increase the comfort and standards of the road; landscaping and environmental arrangement activities on highways are a must. Within the scope of the study, the technical specifications used in this field in Turkey and in the world were examined. Landscaping and its applications that could have positive and negative consequences on highways, were discussed and measures that could be taken to increase safety were presented.

Keywords: Highway, Landscape work, Landscaping, Road safety

THE EFFECT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON IRANIAN PUBLISHERS WITH THE MEDIATING ROLE OF CUSTOMER TRUST AND LOYALTY

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Abstract
Today, information technology affects human life. In this study, we examine the impact of information technology on Iranian publishers. Because the publishing industry has expanded, we considered the economic aspect, this effect is examined by considering the mediating role of two variables of customer trust and loyalty.
The present study is applied in terms of purpose. In terms of data collection, it is descriptive and survey and the data is collected in the field. The statistical population of the research includes buyers of general books (for customer trust and loyalty) and general publishers (for information technology structures and publishing economics) in Iran. The sampling method is random and includes 384 customers and 96 publishers and their staff. A questionnaire was used to collect information and smart-PLS and SPSS software were used for analysis. The results showed that customer trust and loyalty in the relationship between information technology and the economy of public publishers in Iran has a mediating role.

Keywords: Information Technology, Publishing Economics, Public Publishers, Customer Trust, Customer loyalty, Structural Equation Modeling

ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS AS A FACTOR OF SOCIAL DYSFUNCTION

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Abstract

Manifestations of cruelty, dominance, aggression, and antisocial behavior are often found in interpersonal relationships between parents and children, married couples, peers and others. This phenomenon can be considered, on the one hand, as a result of the influence of individual individual psychological characteristics on the manifestation of abuse in relationships. On the other hand, as a kind of socio-cultural and value phenomenon. In any case, abuse is a factor that provokes various negative phenomena within the social system. Abuse by some researchers is understood as a combination of a complex of non-clinical psychological traits: machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy, sadism. The main signs of machiavellianism are dominance, aggressiveness and asociality; narcissism - self-confidence and selfishness; psychopathies - high impulsivity with a craving for thrills and low empathy; sadism - lack of empathy and emotional involvement. The psychological portrait of an abuser has such maladaptive personality traits: irascibility, desire for power, cruelty, aggressiveness, etc. They determine a specific perception of oneself, attitude towards others and a decrease in social adaptation.

For a practical study of the problem, an empirical study was carried out. The survey involved 113 people aged 16 to 46 years. In the course of the study, we compared the levels of Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy and sadism among individuals with different attitudes towards abusive relationships. We identified two groups of individuals with relatively low and relatively high levels of tolerance for abusive relationships according to the results of our sample. We found that there is such a pattern: individuals with a positive attitude towards abuse have high scores on the scales of the "Dark tetrad" method. However, the indicators of both groups are at an average level. The results of the student's test showed that significant differences were observed on the scales "narcissism" and "psychopathy".

Thus, an important condition for the manifestation of abusiveness is the mediating influence of the subjective attitude to this phenomenon on the part of a particular individual. This attitude, in turn, reflects the existing system of social norms and value relationships.

19. YÜZYIL OSMANLI-TÜRK MODERNLEŞMESİNDE KLASİK BATI MÜZİĞİNİN YERİ

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Özet
Osmanlı reformları imparatorluğu eski görkemli gücüne kavuşturmayı amaçlar. 18., 19. ve 20. yüzyıldaki reformlarda Batılılaşma esastır. Askerî alandaki reformlar öncelenmiştir. Reformist padişahlardan II. Mahmut uğruna şehit olduğu ve *Nizamı Cedit* adlı reform hareketi içinde Yeniçeri Ocağını kaldırmış, *Asakir-i Mansure-i Muhammediye* adlı modern Batılı orduyu kurmuştur. *Mehteran-i Hümayun* kaldırılmıştır. Bu çerçevede, tarihsel devamlılık içinde reformları sürdüren Sultan Abdülmecit tarafından Batılı tarzda, modern ve askerî ağırlıklı *Musika-i Hümayun* adlı müzik kurumu kurulmuştur. Sultan Abdülmecit 17 Eylül 1828'de İtalyan müzik insanı *Guiseppe Donizetti'*yi bu kurumun başına *Osmanlı Saltanat Mızıkalarının Baş Ustakârı* unvanı ile atanmıştır. Musika-i Hümayun bugünkü *Cumhurbaşkanlığı Senfoni Orkestrası'*nın çekirdeğidir. Mehteran-ı Hümayun *Ziya Gökalp*'a göre kökeni Bizans olan şark müziğini, Musika-i Hümayun ise klasik Batı müziğini esas alır. Sultan Abdülmecit'in iradesiyle ilk Türk yarı resmî devlet operası olan *Naum Tiyatrosu* kurulmuştur. Dönemin görkemli operaları padişahların hünkâr locasından temsilleri izlediği bu opera binasında Avrupa kentleriyle eşzamanlı olarak sergilenmiştir. *Franz Listz'*den *Leopold de Meyer, Eugene Leon Vivier, Henri Wieuxtemps, August D'Adelburg* ve *Elias Parish Alvars*'a çok sayıda Avrupalı kompozitör ve virtüöze ev sahipliği yapan Osmanlı Sarayı, şehzadelerinin ve hanım sultanlarının klasik Batı müziği ile yetiştiği bir kurum olmuştur. Bu gelenek içinde yetişen Sultan Abdülaziz'in üç piyano eseri bulunmaktır. Bunlardan *Valse Davet* günümüze ulaşmıştır. Dönemin çok önemli padişahı Sultan II. Abdülhamit opera hayranı olan ve gelişmiş bir opera beğenisine sahip bir hükümdar olarak Yıldız Tiyatrosunu inşa ettirmiştir. *Musikan-ı Hümayun* adlı opera koleksiyonu benzersizdir ve bugün Yıldız Sarayı Müzesi envanterine kayıtlıdır. Sultan II. Abdülhamit *opera seria*'ların trajik ve elemli son içeren librettolarını Avrupalı kompozitörlere mutlu sonlara çevirterek yeniden yazdırmasıyla tanınmıştır. Osmanlı-Türk Batılı müzik reformları 20. yüzyılda sürmüştür. Bu mirası devralan genç Türkiye Cumhuriyeti, özellikle 1930'lu yıllardaki müzik inkılaplarıyla Türkiye'de klasik Batı müziğinin halklaşmasında önemli başarılar kaydetmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Klasik Batı müziği, 19. yüzyıl Osmanlı-Türk modernleşmesi, Musika-i Hümayun

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE (WESTERN) CLASSICAL MUSIC IN 19 CENTURY OTTOMAN-TURKISH MODERNIZATION

Abstract
Ottoman reforms aim at transforming the empire into its old majestic days. The essence of 18.-, 19.- and 20.-century reforms is Westernization. Military reforms were prioritized. Sultan Mahmoud II, who was one of the reformist sultans, abolished the Janissary Army within the scope of his reform mainstream the *New Order* for which he martyrized his life. Sultan Mahmoud II established the

modern Western army called *the Victorious Warriors of Mohammad* instead. He also abolished the traditional *Janissary Band*. Sultan Abdulmecid established modern Western semi-military *Imperial Band* within the process of historical continuity. The musical basis of Janissary Band is traditional Oriental music whose origin, according to *Ziya Gökalp*, was Byzantine whereas the Imperial Band was based on purely Western classical music. He appointed Italian musician *Giuseppe Donizetti* for directing Imperial Musical Bands as the *Prime Maestro of Ottoman Sultanate Musical Bands* in 1828. Imperial Band is the core of current the *Presidential Symphony Orchestra of Republic of Turkey*. The first semi-official Turkish opera house, *Naum Theater*, was established by the verdict of Sultan Abdulmecid at times. The magnificent operas of the age were displayed in Naum Theater where Ottoman sultans watched them in their imperial stage box simultaneously when those operas were displayed in major European cities. Ottoman palace which hosted European composers and virtuosos such as *Franz Listz, Leopold de Meyer, Eugene Leon Vivier, Henri Wieuxtemps, August D'Adelburg* and *Elias Parish Alvars* became the musical academy where Ottoman princes and princesses grew up with the Western classical music. Sultan Abdul-Aziz who was raised within this musical tradition had three piano compositions. One of them, *Invitation to Valse*, reached to present. Sultan Abdelhamid II, who was the essential sultan of the age, established Yıldız Theater as an opera-lover sultan with sophisticated gusto of opera. His opera works collection, *Musikan-i Hümayun-Imperial Pieces of Music*, is unique and now it has been registered in the inventory of Yıldız Palace Museum. Sultan Abdelhamid II was renown with his orders to European librettists to re-write happy-ends for trajic and sorrowful closings of opera serias. Ottoman-Turkish musical reforms perpetuated in the 20th century. Young Republic of Turkey which inherited this musical heritage made great progress with musical revolutions especially in 1930's in order to publicize the Western classical music in Turkey.

Keywords: (Western) classical music, 19. century Ottoman-Turkish modernization, Imperial Band

CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİ MÜZECİLİĞİNİN GELİŞMESİNDE BİR KÜLTÜR KURUMU OLARAK "HALKEVLERİNİN" ÖNEMİ

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Özet

Türkiye'de müzeciliğin gelişimi Osmanlının son dönemine (batılılaşma dönemi) tekabül etmektedir. Müzecilik fikrinin Türkiye'de geç bir dönemde gelişme göstermesinin temel nedeni kültürel mirasın korunma konusunun henüz önem kazanmamış olmasıydı. Bu doğrultuda da eski eserlerin bir binada koruma altına alınmasının ve müzeciliğin önemi geç anlaşılmıştır. Ancak dönemin önemli devlet adamlarından Ahmet Fethi Paşa'nın çıktığı Avrupa seyahatleri esnasında görmüş olduğu müze örnekleri sayesinde Türkiye'de bir müzenin eksikliği sürekli olarak dile getirilmiştir. Paşayı etkileyen Avrupa müzeleri, İstanbul'da bir müze kurma fikrini gün geçtikçe daha fazla güçlendirmiştir. Böylece ilk iş olarak Aya İrini Kilisesi'nin müzeye dönüşümü ile müzecilik faaliyetlerine başlanılmıştır. Böylece Aya İri Kilisesi, Türkiye'de müzecilik fikrinin nüvesini oluşturması açısından ilk örnek olmuştur.

Osmanlı Dönemi müzeciliği, birçok yabancı müze müdüründen sonra Osman Hamdi Bey'in müdürlüğe atanması ile Türk Müzeciliği gerçek anlamda hayata geçirilmiştir. Osman Hamdi Bey, Türk müzeciliğini çağdaş müzecilik anlayışına uygun bir şekilde ilerletmek için bu uğurda çok fazla çaba harcamıştır. Bu bağlamda düşünüldüğünde Osman Hamdi Bey'in çalışmaları Cumhuriyet Dönemi müzeciliği için bir hazırlık olmuştur.

Cumhuriyet Dönemi müzeciliğine baktığımızda ise Atatürk'ün önderliğinde hızlı bir atılımla müzecilik faaliyetleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu dönemde yapılan inkılapların halka benimsetilmesi için halkevleri kurulmuştur. Halkevlerinde zaman içerisinde "Tarih ve müzecilik kolu" eklenmiştir. Müzecilik kolu ile halka, müzeciliğin önemi anlatılmaya ve kültürel miras korunması konusunda duyarlı olmaları sağlanmak istenmiştir. Halkevlerinde ilk etapta halkın kültürünü yansıtan etnografik malzemeler toplanılmıştır. Böylece kurulacak olan müzeler için de bir ön hazırlıklar yapılmıştır.

Çalışmanın temel amacı Cumhuriyet Dönemi'nde kurulan halkevlerinin Türk Müzeciliğindeki önemi üzerinde durmaktır. Atatürk'ün liderliğinde oluşturulan halkevleri kültür kurumları sayesinde müzeciliğin halka benimsetilmesi ile müzeciliğe olan katkıları dile getirilecektir. Çalışmada halkevlerinin tarihi geçmişine yer verilerek bu kurumların müzecilik ile bağlantısı dile getirilmeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Müze, Cumhuriyet Dönemi, Halkevleri, Kültür.

THE IMPORTANCE OF "COMMUNİTY CENTERS" AS A CULTURAL INSTITUTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF REPUBLIC PERIOD MUSEUM

Abstract

The development of museology in Turkey corresponds to the last period of the Ottoman Empire (westernization period). One of the main reasons why the idea of museology developed in a late period in Turkey was that the protection of cultural heritage did not gain importance. In this direction, the importance of protecting ancient artifacts in a building and being a museum has been understood late. However, thanks to the museum examples that Ahmet Fethi Pasha, one of the important statesmen of the period, saw during his European travels, the lack of a museum in Turkey was constantly mentioned. European museums, which influenced the Pasha, strengthened the idea of establishing a

museum in Istanbul day by day. Thus, museology activities were started with the transformation of Hagia Eirene Church into a museum. Hagia Iri Church was the first example in Turkey in terms of forming the core of the idea of museology.
Ottoman period museology, after the foreign directors, Osman Hamdi Bey was appointed as the museum director, and Turkish Museology was brought to life in a real sense. Osman Hamdi has spent a lot of effort to advance museology in accordance with the contemporary understanding of museology. Considering in this context, it has been a preparatory stage in the museum of the Republic Period.
When we look at the museums of the Republic Period, museum activities were carried out with a rapid breakthrough under the leadership of Atatürk. Community Centers, were established in order to adopt the reforms made in this period to the public. In time, a "museum branch" was added to the Community Centers. With the museology branch, it was aimed to explain the importance of museology to the public and to be sensitive about it. In the community centers, ethnographic materials reflecting the culture of the people were collected in the first place. Thus, preliminary preparations were made for the museums to be established.
The main purpose of the study is to emphasize the importance of the Community Centers established in the Republican Period in Turkish Museology. Thanks to the community centers and cultural institutions established under the leadership of Atatürk, the adoption of museology to the public and its contributions to museology will be expressed. In the study, the historical background of the community centers will be included and the connection of these institutions with museology will be tried to be expressed.

Keywords: Museum, Republican Period, Community Centers, Culture

SES VE UZAMDAN MÜZİK VE MEKÂNA: İSTANBUL MÜZİK FESTİVALİ'NDE MÜZİK İLE KONSER MEKÂNLARININ İLİŞKİSİ, AYA İRİNİ MÜZESİ VE LÜTFİ KIRDAR ULUSLARARASI KONGRE VE SERGİ SARAYI ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet
Müzik ve mimarlık, insanoğlunun neredeyse kendi tarihi kadar kadim uğraşlarıdır. Günümüzde hem müzik hem de mimarlık, –mimarlığın bir sanat dalı olarak kabul edilmesi oldukça tartışmalı bir konudur ve müziğin aksine, bu kabulün en fazla 150 yıllık bir geçmişi vardır– temel sanat dalları olarak kabul edilmektedir. Fakat özünde her iki disiplin de insanoğlunun ifade yeteneğinin ve ihtiyacının birer yansımasıdır. Müzik duyguları ses aracılığıyla, mimarlık ise mekânın organizasyonu aracılığıyla ifade etmektedir. Aralarında bu anlamda bir ortaklık olduğu açıktır, hatta –çoğunlukla müzik terimlerinin mimarlık alanına devşirilmesi sonucu– (ritim, armoni, notasyon, gibi) ortak bir terminoloji kullandıkları da söylenebilir. Öte yandan aralarında çok temel bir fark vardır. Bu fark kullandıkları araçlardan (ses ve uzam) kaynaklanmaktadır.
Müzik her zaman için 'zamanın sanatı' olarak kabul edilmiştir. Mimarlık ise 'uzamın sanatı'dır. Müzik, işitsel ve çizgisel olarak deneyimlenir ve icra edilir. Mekân ise uzam içerisinde görsel bir bütün olarak deneyimlenir. Müzik ve mimarlığın, birbirinden tümüyle farklı deneyim alanları ve *sui generis* varoluşları, bir mekân tipolojisi özelinde bütünleşmektedir. Konser salonları, müzik ve mimarlık disiplininin birbirine en çok yaklaştığı mekânlardır. Konser salonlarında mekânsal ve işitsel iki ayrı deneyim, tek ve kapsayıcı bir büyük deneyimin unsurları olarak çalışmaktadır.
İstanbul Müzik Festivali, İstanbul Kültür ve Sanat Vakfı tarafından neredeyse 50 yıldır kesintisiz bir şekilde düzenlenmekte olan oldukça köklü bir festivaldir. İcra edilen müzik ve o müzik için tercih edilen mekânlar, icracılar ve konser programları özelinde değişiklik göstermektedir. Müzik ve mekân birlikteliğinin getirdiği bütünsel deneyimi arttırmak üzere düzenleyiciler tarafından bilinçli tercihler yapılmaktadır. Elbette müziğin türü ve orkestranın büyüklüğü gibi unsurlar da bu tercihleri etkilemektedir. Bu çalışmada 2017-2021 yılları arasındaki İstanbul Müzik Festivali programları incelenerek, mekânların akustik yetkinliklerinden ve diğer fiziksel özelliklerinden çok; müzikle mekânın birlikteliğinden oluşan atmosferi ortaya koymak amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Müzik, Mekân, İstanbul Müzik Festivali, Konser salonları

FROM SOUND AND VOLUME TO MUSIC AND SPACE: THE RELATIONSHIP OF MUSIC AND CONCERT HALLS AT THE ISTANBUL MUSIC FESTIVAL, HAGIA IRENE MUSEUM AND INTERNATIONAL LÜTFİ KIRDAR CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION HALL

Abstract

Music and architecture are archaic activities almost as old as humankind's history. Today, both music and architecture are accepted as fundamental majors of art. However, unlike music, architecture's approval as art is controversial and it has no more than 150 years of history. Yet both the disciplines are reflections of humankind's ability and need for self-expression. Music is reflecting emotions via sounds and architecture via spatial organization. In this sense, it is clear that they have similarities in between; they even share the same terminology, due to some terms (rhythm, harmony, notation, etc.) that are derived from music to architecture.

Music is always considered as 'the art of time' Architecture on the other hand, is 'the art of space'. Music is experienced and performed auditorily and linearly. Space is experienced visually and holistically at once. Those two entirely different domains of experiences and *sui generis* existence of music and architecture are merged in one unique spatial typology. Disciplines of music and architecture converge with each other the most at concert halls. Two detached auditorial and spatial experiences of music and architecture become elements of a single holistic experience.

Istanbul Music Festival is a deep-rooted festival, organized by the Istanbul Foundation of Culture and Arts, for almost 50 years continuously. Music performances and preferences for concert halls differ according to performers and concert programs. Some choices are made deliberately by the organizers to maximize the level of experience caused by the unity of music and architecture. Additionally, other variables such as type of music and size of the orchestra are certainly affecting those preferences. In this paper, Istanbul Music Festival programs between 2017-2021 are analyzed to reveal the relationship between music and space. Acoustical and physical features of the halls are neglected to prioritize the atmospheric and emotional characteristics of the spaces.

Keywords: Music, Space, Istanbul Music Festival, Concert halls

KEŞIKÇIDAĞ MAĞARA-MƏBƏDLƏRINDƏ ƏKS OLUNMUŞ FRESKALAR
FRESCOES REFLECTED IN KESHIKCHIDAGH CAVE-TEMPLES

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Abstract

Ağstafa rayonunun ərazisində yerləşən Keşikçidağ mağaralar kompleksindən 2 km cənubda, Ceyrançöldə ümumi sahəsi 2 hektara yaxın eradan əvvəl II minilliyə, son tunc–erkən dəmir dövrünə aid edilən Kurqanlar vadisi yerləşir. Bu qayalar burdakı kurqanlarda dəfnlər zamanı dikinə, şaquli basdırılmış, zaman ötdükcə yanı üstdə düşmüşlər. Belə uzunsov qayalar bu nekropoldakı demək olar ki, bütün kurqanların mərkəzi hissəsində var. Güman edilir ki, yaylaq-qışlaq maldarlığı ilə məşğul olan və yalnız qış mövsümlərində burada məskunlaşan Xocalı-Gədəbəy mədəniyyəti tayfaları qəbirlərin yerinin daha dəqiq qeyd olunması və itməməsi məqsədi ilə bu qayaları çox zəif hiss edilən kurqan örtükləri üzərində ucaltmışlar.

XIX əsrdə Azərbaycanın çar Rusiyası tərəfindən istila edilməsi Alban Kilsəsinin taleyinə mənfi təsir göstərir. Belə ki, rus çarı I Nikolayın 11 mart 1836-cı il tarixli qərarı və Peterburq Müqəddəs Sinodanın icraçılığı ilə Alban Həvari Kilsəsinin təsisatları Erməni Qriqoriyan kilsəsinin tabeçiliyinə verilir. Bununla da Alban katalikosluğunun müstəqil fəaliyyətinə son qoyulmuşdur.

Freskaların işlənməsində akvareldən geniş istifadə olunur. Ağ boyaq qarışdırılmış qeyri-şəffaf akvarel hələ qədim Misirdə və antik dövr incəsənətində, həmçinin orta əsrlərdə Avropa və Asiyada məlum idi. Təmiz ağ boyaq qarışdırılmamış akvarel XV əsrdən tətbiq olunmağa başlamışdır. XV-XVII əsrlərdən etibarən akvereldən qravüra, çertyoj, tablo və freska nümunələrinin rənglənməsində istifadə edilmişdir.

Keşikçidağ mağaralar kompleksinin divarlarında əks olunmuş freskalarda təbii ki, ikincidən, yəni təmiz akvareldən istifadə olunmuşdur. Sonradan onun üzərinə xüsusi şirə (lak) çəkilmişdir. Onu da qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, kompozisiyalardakı bəzi hissə və detallarda (xüsusilə geyimlərdə) işıq-kölgə effektlərinin alınması üçün əlavə ağ boyaq tətbiq olunmuşdur. Freskalarda diqqət çəkən mövzulardan biri də məşhur "Sirli axşam", yaxud "Məxfi axşam" mövzusundadır. Xristianlıqda məşhur olan və dərin fəlsəfi məna kəsb edən bu mövzu mağaraların birində divar səthində sönük, səliqəsiz və demək olar ki, tamamlanmamış şəkildə yerinə yetirilmişdir. Sözügedən mövzuya aid kompozisiyada obrazları, yəni İsa Məsihin tələbələrinin, məsləkdaşlarının sayı ənənəvi olaraq 12 deyil, azlıq təşkil edir. Çünkü mağaranın divar səthinin həcmi kiçik olduğundan, çoxfiqurlu kompozisiyalarda obrazları lazımi sayda vermək mümkün olmamışdır. Əks təqdirdə obrazlar çox kiçik ola bilərdi və bu da digər kompozisiyalardakı obrazlarla miqyas baxımından uyğunsuzluq təşkil edərdi. Kompozisiyada bir sırada verilmiş obrazların arxasında, bir qədər yuxarıda sonradan digər fiqurun təsvir edilməsinə cəhd göstərilsə də, lakin rəssam onun yalnız kontur xətləri ilə kifayətlənmişdir. Həmin fiqurun (yalnız kontur xətləri olan) ümumi kompozisiyada artıq, yəni yamaq kimi olduğunu hiss edən rəssam bu obrazı tamamlamamışdır. Çünki həmin fiqur kompozisiyanın ümumi quruluşunu pozur.

Keywords: mound cover, fresco, varnish

INDIGENOUS COMMUNICATION AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: AN ANALYTICAL VIEWPOINTS

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Abstract
Illiteracy or lack of formal education has been identified as one of challenges impeding democratic development in Nigeria. This has contributed to the increasing rates of political apathy, among Nigerians, increasing void votes, accreditation without voting and other shortcomings affecting the development of democracy in Nigeria. This study examine how indigenous communication can serve as a tool for enhancing democratic development as well as threat it might cause. The study adopted content analysis of academic scholarly articles, textbooks, government publications, archival materials, internet materials, among others to examine the potency of indigenous communication in the development of democracy in Nigeria. It was discovered that application of indigenous communication techniques will enhance citizens' participation in democratic activities such as voter's registration, accreditation and voting during election, reduction in void votes as well as criticism of government policies and programmes. Also, the study revealed that development without global competition will still mean underdevelopment, as the development through indigenous communication without a comparative competitive development with other part of the world in term of democratic development is still underdevelopment, which will necessitate the need for formal education as the last resort. The study concluded that indigenous communication will enhance democratic development at short run but might not be the lasting solution other than formal education to all Nigerians. The study recommends that government should put more effort towards improving accessibility and quality of formal education to all Nigerians irrespective of social class, religion or ethnical background.

Keywords: Indigenous Communication, Government, Democracy, Development, Education

РАЗВИТИЕ ГЕНДЕРНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ И ГЕНДЕРНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ

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Гендерная политика и гендерные исследования приобретают все большую актуальность для отечественной науки и государственной социальной политики Республики Казахстан.

Гендерные исследования стали активно развиваться в 80-е годы прошлого, двадцатого века и уже со следующего десятилетия фактически оформились в особую научно-исследовательскую и педагогическую дисциплину. Но их появлению предшествовала длительная история существования другого рода исследований и общественных движений. Логически и исторически гендерным исследованиям предшествуют феминистские дискурсы, зародившиеся во вторую половину 70-х годов XVIII в. на основе философско-политических и социально-антропологических идей эпохи Просвещения. Это книга Мэри Уоллстонкрафт «В защиту прав женщины» и философский бестселлер Симоны де Бовуар «Второй пол».

Суверенный Казахстан, следуя международным нормам соблюдения прав человека, проводит политику гендерного равенства. Республика Казахстан в 1998 году присоединилась к Конвенции ООН о ликвидации всех форм дискриминации женщин. В 2003 году была принята Концепция гендерной политики Республики Казахстан, 29 ноября 2005 г. - «Стратегия гендерного равенства в Республике Казахстан на 2006 – 2016 годы». Указом Президента от 6 декабря 2016 г. за № 384 была утверждена «Концепция семейной и гендерной политики в Республике Казахстан до 2030 года». В декабре 2009 года был приняты два важных Закона Республики Казахстан «О государственных гарантиях равных прав и возможностей мужчин и женщин» и «О бытовом насилии». Ко времени принятия данных документов в Республике Казахстан многое, конечно, уже достигнуто, но в то же время предстоит сделать ещё больше.

В советское время гендерная проблематика рассматривалась преимущественно лишь под углом зрения брака и семьи, а также в демографическом аспекте. Издавались, правда, и работы более общего характера, посвященные таким темам, как например: «Женщина и социализм», «Женщины в современном мире», «Женщины Востока», «Женщины зарубежного Востока и современность», «Женщины в странах Азии и Африки», и др. Выхода же на тот уровень исследования гендера, который в эти годы развернулся в западно-европейской и американской философии даже не намечалось, хотя отдельные работы западных специалистов по гендерным проблемам находили путь к советским читателям в переводах на русский язык.

В настоящее время гендерная тематика в самых различных аспектах исследуется очень многими авторами. Преобладают феминистские, женские и собственно гендерные исследования. При этом все данные исследования могут быть разделены на: 1) общетеоретические, в которых с разных позиций исследуются проблемы гендера и общеметодологическая проблематика; 2) исследования, которые можно назвать прикладными, или дисциплинарными (в них анализируется гендерная проблематика в различных дисциплинах и в сферах жизнедеятельности.

К числу ведущих западных теоретиков, рассматривающих общетеоретические проблемы гендера, относятся: Л. Ауслaндер, Дж. Батлер, С. де Бовуар, Р. Брайдотти, Г.-Ф. Будде, Э. Голдман, Л. Иригарей, Ю. Кристева, Т. де Лауретис, Н. Менделл, Дж. Ст. Милль, Г. Мур, Г. Рубин, Э. Сиксу, Дж. Скотт, Э. Спенсер, Б. Фридан, Р. Хоф, хукс б., Ю. Эвола, П. Элиот, Ф. Энгельс и др.

Российские исследователи, первыми исследовавшие проблемы гендера и гендерных исследований: Н. И. Абубикирова, Г. Брант, О. А. Воронина, С. Жеребкин, И. А. Жеребкина, Е. А. Здравомыслова, Е. М. Зуйкова, Р. И. Ерусланова, Т. А. Клименкова, И. С. Кон, М. М.

Малышева, Э. А. Понуждаев, Н. Л. Пушкарёва, Л. П. Репина, А. А. Темкина, С. А. Ушакин, Е. Ярская-Смирнова и др. Появились специальные работы по феминологии и гендерологии.

Узко-дисциплинарные исследования с использованием понятия гендера или гендерного подхода осуществляются в самых различных дисциплинах: в философской антропологии как философском учении о человеке, в теории культуры, в социологии, в политической теории, в экономической теории, в исторических науках, в психологии, в педагогике, в языкознании, в искусствознании, в литературоведении и литературной критике, в экологии, в праве.

Существуют работы, в которых исследуются гендерные аспекты различных социокультурных феноменов: семьи и брака, экономики, политики, труда и занятости, системы образования и воспитания, религии, социализации, идентичности, глобализации, игры и даже Интернета. Исследуется практика феминистских и женских движений.

Гендерные исследования в Казахстане дисциплинарно и институционально оформились с начала 90-х годов. Первой организацией, публично поставившей проблему гендерного равноправия, использовав при этом понятие «феминизм», стала созданная в 1993 году «Феминистская лига». Появление годом позже сразу двух монографий – Натальи Усачёвой «Женщина: ее статус, судьба и образ в мировой культуре» и Зии Мукашева «Женские образы как символы культуры», посвященных женской проблематике, знаменует растущий интерес к научным философским аспектам гендерных исследований. Со временем научная составляющая дисциплины все более активно рефлексирует над собственными основаниями, находясь, с одной стороны, под влиянием западной феминистской методологии, а с другой – под влиянием стратегий поиска собственного (национального) гендера и других, чем западные, методологических оснований истории возникновения и развития гендерных исследований в Казахстане.

В Казахстане за период независимости были защищены докторские и кандидатских диссертаций по гендерной проблематике. В основном диссертации были защищены политологами и социологами. Среди этих работ следует отметить кандидатскую диссертацию по гендерной политике яркого политика А. А. Самаковой, докторские диссертации социологов Р. Б. Сарсембаевой и Н. У. Шеденовой. Философскому направлению были посвящены докторская диссертация Н. Усачёвой и кандидатские диссертации С. Шакировой, Г. Адаевой и др.

Гендерной проблематикой занимаются отечественные философы: Г. Адаева, З. А. Закаева, С. А. Коновалов, А. Кулсариева, А. Масалимова, З. Мукашев, Б. Г. Нуржанов, А. Н. Нысанбаев, З. Н. Сарсенбаева, Г. Г. Соловьёва, М. Т. Топаева, Н. Усачёва, С. М. Шакирова, Н. Ж. Шаханова и др.

В Казахстане были проведены по различным аспектам гендерной проблематики десятки научных конференций различных уровней.

В настоящее время в Казахстане работает НИИ социальных и гендерных исследований при Казахском Национальном Женском Педагогическом Институте и гендерные Центры. В Казахстане издаются учебники и учебные пособия, сборники материалов конференций, круглых столов.

ULUSLARARASI CEZA MAHKEMESİ İLE BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER TEŞKİLATI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

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Özet
Uluslararası sorumluluktan bahsedildiğinde akla ilk gelen devletlerin sorumluluğu olmaktadır. Ancak uluslararası ceza hukukunun en temel amaçlarından biri; devletlerin sorumluluğu yanında gerçek kişilerin de cezai olarak sorumlu tutulabilmeleri ve işlemiş oldukları uluslararası nitelikteki suçlardan dolayı uluslararası mahkemelerce yargılanmalarıdır. 17 Temmuz 1998 tarihinde kabul edilen, 01 Temmuz 2002 tarihinde yürürlüğe giren Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi de bu temel amacı sağlayabilmek için kurulmuş, insancıl hukuk kapsamındaki uluslararası suçları kovuşturan sürekli bir mahkeme niteliğindedir. Nitekim uluslararası suçları yargılamak üzere daha önceden kurulmuş olan uluslararası mahkemeler, ad hoc mahkemelerdir, yani geçicidirler.
Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi ile Birleşmiş Milletler Teşkilatı arasında bağlantılı hükümler bulunmasına rağmen, Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi, Birleşmiş Milletler'in bir organı değildir. Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi, devletler arasında yapılan bir antlaşmayla veya uluslararası örgüt kararıyla kurulan, bağlayıcı kararlar verme yetkisine sahip bağımsız bir kuruluştur.
Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi Statüsü'nün 13. maddesinde mahkemenin yargılama mekanizmasının kimler tarafından harekete geçirilebileceği düzenlenmiştir. Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi'nin yargı yetkisini kullanmaya başlamasında Birleşmiş Milletler önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Birleşmiş Milletler Güvenlik Konseyi'ne bir olay hakkında uyuşmazlık taraflarının Statü'yü onaylayıp onaylamadığına bakılmaksızın Mahkeme'den bu konuda yargılama yapılmasını talep etme hakkı verilmiştir. Ayrıca Birleşmiş Milletler Güvenlik Konseyi, on iki ay süreyle, devam eden bir yargılamanın ertelenmesini de talep edebilmekte ve bunu birden fazla tekrarlayabilmektedir. Bu durum Birleşmiş Milletler Güvenlik Konseyi'ne Mahkeme'nin yargı yetkisini bir olay için tamamen ortadan kaldırma fırsatı doğurmaktadır. Siyasi nitelikteki böyle bir organa adaletin yürütülmesini bu şekilde engelleme imkânı verilmesi tartışılacak bir meseledir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi, Birleşmiş Milletler, Birleşmiş Milletler Güvenlik Konseyi

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Abstract
When talking about international responsibility, the first thing that comes to mind is the responsibility of states. However, one of the most fundamental purposes of international criminal law; real persons can also be held criminally liable. The International Criminal Court established to achieve this main purpose. The International Criminal Court, which was accepted on 17 July 1998 and entered into force on 01 July 2002, is a permanent court that prosecutes international crimes within the scope of humanitarian law. Indeed, previously established international courts are ad hoc courts. That's mean is they are temporary.

The International Criminal Court is not an organ of the United Nations. The International Criminal Court is an independent institution with the power to make binding decisions, established by a treaty between states or by the decision of an international organization.
Article 13 of the Statute of the International Criminal Court regulates who can act on the trial mechanism of the Court. The United Nations plays an important role in the initiation of the International Criminal Court to use its jurisdiction. The United Nations Security Council has been given the right to demand a trial from the Court regarding an event, regardless of whether the parties have ratified the Statute or not. In addition, the United Nations Security Council may request the adjournment of an ongoing trial for a period of twelve months and may repeat it more than once. This situation presents an opportunity for the United Nations Security Council to completely abolish the jurisdiction of the Court for an event. It is arguable to allow such a political body to postpone the administration of justice in this way.

Keywords: International Criminal Court, United Nations, United Nations Security Council

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE LEGISLATURE'S CONSTITUTIONAL POWER OF IMPEACHMENT

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Abstract
This research is a comparative study of the legislature's powers of impeachment as enshrined under the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria (as amended) and the United States of America (USA). It examined the procedure for impeachment in Nigeria and under the United States of America legal jurisprudence, the grounds for impeachment, especially gross misconduct, which is the main ground for carrying out impeachment proceedings in Nigeria. The roles of courts and other institutions were also discussed. The research exposed through judicial authorities that unlike in the other countries, where impeachment is used as a weapon to check the excesses of elected office holders and applied with discretion. The legislators in Nigeria see it as a purely legislative business devoid of intervention by the courts of law, especially with the provisions of s. 143(10) and 188(10) of the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria which oust the jurisdiction of court from entertaining cases emanating from impeachment proceeding and abuse the process. With judicial interventions upturning impeachments that were not inconsonance with the constitutional provisions, it is imperative that this process is strengthened to ensure that the intendment by the framers of the constitution is achieved in line with the jurisprudence of other developed and developing democracies of the world. It was recommended that an amendment of the 1999 Constitution of Nigeria should be affected to explicitly state the conducts that will constitute a gross misconduct among other recommendations.

Keywords: Legislature's Constitutional Power of Impeachment, 1999 Constitution of Nigeria and United States of America

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN THE CURRENT ITERATION OF FALSE INFORMATION

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Abstract
For both printed and digital media, information authenticity has become a long-standing issue affecting businesses and society. On social networks, information spreads at such a rapid pace and with such amplification that distorted, inaccurate, or false information has a huge potential to have real-world consequences for millions of users in minutes. Several public concerns about this problem, as well as some potential solutions, have recently been expressed. We discuss the problem in this paper by categorizing the proposals into three categories: content-based, source-based, and diffusion-based. We compare and contrast two approaches before proposing an algorithmic solution that combines the main concerns. We conclude the paper by raising awareness about concerns and opportunities for businesses that are currently attempting to assist in the automatic detection of false information by providing services, but who will almost certainly profit in the long run from their widespread use.

Keywords: false information, social networks, digital media.

ARE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED PROCESSES? A CASE STUDY

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Dr. Selçuk NAM
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Abstract
The main parameter determining the conditions of intense competition is the technological innovations that arise due to R&D studies. Technological innovation is the main factor determining countries' competitiveness in a broad perspective and companies in a narrow sense. Technological innovation; is the innovation made in business and production processes to enable companies to obtain more output with a specific input or obtain the same amount of output with less input. The element that determines technological innovations is to create as much added value as possible in the production process. Technological innovation changes the physical quality, quantity, efficiency of production, and the structure of production inputs and directs social change. Technological innovation is the primary source of corporate sustainability and determines the future of companies. Corporate sustainability is the reduction of the concept of sustainable development to the organizational level. Corporate sustainability is a concept that expresses the continuity of businesses. It is a mix of ecological and social sustainability. Institutions tend to aim for long-term gains instead of short-term gains. It is the goal of business continuity in the long term with a strategic approach. There are reasons forcing companies to be sustainable; the financial situation of the company, concern for creating corporate identity, efficiency, and social responsibility are among these. For corporate sustainability, companies need to develop new business models and demonstrate the ability to innovate. In this research, the fundamental question of whether technological innovation and corporate sustainability are related processes will be answered. For this purpose, it will be tried to determine how the technological innovation capacities of the manufacturing company operating in Sakarya affect their corporate sustainability. For this purpose, the data obtained by qualitative in-depth interviews with company managers in the research will be analyzed by content analysis technique, and various comments will be made.

Keyword: Research and Development, Technological Innovation, Corporate Sustainability

THE EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 OUTPUT ON THE DIGITALIZATION TENDENCY OF COMPANIES: A CASE STUDY

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Dr. Selçuk NAM
Sakarya University

Abstract
Digitization of companies means digitization of management processes beyond the digitization of data sources or data. It is the transfer of processes that are managed by analog methods or manually to the digital environment. The use of new opportunities such as business intelligence offered by the digital environment and the management of new problems specific to this environment are also within the scope of digitalization. During the quarantine period, the transfer of business processes to the digital environment has become a more important need for technological and organizational digitalization. It can be argued that in the coming years, digital transformation will become a greater need in almost all sectors, especially in the manufacturing and service sectors. Despite the unexpected developments similar to the crises in the quarantine days, automation and control systems, the internet of things, sensor technologies, and advanced robotic systems will be needed more. In addition, business processes will be restructured with innovations such as additive manufacturing, big data and cloud computing, and cybersecurity. In addition, it can be expected that digital innovation will accelerate due to reasons such as increasing customer-specific production opportunities, reducing costs, low errors, reducing personnel, decreasing stocks, and rapid fault detection.
Along with digitalization, 3D printers and other automation processes will significantly contribute to the digitalization process. This research will determine what kind of digitalization the service and manufacturing companies operating in Sakarya need during the pandemic days. What are the effects of the Covid-19 outbreak on the digitalization trend of companies in the research? The fundamental question will be tried to be answered. For this purpose, it will be tried to determine what kind of digitalization tendency in the semi-serviced and manufacturing enterprises during the pandemic period and what they do for this purpose through in-depth interviews. The data to be collected through face-to-face interviews will be analyzed with the qualitative content analysis technique, and various suggestions will be made.

Keyword: Digitalization, Data Sources, COVID-19

AN INTERDISCIPLINARY EXAMINATION OF SEX/GENDER-BASED STEREOTYPES PERTAINING TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PROFESSIONALS

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Abstract
It is well known that information technology (IT) professions and educational programs are dominated by men. Various explanations have been provided for why women do not participate in IT, including pervasive stereotyping against women who express technological interests. To explore sex/gender-based perceptions of IT professionals, we surveyed 81 university students (37 men, 44 women) by asking them to describe the career, appearance, and personality of a fictional IT professional. Approximately half of the participants were asked to describe a man named Stephen while the other half were asked to describe a woman named Stephanie. To remove any confound, we described both Stephanie and Stephen as the highest ranked student in their graduating class. We found that all participants had difficulty in describing the career path of Stephanie and tended towards vague descriptions that suggested she will be successful, but lacking words such as 'promotion.' In contrast, Stephen was frequently described as being promoted and moving rapidly into management, which suggests a clear indication that participants are aware of a 'glass ceiling' for women in IT. In terms of personality and appearance, both Stephanie and Stephen were considered to lack social skills, likely wear glasses, and be 'smart, intelligent, shy, and hard-working.' Neither were described as being attractive or socially desirable. In conclusion, our study demonstrates that women are considered as having limited career options in IT and that those who do pursue IT professions are unlikely to be considered in positive ways. Given these stereotypes, and the lack of a clear path to success, it is not surprising that women do not tend to consider IT as a viable career choice.

Keywords: stereotypes, sex/gender, information technology, occupation, career planning

SOSYAL HİZMET UZMANLARI İÇİN ÖNEMLİ BİR SORU: NİÇİN POLİTİKA SAVUNUCULUĞU İLE İLGİLENMELİYİZ?

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Özet
Politika savunuculuğu, ekonomik ve sosyal iyilik hali bozulmuş milyonlarca insanın fırsatlarını ve durumlarını eşitlemek için gerekli görülmektedir. Politika savunuculuğu, yeni politikaların uygulanmasını tesis ederek, var olan politikaları iyileştirerek ya da diğer grupların politika üretme girişimlerini mağlup ederek yasal, kuruluş ve toplumsal düzeyde politikaları değiştirmek için gösterilen çabalar olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Politika savunuculuğu kadın, çocuk, engelli bireyler, yoksullar, LGBT'li bireyler gibi nispeten daha güçsüz gruplara yardım etmeyi ve onların kaynaklarını ve fırsatlarını geliştirmeyi amaçlar. Sosyal hizmet mesleğinin bu tür eşitsizlikleri azaltmak gibi etik zorunlulukları bulunmaktadır. Bu grupların her bir üyesi ayrımcılık ve önyargıya maruz kalabilmektedir. Dahası, bu bireylerin sosyal ve ekonomik yaşamda ilerlemesini engelleyen yapısal ayrımcılık formları bulunmaktadır. Sosyal hizmet uzmanları sorunları belirlemek ve sorunları çözmek amacıyla politika savunuculuğuna başvurabilmektedir. Örneğin yoksulluğun kadınlaşması, eğitimde görülmemiş farklılıklar, istihdamda üst düzeydeki pozisyonlarda kadın ve erkeğe ödenen ücretteki uyumsuzluk, fiziksel ve zihinsel engeli bulunan bireylerin olağandışı yoksullukları, LGBT'li bireylere yönelik ayrımcılıklar, madde kullanan bireylere yönelik hizmetlerin kısıtlı olması, yoksul ve çeşitli somut yardımlara ihtiyaç duyan yaşlı insanların sorunları gibi konular sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının politika savunuculuğunda başvurdukları başat konular arasında yer almaktadır. Sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının politika savunuculuğu ile ilgilenmesi için etik, analitik ve siyasal gerekçeler bulunmaktadır. Sosyal hizmet uzmanları temelde üç nedenle politika savunuculuğu çalışmalarına katılırlar. Birincisi sosyal adalet, hakkaniyet, kendi kaderini tayin ve gizlilik ilkesi gibi mesleki etik kodlar içinde düzenlenen ve sosyal hizmetin tam kalbinde yatan değerleri geliştirmek; ikincisi tıbbi araştırmaların ve sosyal bilimlerin son bulguları ile uyumlu olacak şekilde insana hizmet üreten sistemleri şekillendirerek müracaatçıların iyilik hallerini geliştirmek ve üçüncüsü müracaatçıların iyilik hallerine ve etik kodlara karşı çıkan bireylere, gruplara karşı etkili bir mücadele sergilemek için sosyal hizmet uzmanları politika düzenleme çalışmaları ile ilgilenirler. Ayrıca vatandaşların iyi hallerini geliştiren politikaların onaylanması ve sürdürülmesi için karar vericiler üzerinde baskı unsuru olabilmek için de politika düzenleme çalışmaları ile ilgilenirler. Bu çalışmada da politika savunuculuğu kavramı, önemi, unsurları ve niçin politika savunuculuğu çalışmalarında yer alınması tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Politika Savunuculuğu, Sosyal Hizmet, Güçsüz Gruplar, İyilik Hali.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR SOCIAL WORKERS: WHY SHOULD WE TAKE CARE IN POLICY ADVOCACY?

Abstract

Policy advocacy is seen as necessary to equalize the opportunities and situations of millions of people whose economic and social well-being is impaired. Policy advocacy is defined as efforts to change policy at the legal, organizational and societal level by establishing the implementation of new policies, improving existing policies, or defeating policy-making attempts by other groups. Policy advocacy aims to help relatively vulnerable groups such as women, children, people with disabilities, the poor, LGBT people, and enhance their resources and opportunities. The social work profession has ethical obligations to reduce such inequalities. Each member of these groups may be subject to discrimination and prejudice. Moreover, there are forms of structural discrimination that prevent these individuals from progressing in social and economic life. Social workers can engage in policy advocacy to identify and resolve problems. For example, the feminization of poverty, unprecedented differences in education, the incompatibility of wages paid to women and men in high-level positions in employment, the extraordinary poverty of individuals with physical and mental disabilities, discrimination against LGBT individuals, limited services for individuals who use drugs, problems of poor and elderly people. are important issues that social workers refer to in policy advocacy. Issues such as the problems of older people are among the main issues that social workers refer to in policy advocacy. There are ethical, analytical, and political reasons for social workers to engage in policy advocacy. Social workers engage in policy advocacy for basically three reasons. The first is to develop values that lie at the very heart of social work, organized within professional ethical codes such as social justice, equity, self-determination and confidentiality. Secondly, social workers are interested in policy making studies in order to improve the well-being of clients by shaping systems that produce services to human beings in line with the latest findings of medical research and social sciences. Thirdly, to exhibit an effective struggle against individuals and groups that oppose the well-being of clients and ethical codes. They also deal with policy making efforts to put pressure on decision makers to approve and maintain policies that improve the well-being of citizens. In this study, the concept of policy advocacy, its importance, elements and why it should be included in policy advocacy studies will be discussed.

Keywords: Policy Advocacy, Social Work, Weak Groups, Well-being

ENHANCING QUALITY OF SERVICE (QOS) FOR DENSE EDGED COMPUTING NETWORKS THROUGH SOFTWARE DEFINED NETWORK (SDN)

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Abstract
Mankind has been in an era where smart devices including smart phones have become a vital part of daily life. Millions of such IoT devices produce data, use certain services and transmit data in the dense network of the Internet of Things (IoT) in regular intervals of time. The diversified data serves as a challenge for the communication technology because IoT devices with different architectures are generally equipped with limited computational, storage, and processing power to perform effectively at local stations in particular. The Edge Computing Technology, with the ability to perform tasks at the local station, resolved the issue and compute-intensive tasks are successfully performed at the edge, closer to the IoT devices. However, quality of service parameters like throughput, packet delivery ratio, overhead, packet loss, delay; adversely affected due to massive data traffic and the nature of heterogeneous networks. To overcome such limitations of the network, Software Defined Networking (SDN), being an automatic and flexible mechanism to be under consideration, where programmability and management are done at the central entity called controller. The controller is the intelligent part that has an overall view of the whole network i.e. static and dynamic networks both. For the above issue, SDN is an optimal solution. In this research, we propose a model wherein the incoming data from numerous networks received from different IoT devices is recorded and transferred to SDN controller through SDN planes where different operations are performed including data storage, data analysis, and monitoring depending upon the nature of the message being received. The flow rules specified for each data set are implemented accordingly and data is communicated to the end nodes with an enhanced proficiency of Edge computing in the ultra-dense networks through adopting the workability of the SDN technology. The Mininet will be used for simulation purposes and origin pro will be used for the graph generation.

THE STUDY OF THE INTERNET ADDICTION AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS OF TABRIZ

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Abstract
At present, the Internet acts as a double-edged sword. it is both an opportunity and a threat. According to thinkers, the internet provides new opportunities and facilities to meet the psychological, social and cultural needs of users. But these opportunities and facilities, if not used properly, can become a major threat to the mental and social health of users. One of these threats is the addictive use of cyberspace and the internet. In this regard, the present article tries to study the internet addiction among students of Tabriz University and determine the factors of its decrease and increase.
To achieve these goals, research has been done quantitatively and based on survey technique. The statistical population of undergraduate students of Tabriz University in 2018 is 15000 people. Of these, 356 people have been selected based on Cochran's formula as a sample size in a stratified random method from 6 faculties.
The results of statistical analysis showed that internet addiction is moderate among students of Tabriz University. The mean of internet addiction among girls and boys did not differ significantly at 95 confidence levels. Therefore, it can be said that the average of internet addiction is the same by gender. The results of Pearson correlation also indicate that there was a significant and inverse correlation between religious identity and social acceptance with internet addiction. Therefore, these two variables have a decreasing effect on internet addiction among students and there is a positive and significant correlation between deviant behaviors and internet addiction. In the sense that escalation in deviant behaviors leads to intensification of internet addiction. In general, it can be said that religious identity and social acceptance have a reducing effect and deviant behaviors have an increasing effect on internet addiction among students.

Keywords: Internet Addiction, Social Acceptance, Deviant Behaviors, Religious Identity, Students

SECURE NETWORK FOR WIRELESS BODY AREA NETWORK WITH INTEGRATION OF SOFTWARE DEFINED NETWORK APPROACH: (A CRITICAL REVIEW)

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Abstract
Wireless Body Area Network plays a vital role in the advancement of the health care sector. WBAN is comprised of different implanted and wearable tiny sensors. In WBAN, multiple sensors are deployed, around or inside a patient's body to capture and sense the various type of sensitive data i.e. ECG, EEG, temperature, etc. All the sensitive data collected through these sensors are then monitored by the physician and, medical experts can access this data from anywhere over the internet. Due to the nature of sensitive data, WBAN requires high security and privacy to prevent the patient data from fabrication, alteration, and different types of intruder's attacks. To overcome such issues in WBAN we need a platform that provides reliable and secure transmission of patient data. For this purpose, this research integrates WBAN with the emerging field called as Software-Defined Networking (SDN). SDN architecture is defined as, "it decouples control plane and management plane from the forwarding plane by keeping both the functionality at a centralized entity known as the controller. SDN is easily programmable, manageable, and provides different northbound APIs for security, due to this feature monitoring and security of the network can be achieved in a better way. The nature of communication is continuous; therefore, sensors data have more security threats and chances of fabrication. Our research will show some existing possible avenues for security solutions in WBAN with each their pros and cons in detail, to help future researcher about different security mechanisms selection for their research. To ensure the access of the authorized users a cryptosystem is used [1]. A secure framework for the authentication of a roaming node in WSN is introduced in which a sensor is moving across multiple WSNs. Virtual Certificate Authority (VCA) is designed for the authentication purpose for distributed Adhoc networks [2]. Another is to control the privacy and security of the sensors data; policies are to be implemented at the forwarding plane for the authorized access of data[3]. The comparison will be made between each approach and the result will be supported through graphs.

SECURE COMMUNICATION IN SOFTWARE DEFINED NETWORK USING BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract
In this era of technologies, SDN is one of the most vastly and immensely growing technology. SDN is easily programmable, manageable and provide an entire view of the network. SDN decouple the control plane (Controller) from data plane (forwarding plane). SDN controller is centralized entity that controlled the security of the network. All the incoming data resides in the SDN controller which are more vulnerable to various cyber-attack i.e. produces false data, alteration in the data, network can be lost any time, steal the confidential data etc. to secure the SDN controller, a Blockchain architecture is proposed to solve these security challenges. The blockchain architecture provide a secure mechanism for exchanging the information between different nodes and only the authorized users will have access to authentic data. Through blockchain technology we will achieve a secure and reliable SDN architecture where data can be kept protected and confidential.

CONSUMER'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS ADVERTISING THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA

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Abstract
The government's regulations have put some restrictions on the messages of the advertising through social media, and thus it impacted the consumer attitude. This research aims to identify the determinants and their relationship with consumer attitude towards Facebook (a social media platform) advertising in India. As far as techniques are concerned, EFA and multiple regressions are applied. A total sample size of 325 respondents has participated in the study from north India (Delhi – NCR). The findings of the study concluded that creativity, credibility, product information, entertainment, and good for economy were positively related to consumer attitude towards Facebook advertising. The strongest relationship is found between product information and consumer attitude towards Facebook advertising. The theoretical significance of this study is that the findings of this study support that the determinants of consumer attitude towards Facebook advertising can be applied in a highly media regulated environment in India. This study is a cross-sectional study, so it only reflects the net effect of variables at a certain point in time. Every cross-section study has the inherited limitation that is this study doesn't elaborate the reason why the following observed patterns are there. In addition, this study is conducted on liquid hand wash, which couldn't be generalized in other product categories; moreover, the focus of this study is limited to Facebook advertising; thus, the findings of this study cannot be generalized with other social media advertising, i.e., YouTube, twitter etc.

Keywords: Consumer attitude towards advertising, creativity, credibility, product information, entertainment and good for economy.

OSMANLI TOPRAKLARINDA AYASOFYA CAMİLERİ VE İLGİLİ ARŞİV BELGELERİ

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Özet
Bazilika planlı bir patrik katedrali olan ve Bizans İmparatoru I. Justinianus tarafından 532-537 yılları arasında üçüncü kez yaptırılmış olan Ayasofya, 1453'te İstanbul'un fethiyle birlikte Fatih Sultan Mehmed tarafından camie dönüştürülüp yüzyıllarca bu şekilde kullanılmış, 1934 yılında ise Bakanlar Kurulu kararıyla müzeye dönüştürülmüştür. 2020 yılında tekrar cami statüsünü alan bu abidevi yapı, kubbe geçişi ve taşıyıcı sistem özellikleriyle mimarlık tarihinde mühim bir dönüm noktası olmuştur. Kutsal/İlahî bilgelik' anlamına gelen *Ayasofya,* Ortodoks mezhebinde Tanrı'nın üç niteliğinden biri sayılmıştır. Yapımında yaklaşık 10.000 işçinin çalıştığı Ayasofya'nın yapımında kullanılan sütun, kapı ve taşlar daha eski yapı ve tapınaklardan getirilmiştir. Ortodoksluğun bin yıllık merkezi olan Ayasofya'da 1054 yılında Patrik I. Mihail Kirularios, Papa IX. Leo tarafından aforoz edilmiş ve bu olay Schisma, yani doğu ve batı kiliselerinin ayrılmasının başlangıcı olmuştur. Günümüzdeki yapı üçüncüsü olup ilk iki yapı ise isyanlarda yıkılmıştır. İstanbul'un fethinden sonra Hagia Sophia Kilisesi Ayasofya adıyla Fatih Sultan Mehmed tarafından camie çevrilmiş ve daha sonra fethedilen diğer şehirlerdeki kiliseler de camie çevrildiklerinde Ayasofya adıyla anılması bir gelenek hâline gelmiştir. Bu bakımdan Osmanlı topraklarında Ayasofya adını taşıyan pek çok cami bulmak mümkündür. İstanbul'da Ayasofya adını taşıyan iki cami olup Anadolu ve Balkanlar'da da Selanik, Ohri, Sofya, Vize, İznik, Trabzon gibi yerlerde bu adla anılan camiler vardır. Bu bildiride çeşitli işlerden dolayı yazışmalara konu olmuş olan bu camilerin geçtiği belgeler tespit edilecek ve analitik biçimde incelenerek tanıtılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ayasofya, fetih, Osmanlı toprakları, Anadolu, Balkanlar.

THE MOSQUES OF AYASOFIA IN THE OTTOMAN LANDS AND THE ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THEM,

Abstract
Hagia Sophia, which is a basilica planned patriarchal cathedral and was built for the third time between 532-537 by the Byzantine Emperor Justinianus, was converted into a mosque by Fatih Sultan Mehmed with the conquest of Istanbul in 1453 and used this way for centuries, and in 1934 it was turned into a museum by the decision of the Council of Ministers. This monumental building, which received the status of a mosque again in 2020, became an important turning point in the history of architecture with its dome passage and carrier system features. Hagia Sophia, which means 'Holy/Divine wisdom', is considered one of the three attributes of God in the Orthodox sect. Columns, doors and stones used in the construction of Hagia Sophia, in which approximately 10,000 workers were employed, were brought from older structures and temples. Patriarch Mihail Kirularios I, in 1054 in Hagia Sophia, the millennial center of Orthodoxy he was excommunicated by Pope IX Leo, and this event marked the beginning of the Schisma, the separation of the eastern and western churches. The current structure is the third, and the first two structures were destroyed in the riots. After the conquest of Istanbul, Hagia Sophia Church was converted into a mosque under the name of Hagia Sophia by Fatih Sultan Mehmed, and when churches in other conquered cities were converted into mosques, it

became a tradition to be called Hagia Sophia. In this respect, it is possible to find many mosques bearing the name of Hagia Sophia in the Ottoman lands. There are two mosques named Hagia Sophia in Istanbul, and there are mosques called by this name in Anatolia and the Balkans in places such as Thessaloniki, Ohri, Sofia, Vize, Iznik and Trabzon. In this paper, the documents of these mosques, which have been the subject of correspondence due to various works, will be determined and analyzed and introduced analytically.

Keywords: Ayasofya, conquest, Ottoman lands, Anatolia, Balkans.

MAGOSA AYASOFYA CÂMİİNDE BİR PROVOKASYON VE BUNA DAİR ARŞİV BELGELERİ

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Özet
Osmanlı topraklarında kiliseden çevrilme Ayasofya camileri yüzyıllarca huzur ve barış içinde faaliyet göstermiş ve bu binalara karşı kötü niyetli tavır ve saldırılara genel olarak pek rastlanmamıştır. Ancak, bazı yerlerde hristiyan halkı tahrik ve iğfal eden eylemler hiç eksik olmamış, bunların başında da Kıbrıs'taki kiliseden çevrilme camiler gelmiştir. Kıbrıs'ta bu binalara girilerek yapılan birtakım gösteri veya eylemler anarşi ve kavga doğurmuş, Müslüman halk da bu eylemlere karşılık vermek isteyince çeşitli sorunlar çıkmıştır. Kıbrıs'ta bu tür eylem ve olayların 1878'de yönetim muvakkaten İngiltere'ye bırakıldıktan sonra yoğunlaşması dikkat çekici olup bu durum da bir tahammülsüzlüğün işareti olmaktadır. Tahrik edilen hristiyan halkın sıkça Lefkoşe ve Magosa'da bulunan iki ayrı Ayasofya câmiinin avlusuna girerek nutuklar eşliğinde kışkırtıcı sözlerle alkış tutması ortamı germiş, galeyana gelen Müslüman halk da buna karşılık vermek istemiştir. Bu tür eylemler genel olarak Kıbrıs'ı Yunanistan'a bağlama arzularından kaynaklanmış ve eylemlerde Yunan bayrakları taşınmıştır. Öte yandan eylemlerdeki nutuklarda söylenen sözler ve buna gösterilen alkışlı destekler saldırgan ve saygısızlık içermiş, hiçbir zaman bir hak arama göstergesi sayılmamıştır. Kıbrıs'ta Lefkoşe'deki Ayasofya Câmii Büyük Ayasofya, Magosa'daki ise Küçük Ayasofya olarak anılmak olup bunlara bazen kilise camileri de denilmiştir. Bu bildiride Magosa Ayasofya Câmiinde 1907 yılında gerçekleşmiş olan bir saldırgan ve saygısız eylemle ilgili arşiv belgeleri incelenerek dikkatlere sunulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ayasofya, câmi, Kıbrıs, Magosa, hristiyan halk, gösteri.

A PROVOCATION IN MAGOSA AYASOFYA MOSQUE AND THE ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS ABOUT IT

Abstract
Hagia Sophia mosques, which were converted from churches in Ottoman lands, operated in peace and tranquility for centuries, and malicious attitudes and attacks against these buildings were generally not encountered. However, the actions that provoked and seduced the Christian people in some places were never missing, and the foremost of these was the mosques in Cyprus that were converted from churches. Some demonstrations or actions by entering these buildings in Cyprus caused anarchy and conflict, and when the Muslim people wanted to respond to these actions, various problems arose. It is noteworthy that such actions and events in Cyprus intensified after the administration was temporarily transferred to England in 1878, and this indicates intolerance. The atmosphere was strained when the provoked Christian people often entered the courtyard of two separate Hagia Sophia mosques in Nicosia and Famagusta and applauded with provocative speeches, and the agitated Muslim people wanted to respond. Such actions generally resulted from the desire to connect Cyprus to Greece and Greek flags were carried in the actions. On the other hand, the words spoken in the speeches in the protests and the applauded support for them were offensive and disrespectful, and they were never an indication of seeking rights. The Hagia Sophia mosque in Nicosia in Cyprus is known as the Great

Hagia Sophia and the one in Famagusta as the Little Hagia Sophia, and these are sometimes also called church mosques. In this paper, archival documents related to an aggressive and disrespectful act that took place in 1907 in Famagusta Hagia Sophia Mosque are examined and brought to attention.

Keywords: Ayasofya, mosque, Cyprus, Famagusta, Christian, demonstration.

RESSAM HÜSEYİN AVNİ LİFİJ'İN TÜRK YURDU DERGİSİNİN OCAK 1927 SAYISINDA AYASOFYA İLE İLGİLİ YAZDIĞI "SANAT ALEMİNDE BEYNELMİLEL VE MÜHİM BİR MESELE" BAŞLIKLI YAZISI VE BU YAZISINDA YER VERDİĞİ AYASOFYA İLE İLGİLİ KARA KALEM ÇALIŞMASIYLA ÇEKTİĞİ FOTOĞRAFA DAİR

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Özet
İstanbul'un fethedilmesinden önce üç kez inşa edilen Ayasofya, 1453 yılında fethin sembolü olarak camiye çevrilmiştir. Ayasofya ve çevresine inşa edilen yapılarla birlikte Ayasofya Cami'si zamanla klasik bir Türk külliyesi hâline gelmiştir.
Osmanlı'nın Balkan ve dünya savaşlarındaki ağır yenilgileri Batı'da ve gayrimüslim tebaa arasında Ayasofya'nın yeniden eski şekline döndürülmesi hayalini yeşertmiştir. Bu hayalin gerçekleşmemesi için dönemin hükümetleri ve asker kanadı bireysel ve kurumsal olarak tebdirler almışlardır.
Ayasofya'nın Sultan Abdülmecit döneminden sonra ciddî bir tadilat geçirmemesi, savaşlar ve benzeri sebeplerle 1925 yılına gelindiğinde Ayasofya'da restorasyonu meselesini gündeme gelmiştir. Bakanlar Kurulu'nun 1926 yılında aldığı kararla kısmî de olsa Ayasofya bir tadilattan geçirilmiştir. Bu tadilat hem Türk hem de Dünya kamuoyunda o dönemde yakından takip edilmiş ve izlenmiştir.
Modern Türk resminin 1914 ekolünün üyelerinden olan Ressam Hüseyin Avni Lifij, 1906 yılından itibaren Ayasofya'yla ilgilenmektedir. Bu ilginin kişisel, ulusal ve evrensel nedenleri vardır.
Yazar; Türk Yurdu Dergisi'nin 1927 yılındaki ocak sayısında "Sanat Aleminde Beynelmilel ve Mühim Bir Mesele" başlıklı bir makale yayımlamıştır. Bu makalesinde Hüseyin Avni Lifij; Ayasofya'nın dünya kültür mirasına ait olduğunu ve iyi bir restorasyondan geçirilmesi gerektiğini belirtmektedir. Ayrıca Lifij; II. Meşrutiyet öncesinde Ayasofya'da incelemelerde bulunan Henri Prost'un tecrübelerinden istifade edilebilmesi için onun Ayasofya'yla ilgili yazısını Türkçeye tercüme ederek yazısında yer vermiştir. Hüseyin Avni Lifij'in bu makalesini önemli kılan başka bir faktör de ressamın Ayasofya'yla ilgili karakalem çalışmasına ve çektiği fotoğrafa yer vermesidir. Bu iki görselin Ayasofya'nın tarihî belleğine yapacağı katkı da değer arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler : Ayasofya, Ressam Avni Lifij, Henri Prost, Restorasyon, Türk Yurdu Dergisi.

ARTICLE BY PAINTER HUSEYIN AVNI LIFIJ, WRITTEN IN THE JANUARY 1927 ISSUE MAGAZINE OF TURKISH YURDU, ABOUT HAGIA SOPHIA, WITH THE TITLE: "SANAT ALEMINDE BEYNELMILEL VE MUHIM BIR MESELE" AND IN THIS ARTICLE, ABOUT THE PHOTO HE TAKEN WITH THE DRAWING OF HAGIA SOPHIA

Abstract
Hagia Sophia, which was built three times before the conquest of Istanbul, was turned into a mosque in 1453 as a symbol of the conquest. Along with the structures built in and around Hagia Sophia, the Hagia Sophia Mosque has become a classical Turkish social complex over time.
The heavy defeats of the Ottomans in the Balkan and world wars gave birth to the dream of restoring Hagia Sophia to its former shape in the West and among the non-Muslim subjects. In order for this dream not to come true, the governments and military wing of the period took precautions individually and institutionally.

The issue of restoration in Hagia Sophia came to the agenda in 1925 due to the fact that Hagia Sophia did not undergo a serious renovation after the reign of Sultan Abdülmecit, due to wars and similar reasons. Hagia Sophia was partially renovated with the decision of the Council of Ministers in 1926. This renovation was closely followed and followed by both Turkish and world public opinion at that time.
Painter Hüseyin Avni Lifij, a member of the 1914 school of modern Turkish painting, has been interested in Hagia Sophia since 1906. There are personal, national and universal reasons for this interest.
Writer; he published an article titled «Sanat Aleminde Beynelmilel ve Mühim Bir Mesele" in the January issue Magazine of Turk Yurdu in 1927. In this article, Hüseyin Avni Lifij; he states that Hagia Sophia belongs to the world cultural heritage and needs a good restoration. In addition to Lifij; in order to benefit from the experiences of Henri Prost, who conducted researches in Hagia Sophia before the Second Constitutional Monarchy, he translated his article about Hagia Sophia into Turkish and included it in his article. Another factor that makes this article of Hüseyin Avni Lifij important is the artist's use of pencil drawing and the photograph he took of Hagia Sophia. The contribution of these two images to the historical memory of Hagia Sophia is also valuable.

Keywords : Hagia Sophia, Painter Avni Lifij, Henri Prost, Restoration, Magazine of Turk Yurdu.

KUZEY KIBRIS TÜRK CUMHURİYETİ TURİZM POLİTİKASINA BİR BAKIŞ; KARŞILIKLI BAĞIMLILIK ODAKLI LİBERALİZM

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Özet
Kıbrıs, coğrafi konumu, yer altı ve yer üstü zenginlikleri nedeni ile Roma İmparatorluğu dönemine kadar yedi farklı büyük devlet tarafından yönetilmiş, ardından Bizans, Haçlı, Lüzinyan, Venedik, Osmanlı ve İngiltere gibi devletlerin kontrolü altına girmiştir. Böylesine zengin bir tarihi kültürün yanında doğal güzelliklere de sahip olan Kıbrıs, İngiltere yönetimi ile birlikte başlayan ve Kıbrıs Cumhuriyeti döneminde, özellikle Kıbrıslı Türkleri hedef alan, şiddet olaylarına konu olmuştur. Diplomasinin sonuçsuz kaldığı gelişmeler sonrası Kıbrıs, garantör ülke Türkiye'nin askeri müdahalesi ile Rum ve Türk tarafı olarak ikiye bölünmüştür. Bu gelişme sonrası uluslararası alanda atılan adımlar, Kıbrıs Cumhuriyeti sorununa çözüm olamamış, Türk tarafı KKTC olarak bağımsızlığını ilan etmiştir. Bu gelişmenin ardından BM merkezli alınan siyasi kararlar, KKTC'nin günümüze kadar dünyadan izole edilmesine yol açmıştır. Uluslararası Hukuk açısından ulus-devlet şartlarını taşıyan KKTC'ye destek amacı ile kaleme alınan bu çalışmada; Kıbrıs'ta ilk çağlardan günümüze gelen süreç özetlenmiş, KKTC'ye uygulanan haksız izolasyon ve ambargolar anlatılmıştır. Bu yaptırımlar ile mücadele sürecinde, KKTC turizm politikalarının etkinliği araştırılmış ve sektörün içinde bulunduğu mevcut durum saptanmıştır. Ayrıca, KKTC hükümetlerinin turizm sektörü için açıkladığı yatırım, teşvik ve destekler paylaşılmış, Uluslararası İlişkilerin Liberalizm teorisinin "Karşılıklı Bağımlılık" ilkesinden yola çıkarak, doğrudan ticaret önündeki yaptırımların kaldırılması ile Kıbrıs Cumhuriyeti sorununda yeni bir döneme girilebileceği savunulmuştur. Böylece, temelinde birey ve barışın olduğu bu çalışmada, KKTC'nin turizm potansiyeli gözler önüne serilirken, girişimciler ve politika yapıcılar için yenilikçi öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kıbrıs, Kıbrıs Cumhuriyeti Sorunu, KKTC Turizm Politikaları, İzolasyon, Ambargo, Liberalizm.

A VIEW OF THE TOURISM POLICY OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS; MUTUAL DEPENDENCE FOCUSED LIBERALISM

Abstract
Cyprus, which was ruled by seven different great states until the Roman Empire period due to its geographical location, underground and aboveground riches, later came under the control of states such as Byzantium, Crusader, Lusignan, Venice, Ottoman and England. Cyprus, which has such a rich historical culture as well as natural beauties, has been the subject of violence that started with the British administration during the Republic of Cyprus and especially targeting the Turkish Cypriots. After the developments in which diplomacy was inconclusive, Cyprus was divided into Greek and Turkish sides with the military intervention of the guarantor country Turkey. The steps taken in the international arena after this development could not solve the problem of the Republic of Cyprus, and the Turkish side declared its independence as the TRNC. Following this development, UN-based political decisions have led to the isolation of the TRNC from the world until today. In this study,

which was written with the aim of supporting the TRNC, which carries the nation-state conditions in terms of International Law; The process from the first ages in Cyprus to the present is summarized and the unfair isolation and embargoes applied to the TRNC are explained. In the process of combating these sanctions, the effectiveness of TRNC tourism policies was investigated and the current situation of the sector was determined. In addition, the investments, incentives and supports announced by the TRNC governments for the tourism sector were shared, and it was argued that a new era could be entered in the Republic of Cyprus problem with the abolition of the sanctions against direct trade, based on the principle of "Mutual Dependence" of the Liberalism theory of International Relations. Thus, in this study, which is based on the individual and peace, the tourism potential of the TRNC is revealed while innovative suggestions are presented for entrepreneurs and policy makers.

Keywords: Cyprus, Cyprus Republic of Problem, TRNC Tourism Policies, Isolation, Embargo, Liberalism.

GOLAN TEPELERİNİN STRATEJİK VE EKONOMİK POTANSİYELİ BAĞLAMINDA İSRAİL İŞGALİNDEN İLHAKA GİDEN SÜREÇ

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Özet
Yapmış olduğum çalışmanın amacı, düzensiz Yahudi göçleri ile başlayıp İsrail Devletinin kurulması ile Ortadoğu coğrafyasında baş gösteren bir dizi savaşın bu savaşların sonuçlarının bölge halkları için ne anlam ifade ettiğini kavraya bilmek. Özellikle 5 Haziran 1967 yılında meydana gelen altı gün savaşları olarak bilinen İsrail ile Arap devletleri arasında gerçekleşen savaş sonunda Golan Tepelerinin işgalinden ilhak edildiği süreci incelemektir. Neden Golan Tepeleri İsrail için bu kadar önemli sorusuna yanıt arayacağımız bu çalışma Golan Tepelerinin ekonomik ve stratejik potansiyeline de ışık tutacaktır. Golan Tepelerin deki tatlı su kaynakları İsrail Devletinin su ihtiyacının büyük bir kısmını sağlıyor olmasının yanı sıra yer altı zenginlikleri bakımından bölgede ki en kaliteli petrol rezervlerine de kaynak oluşturmaktadır. Golan Tepeleri Ortadoğu'nun bağrında cennetten bir köşeden farksızdır. Turizm faaliyetleri ve tarım ürünleri çeşitliliği ile İsrail ekonomisine büyük katkılar sağlamaktadır. Ayrıca Golan Tepeleri Suudi Arabistan dan başlayıp İsrail in Hayfa Limanına ulaşan Trans Arabia petrol boru hattının üzerinden geçmesi sebebi ile de İsrail için vaz geçilmez bir konuma sahiptir. Bütün bu özelliklerinin yanı sıra Golan Tepeleri olası bir savaş durumda İsraile sağlayacağı stratejik üstünlük sebebi ile de İsrail Devleti için görmezden gelinemeyecek derecede önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Golan Tepeleri, Su, Petrol, İşgal, İlhak

THE PROCESS FROM THE ISRAEL OCCUPATION TO ANNEXATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE GOLAN HEIGHTS

Abstract
The aim of my work is to understand what the results of a series of wars that started with the irregular Jewish immigrations and the establishment of the State of Israel and the Middle East geography meant for the peoples of the region. It especially examines the process of annexation of the Golan Heights after the war between Israel and the Arab states, known as the six-day wars that took place on June 5, 1967. This study, in which we will seek to answer the question of why the Golan Heights is so important for Israel, will also shed light on the economic and strategic potential of the Golan Heights. The fresh water resources in the Golan not only provide a large part of the water needs of the State of Israel, but also constitute a source for the highest quality oil reserves in the region in terms of underground riches. The Golan Heights is like a corner of paradise in the heart of the Middle East. The Golan Heights, which contributes to the Israeli economy with its tourism activities and variety of agricultural products, has an indispensable position for Israel as it passes over the Trans Arabian oil pipeline, which starts from Saudi Arabia and reaches Israel's Haifa Port through the Golan Heights. In addition to all these features, the Golan Heights is in a position that cannot be abandoned for Israel due to the strategic superiority it will provide in case of possible war against the states in the region.

Keywords: Golan Heights, Water, Oil, Occupation, Annexation

TÜRKİYE'DEKİ ERKEN BİZANS DÖNEMİ İON SÜTUN BAŞLIKLARININ TİPOLOJİK Ö ZELLİKLERİ

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Özet
Erken Bizans Dönemi mimarisinde ion sütun başlıklarını konu alan bu araştırmada, M.S. 4.- 6. yüzyıllara tarihlendirilen ion sütun başlıklarının oran, orantı ve biçimleri ile süsleme unsurları konu alınmıştır. Ayrıca ion sütun başlıklarının tipolojik özellikleri ve geçirdiği değişim değerlendirilmeye çalışılmıştır. Araştırmamızda Anadolu geneli ve Konstantinopolis'te tespit edilen ve büyük çoğunluğu M.S. 4. ve 5. yüzyıllara ait olan ion sütun başlıklarında zamana bağlı olarak biçimsel bozulmaların arttığı görülmektedir. İnsitu halde günümüze ulaşmayan Erken Bizans Dönemi ion sütun başlıklarının ait oldukları yapılar kesin olarak tespit edilememektedir. Ancak, Erken Bizans ion sütun başlıklarının oran-orantı özellikleri sebebiyle başlıkların genellikle üst yapı elemanlarına yer verilmeyen sütunlu cadde, stoa, peristyl, anıt ve galeri katları gibi boyutları itibari ile daha küçük ve ikincil yapılarla sınırlı kaldığı düşünülmektedir. Bu tip yapılarda kullanıldığı düşünülen ion sütun başlıklarının M.S. 6. yüzyıldan itibaren üretilmediği ve kullanılmadığı anlaşılmaktadır. Makalenin temel hedefi olan Erken Bizans Dönemi ion sütun başlıklarının tipolojik özelliklerini belirlemek için, Anadolu genelinde ve Konstantinopolis'te tespit edilen başlıklar arasından seçilen örnekler aracılığıyla tipolojik özellikler değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İon Sütun Başlığı, Tipoloji, Bizans, Geç Antik Çağ Mimarlığı, Erken Bizans Dönemi Mimarlığı.

TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF IONIC CAPITALS AT EARLY BYZANTINE PERIOD IN TURKEY

Abstract
In this research, which is about the Ionic capitals in Early Byzantine Architecture, the ratios, proportions, forms and the ornamental elements of the Ionic capitals dated to the 4th-6th centuries A.D. are discussed. In addition, the typological features of the ionic capitals and the change they went through were tried to be evaluated. It is seen that the morphological deteriorations of the Ionic capitals mostly belonging to the 4th and 5th centuries A.D. which are determined in Anatolia in general and in Constantinople in our research have increased depending on time**.** The structures that the Early Byzantine Period Ionic capitals are belong to, which did not survive insitu situation, cannot be determined precisely. However, due to the ratio-proportionality of the Early Byzantine Ionic capitals, it is thought that the capitals were limited to smaller and secondary structures because of their size such as the columned street, stoa, peristyle, monument and gallery floors, which usually do not include superstructure elements. It is understood that the ionic capitals thought to have been used in this type of structures have not been produced and used since the 6th century A.D. In order to determine the typological features of the Early Byzantine Period Ionic capitals, which is the main objective of the article, the typological features will be evaluated through the samples selected from among the capitals found in Anatolia and Constantinople.

Keywords: Ionic capital, Typology, Byzantium, Late Antique Architecture, Early Byzantine Architecture.

XVII. YÜZYILIN İKİNCİ YARISINDA AYASOFYA ÇEVRESİNDE KÖLE VE CARİYELERİN YAŞAMLARI

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Özet
Farklı toplumlarda yüzyıllarca var olan kölelik, XIX. yüzyılda devletler tarafından kaldırılmaya başlanmış ve XX. yüzyılda tüm dünyada resmen yasaklanmış olmakla birlikte günümüzde köleliğin yapısının değişerek "modern kölelik" şeklinde varlığını sürdürdüğü konusundaki tartışmalar devam etmektedir. Osmanlı toplumunda mevcut olan kölelik ise yapısı bakımından iki ayrı grubu ifade etmekteydi. Bunlardan ilki devlet hizmetinde kullanılan savaş esirleri ve esir pazarlarından alınan kölelerdi. Diğer bir grup ise ekonomik durumu elveren ailelerin hanelerde hizmet etmek üzere satın aldıkları köle ve cariyelerdi. Hanelerde hizmet eden köleler, toplumla daha kolay bütünleşir ve sosyal hayat içinde yer alırdı.
Osmanlı toplumunda farklı bölgelerde bulunan köle ve cariyeler konusunda yapılan araştırmalar arasında Ayasofya çevresini konu alan bir çalışmaya rastlanmamış olması bu çalışmanın hareket noktasını oluşturmuştur. İstanbul içinde dar bir alanda yaptığımız araştırma kapsamında İstanbul Kadı sicillerinde yaklaşık 20 vaka tespit edilmiştir. Bunların büyük çoğunluğunu azad davaları oluşturmaktadır. Bu azad davaları sayesinde kölelerin fiziksel özellikleri ve etnik grupları tespit edilebilmektedir. Bunun yanında azad ediliş şekillerine dair verilen bilgiler, halkın köle ve cariyelere karşı tutum ve davranışını göstermesi bakımından ayrı bir öneme sahiptir. Azad davaları dışında kalan davalar ise köle ve cariyelerin alım-satımı konusunda yaşanan sorunları ihtiva etmektedir.
Bu tebliğde, İstanbul kadı sicillerinde yer alan verilerden hareketle XVII. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında Ayasofya Camii çevresinde bulunan mahallelerde yaşayan köle ve cariyelerin etnik kökenleri, azat edilme yolları ile köle alım-satımına etki eden faktörler incelenmiş; böylece köle ve cariyelerin sosyal statüsü tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ayasofya, köle, cariye

LIVES OF SLAVES AND FEMALE SLAVES IN HAGIA SOPHIA AND ITS PERIPHERY IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

Abstract
Slavery, which existed for centuries in different societies, began to be abolished by states in the nineteenth century. Although it was officially banned all over the world in the twentieth century, today, the debate about the changing nature of slavery and continuing its existence as "modern slavery" continues. The slavery existing in the Ottoman society, on the other hand, expressed two different groups in terms of its structure. The first of these were prisoners of war used in state service and slaves taken from slave markets. Another group were slaves and female slaves, bought by families with good economic status to serve at home. Slaves who served at home would integrate into society more easily and take part in social life.
Among the studies on slaves and female slaves in different regions of the Ottoman society, no study on the Hagia Sophia was found. For this reason, it is thought that the study of this subject will

contribute to the field. Within the scope of the research we conducted in a narrow area in Istanbul, approximately 20 cases were identified in the Istanbul Court registers. The vast majority of these are the cases of emancipation. Thanks to these emancipation cases, the physical characteristics and ethnic groups of the slaves can be determined. In addition, the information given about the forms of emancipation has a special importance in terms of showing the attitude and behavior of the people towards slaves and female slaves. The cases other than the emancipation cases, on the other hand, include the problems experienced in the purchase and sale of slaves and female slaves.
In this paper, the slaves and female slaves living in the neighborhoods around the Hagia Sophia Mosque in the second half of the seventeenth century were examined based on the data in the Istanbul Court registers. Their ethnic origins, the ways of their emancipation and the factors affecting the purchase and sale of slave are discussed.

Keywords: Hagia Sophia, slave, female slave

KORUMA VE POLİTİKA İLİŞKİSİ BAĞLAMINDA AYASOFYA

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Özet
Dünya başkenti İstanbul'da konumlanan, tarihsel süreçte, aynı yerde üç kez, her biri öncekinden daha büyük ve daha ihtişamlı bir şekilde yeniden yapılan, günümüze ulaşan Ayasofya, 6. yüzyıl yapısıdır. Bu durum anıtsal dini yapı olan eserin, aynı zamanda dönemin imparatorluğunun gücünü ve zenginliğini yansıtan siyasi bir nitelik taşıdığını da göstermektedir. Ayasofya, farklı dinler ve farklı milliyetler açısından farklı anlamlar taşıyan bir anıtsal yapı olması yanı sıra, Mimarlık tarihi bakımından dönüm noktası oluşturması, birçok dini yapının biçimlenişinde örnek teşkil etmesi, Dünya Miras Listesi'nde yer alan evrensel bir eser kimliği ile de üniktir.
Çalışmanın amacı, Ayasofya'nın tarihsel süreçteki işlev değişikliklerini koruma disiplini ve politika bağlamında irdelemektir. Araştırmada yapının zaman içinde sırası ile kilise, cami, müze, cami olarak şekillenen farklı kullanımları ve statü değişikliklerinin uluslararası yansımaları değerlendirilmektedir. Ayasofya'nın yapıldığı dönemden günümüze dek geçen süreç tarihi, mimari, hukuki ve siyasi açılardan irdelenmektedir. Çalışma, tarihsel ve karşılaştırmalı yöntem ile ele alınmıştır. Bu bağlamda literatürel kaynaklar yanı sıra, basın arşivi ve sosyal medyadan da araç olarak yararlanılmıştır.
Tarihsel süreçte Yeni Dünya'nın Yedi Harikası Listesi'nin oluşturulması kapsamında listeye girmesi gündeme gelen, söz konusu evrensel eserin korunmasında politik yaklaşımların etkisi çalışmada tartışılmaktadır.
Sonuç olarak, eşsiz nitelik taşıyan bu denli önemli evrensel bir eserin korunmasında yalnızca koruma politikası etkili olmalı, ülkelerin siyasal yaklaşımlarının korumayı yönlendirmemesi söz konusu eserlerin en iyi şekilde sahip olduğu tüm değerlerle geleceğe aktarımı öncelikli konu olmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ayasofya, İşlev Değişikliği, Politika

AYASOFIA IN THE CONTEXT OF CONSERVATION AND POLICY RELATIONSHIP

Abstract
Hagia Sophia, located in the world capital Istanbul, was rebuilt three times in the same place in the historical process, each larger and more magnificent than the previous one, and is a 6th century structure. This situation shows that the monumental religious building, at the same time, has a political characteristic that reflects the power and wealth of the empire of the period. In addition to being a monumental building with different meanings in terms of different religions and different nationalities, Hagia Sophia is also unique with its identity as a universal work in the World Heritage List, being a turning point in terms of architectural history, setting an example in the formation of many religious buildings.

The aim of the study is to examine the functional changes of Hagia Sophia in the historical process in the context of conservation discipline and politics. In the research, the different uses of the building, which have been shaped as church, mosque, museum and mosque over time, and the international reflections of the status changes are evaluated. The historical, architectural, legal and political aspects of the process from the time Hagia Sophia was built to the present are examined. The study was discussed with the historical and comparative methods. In this context, in addition to literary sources, press archives and social media were also used as tools.

In the historical process, the effect of political approaches on the protection of the said universal work, which was on the agenda to be included in the list within the scope of the creation of the List of Seven Wonders of the New World, is discussed in the study.

As a result, only the conservation policy should be effective in the protection of such a uniquely important universal work, and the political approaches of the countries should not direct the conservation, and the transfer of the works to the future with all the values they possess should be a priority.

Keywords: Hagia Sofia, Change of Function, Policy

BİTKİSEL ATIK YAĞDAN BİYODİZEL ÜRETİMİNİN YAPILDIĞI BİR TEPKİMELİ DAMITMA KOLONUNUN SICAKLIK KONTROLÜ

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Özet
Bu çalışmanın amacı, laboratuvar ölçekli bir tepkimeli damıtma kolonunda bitkisel atık yağlardan, biyodizel üretimi yapmak ve bu prosesin sıcaklık kontrolünü sağlamaktır. Biyodizel, esterleşme reaksiyonu sonucu oluşan dizel motorları için yenilenebilir alternatif bir yakıttır.
Tepkimeli damıtma, hem endüstriyel hem de bilimsel alanda gün geçtikçe daha çok ilgi uyandırmaktadır. Tepkimeli damıtmanın uygulandığı temel alan esterleşme reaksiyonlarıdır. Esterleşme reaksiyonları dengenin sınırladığı reaksiyonlardır ve reaksiyon sonrasında bir dizi ayırma işlemine tabi tutulmaları gerekmektedir. Tepkimeli damıtma bu problemi ortadan kaldırmaktadır. Kimyasal reaksiyonun ve ayırma işleminin tek bir birimde toplanması dengeyi ürünler yönüne kaydırarak dönüşümü ve ürün seçimliliğini arttırmaktadır. Bir ekipmanda reaksiyon ve damıtmanın birlikte entegrasyonu, esterleşme ve eterleşme gibi özellikle denge sınırlamalı reaksiyonlarda önemli ekonomik avantajlar sağlamaktadır. Diğer bir avantajı ekzotermik reaksiyonlu prosesler için reaksiyon ısısı, sıvı bileşenlerin buharlaştırılması için kullanıldığından ilave bir ısıya gereksinim duyulmadığı için enerji tasarrufu sağlamaktadır.
Tepkimeli damıtma kolonlarının sıcaklık kontrolü istenilen saflıkta ürün elde edilebilmesi bakımından çok önemlidir. Tepkimeli damıtma kolonları doğrusal olmayan bir yapıya sahiptirler. Bu yüzden kontrollerinin yapılması gerekir. Burada derişim kontrolünün yapılması zor ve pahalı olduğundan sıcaklık kontrolü ile dolaylı olarak ürün derişimi de kontrol edilecektir. Tepkimeli damıtma kolonunun performansı reaksiyon kinetiği, ayırma ve reaksiyon bölgelerinin boyutu, geri döngü oranı, besleme akış hızları ve besleme noktaları gibi birçok parametreye bağlıdır. Kolonun maksimum performansta çalışması, yüksek ürün derişimi için uygun işletme parametrelerini benzetim çalışmaları doğrultusunda belirlenecektir. Benzetim çalışması MATLAB ve ASPEN HYSYS paket programı kullanılarak yapılacaktır.
Tepkimeli damıtma ile biyodizel üretimi gibi karmaşık ayırma proseslerinin araştırılmasında zamandan tasarruf için prosesin denetimi şarttır. Tepkimeli damıtma kolonunu denetimi, kimyasal reaksiyonlar ve buhar-sıvı dengesi arasındaki karmaşık etkileşimler ve prosesin doğrusal olmamasından dolayı zordur.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Tepkimeli damıtma kolonu, biyodizel, sıcaklık kontrolü

TEMPERATURE CONTROL OF A REACTİVE DISTILLATION COLUMN WHERE BIODIESEL IS PRODUCED FROM VEGETABLE WASTE OIL

Abstract
The aim of this study is to produce biodiesel from waste vegetable oils in a laboratory scale reaction distillation column and to provide temperature control of this process. Biodiesel is a renewable alternative fuel for diesel engines formed as a result of the esterification reaction.
Reactive distillation arouses more and more interest in both industrial and scientific fields. The main area in which reaction distillation is applied is esterification reactions. Esterification reactions are equilibrium-limited reactions and must be subjected to a series of separation processes after the reaction. Reactive distillation eliminates this problem. Combining the chemical reaction and

separation process in a single unit shifts the balance towards the products, increasing the conversion and product selectivity. The integration of reaction and distillation together in one equipment provides significant economic advantages, especially in equilibrium-limited reactions such as esterification and etherification. Another advantage is that for processes with exothermic reactions, the reaction heat is used for evaporation of the liquid components, thus saving energy as no additional heat is required.

The temperature control of the reaction distillation columns is very important in order to obtain the desired purity product. Reactive distillation columns have a nonlinear structure. That's why they need to be controlled. Since concentration control is difficult and expensive here, product concentration will also be indirectly controlled by temperature control. The performance of the reaction distillation column depends on many parameters such as reaction kinetics, size of separation and reaction zones, recycle rate, feed flow rates and feed points. The operation of the column at maximum performance will be determined in accordance with the simulation studies of the operating parameters suitable for high product concentration. Simulation work will be done using MATLAB and ASPEN HYSYS package program.

Process control is essential to save time in investigating complex separation processes such as the production of biodiesel by reaction distillation. Control of the reaction distillation column is difficult due to the complex interactions between chemical reactions and vapor-liquid equilibrium and the nonlinearity of the process.

Keywords: Reactive distillation column, biodiesel, temperature control

LANGMUIR, FREUNDLICH AND TEMKIN ISOTHERMS STUDIES OF EQUILIBRIUM ADSORPTION OF SAFRANIN UNTO PHOSPHORIC ACID MODIFIED MACRO ALGAE

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Abstract

In these study two seaweeds, the green alga "ulva lactuca" and the brown alga "cystoseira stricta" were chemically activated with phosphoric acid to prepare activated carbons.

The prepared activated carbons are used for the removal of a cationic dye which is Safranin from aqueous solutions; the results obtained were compared with a commercial Merck activated carbon.

Activated carbons from algae are able to adsorb this dye efficiently, the best adsorption capacity was found for the green algae 500 (mg/g).

Adsorption tests have been performed and experimental data are modeled using Langmuir , Freundlich and Temkin models in their linear and non-linear versions to estimate equilibrium parameters. The analysis of the results shows that the models of Langmuir, Freundlich and Temkin concludes that the adsorption is favorable, Langmuir I is the linear form of the equation best fitted with correlation coefficients are very good in all cases ($R^2 > 0.95$) for the prepared carbons,

A comparative study of linear and non-linear regression methods was applied. Two error functions: chi-square ($\chi 2$) and mean percent error (APE) were used for isothermal optimization.

Keywords: Activated carbons, Adsorption, Safranin

SİMETRİK İMİNLERİN SENTEZİ VE SEKONDER AMİNLERE İNDİRGENMESİ

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Özet
İminler organik kimyada en yaygın kullanılan bileşiklerden olup ilk kez 1864 yılında Alman kimyager Hugo Schiff tarafından sentezlenmiştir. Schiff bazları aldehit ve ketonların primer aminler ile kondenzasyonundan oluşur. İminler ve imin türevi bileşikler nitrojen içeren heterosiklik bileşiklerin sentezinde önemli ara ürünler olarak kabul edilmektedir. Günümüzde bu bileşiklerden boya teknolojisinde, ilaç sanayisinde, tıpta ve tarım alanında sıklıkla yararlanılmaktadır. Bu bileşikler, genel olarak anti-fungal, antiviral, antimikrobiyel, antibakteriyel, antiinflamatuar, antikanserojen özelliklere sahip olup biyolojik sistemlerdeki önemleri giderek artmaktadır. İminler mevcut biyolojik önemlerinin yanı sıra, biyolojik öneme sahip olan moleküllerin sentezinde de önemli öncü moleküllerdir.
İmin bileşikleri kullanılarak elde edilen önemli bileşiklerden biri de aminlerdir. Doğal veya biyolojik olarak aktif olan bileşiklerin bazıları sekonder amin yapısındadır. Azot içeren moleküllerin biyolojik olarak aktivitelerinin bildirildiği çalışmalardan sonra amin bileşiklerinin sentez tepkimeleri organik kimyada ilgi çekici bir hale gelmiştir. Sekonder aminler çok sayıdaki biyolojik aktif molekülün önemli bir farmakofor grubunu oluşturur. Doğal veya biyolojik olarak aktif olan bileşiklerin bazıları sekonder amin yapısındadır. Sekonder amin eldesinde katılma tepkimeleri, indirgeme tepkimeleri, kondenzasyon tepkimeleri ve *N*-alkilasyon gibi tepkimelerden yararlanılmaktadır. Ancak sekonder aminler, geleneksel olarak alkil halojenür bileşiklerinin primer aminlerle olan tepkimesinden elde edilir. İmin bileşiklerinin indirgenmesiyle sekonder aminlerin sentezi de iyi bilinen bir tepkime türüdür. İndirgeme için silanlar, boranlar ve borhidritler kullanılmaktadır. İminlerin indirgenmesi sonucu elde edilen amin bileşikleri de benzer şekilde biyolojik aktivitelere sahiptirler.
Bu çalışmada, terafitalaldehit ve amin bileşikleri kullanılarak imin türevleri sentezlendi ve bunların $NaBH_4$ ile indirgenmesi sonucu sekonder amin bileşikleri elde edildi. Elde edilen bileşiklerin yapıları spektroskopik yöntemler kullanılarak aydınlatıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İmin, amin, indirgeme, biyoaktivite

SYNTHESIS OF SYMMETRIC IMINES AND REDUCTION TO SECONDARY AMINES

Imines are one of the most widely used compounds in organic chemistry and were first synthesized in 1864 by the German chemist Hugo Schiff. Schiff bases are formed by the condensation of aldehydes and ketones with primary amines. Imines and imine-derived compounds are considered important intermediates in the synthesis of nitrogen-containing heterocyclic compounds. Today, these compounds are frequently used in paint technology, pharmaceutical industry, medicine and agriculture. These compounds generally have anti-fungal, antiviral, antimicrobial, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and anticarcinogenic properties, and their importance in biological systems is gradually increasing. In addition to their current biological importance, imines are also important precursors in the synthesis of molecules of biological importance.

One of the important compounds obtained by using imine compounds are amines. Some of the naturally or biologically active compounds are in the secondary amine structure. After studies on the biological activities of nitrogen-containing molecules, the synthesis of amine compounds has become an interesting topic in organic chemistry. Secondary amines constitute an important pharmacophore group of many biologically active molecules. Some of the naturally or biologically active compounds are in the secondary amine structure. Some reactions are used in the synthesis of secondary amine compounds such as, addition reactions, reduction reactions, condensation reactions and *N*-alkylation reactions. However, secondary amines are traditionally obtained from the reaction of alkyl halide compounds with primary amines. The synthesis of secondary amines by reduction of imine compounds is also a well-known type of reaction. Silanes, boranes and borohydrides are used for reduction reactions. Amine compounds obtained as a result of reduction of imines have similar biological activities.

In this study, imine derivatives were synthesized using teraphthalaldehyde and amine compounds, and secondary amine compounds were obtained as a result of their reduction with $NaBH_4$. The structures of the obtained compounds were characterized using spectroscopic methods.

Keywords: Imine, amine, reduction, bioactivity

TOLİLTİYAZOLİDİN-4-ON TÜREVLERİNİN SENTEZİ

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Özet
Azot ve kükürt atomları içeren heterosiklik bileşikler, doğal ürün ve ilaçların yapısında yaygın olarak bulunurlar. Bu bileşikler biyolojik olarak aktif moleküllerin önemli bir sınıfını oluştururlar. Bu atomları içeren beş ve altı üyeli halkalara sahip heterosiklik bileşikler, sentetik organik kimya ve tıbbi kimyada büyük ilgi görmektedir. Tiazolidinon bileşikleri bu sınıfa ait olup ve yeni biyoaktif bileşiklerin geliştirilmesi için çok yönlü bileşiklerdir. Literatürde, geleneksel olarak tek kademe ve iki kademe sentezleri ile mikrodalga sentez yönteminin yanı sıra kombinatoryal sentez yöntemlerini de içeren çeşitli sentez yöntemleri mevcuttur. Bu bileşikler amin, aldehit/keton ve tiyoglikolik asidin kondenzasyonu ve halkalaşması sonucu elde edilir. Tiazolidinon ve türevleri, antiinflamatuar, anti tüberküloz, antikanser, anti tümör, anti-HIV, anti bakteriyel, anti fungal, analjezik, hipotermik, anestezik, nematisidal gibi önemli biyolojik ve farmakolojik aktivitelere sahip bileşiklerdir.
Bu çalışmada iki farklı yöntem kullanılarak toliltiyazolidin-4-on bileşikleri elde edilmiştir. İlk yöntemde öncelikli olarak imin bileşiklerinin sentezlendi ve elde edilen bileşikler daha sonrasında tiyoglikolik asit ile muamele edilerek toliltiyazolidin-4-on türevi bileşiklerin sentezi gerçekleştirildi. İkinci yöntem de ise aldehit, amin ve tiyoglikolik asit bileşikleri tek kademe olarak tepkimeye sokuldu ve toliltiyazolidin-4-on türevi bileşikler elde edildi. Elde edilen bileşikler flash kolon kromatografisi ve/veya kristallendirme yöntemleri ile saflaştırıldı. Bileşiklerin yapıları ^{1}H NMR ve ^{13}C NMR spektrokopisi kullanılarak karakterize edildi. Çalışmada farklı yöntemlerin verim ve tepkime süresine olan etkileri de incelenecektir. İlerleyen zamanlarda bu bileşiklerin biyoaktivite çalışmaları da planlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Toliltiyazolidin-4-on, amin, biyoaktivite

SYNTHESIS OF TOLYLTHIAZOLIDIN-4-ONE DERIVATIVES

Abstract
Heterocyclic compounds containing nitrogen and sulfur atoms constitute an important class of biologically active molecules. They are widely found in the structure of natural products and drugs. Heterocyclic compounds with five- and six-membered rings containing these atoms are of great interest in synthetic organic chemistry and medicinal chemistry. Thiazolidinone compounds belong to this class and are versatile compounds for the development of new bioactive compounds. In the literature, there are various synthesis methods including traditionally one-pot and two-pot synthesis and combinatorial synthesis methods as well as microwave synthesis method. These compounds are obtained as a result of condensation and cyclization of amine, aldehyde/ketone and thioglycolic acid Thiazolidinone and its derivatives are compounds with important biological and pharmacological activities such as anti inflammatory, anti tubercular, anticancer, anti tumor, anti-HIV, anti bacterial, anti fungal, analgesic, hypothermic, anesthetic, nematicidal.

In this study, tolylthiazolidin-4-one compounds were obtained by using two different methods. In the first method, firstly, imine compounds were synthesized and the obtained compounds were then treated with thioglycolic acid to synthesize tolylthiazolidin-4-one derivative compounds. In the second method, aldehyde, amine and thioglycolic acid compounds were reacted as one-pot and tolylthiazolidin-4-one derivative compounds were obtained. The obtained compounds were purified by flash column chromatography and/or crystallization methods. The structures of the compounds were characterized using ^{1}H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectroscopy. In the study, the effects of different methods on yield and reaction time will also be examined. Bioactivity studies of these compounds are also planned in the future.

Keywords: Tolylthiazolidin-4-one, amine, bioactivity

ORGANİK SİRKELERİN ANTİBAKTERİYEL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN VE KALİTESİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİNDE SPEKTROSKOPİ VE REOLOJİ YÖNTEMİ YAKLAŞIMI

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Özet
En temel anlamda sulu bir asit çözeltisi olan sirke, karbonhidrat yönünden zengin meyve ve tahılların çift fermantasyonu (etil alkol ve asetik asit) ile üretilen önemli bir gıdadır. Sirkeler son yüzyılda daha çok endüstriyel yöntemlerle üretilse de M.Ö. 3000 yıllarında başlayan geleneksel yöntemle üretimi hala insanların büyük çoğunluğu tarafından daha sağlıklı olduğu gerekçesi ile tercih edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, organik olarak üretilen elma, kırmızı ve sarı alıç meyvelerinden geleneksel yöntemle üretilen sirkelerin anti-bakteriyel kapasitesi ve kalitesi UV spektroskopi ve reoloji tekniği kullanılarak analiz edildi. Bu kapsamda organik sirkelerin absorbans spektrumları ve viskoziteleri sırasıyla 190-600 nm dalga boyu aralığında ve 10^{-3}-10^{2} s^{-1} kayma hızı aralığında kaydedildi. Sirkelerin absorbans değerlerinin organik asit (özellikle asetik asit) ve fenolik bileşik kaynaklı sırasıyla 190-240 ve 250-300 nm dalga boyu aralığında iki pik değerine sahip olduğu belirlendi. En yüksek absorbans pik değerinin sarı alıç sirkesinde olduğu gözlemlendi. Sirkelerin reolojik davranışının Newton olmayan akışla uyumlu olduğu ve yüksek kesme hızı bölgesinde tüm sirkelerin viskozitelerinin kararlı olduğu belirlendi. Ayrıca geleneksel yöntemle üretilen sirkelerin akış eğrilerinin, kıvam arttırıcı akışkanlar olarak da bilinen dilatan akış ile uyumlu olduğu saptandı. Organik sirkelerin optik analiz sonuçlarından absorbans piki en yüksek olan sarı alıç sirkesinin en yüksek organik asit ve fenolik bileşik içerdiği ve dolayısıyla daha anti-bakteriyel olduğu öngörüldü. Öte yandan, sirkelerin kararlı akış davranışına sahip olması nedeniyle üretim süreçlerinin başarılı olduğu ve tüm sirkelerin kaliteli olduğu sonucuna varıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Organik Sirke, Optik Spektrum, Reoloji, Anti-bakteriyel

SPECTROSCOPY AND RHEOLOGY METHOD APPROACH IN THE EVALUATION OF ANTIBACTERIAL PROPERTIES AND QUALITY OF ORGANIC VINEGARS

Abstract
Vinegar, which is basically an aqueous acid solution, is an important food produced by the double fermentation (ethyl alcohol and acetic acid) of fruit and grains rich in carbohydrates. Although vinegars have been produced mostly by industrial methods in the last century, its production with the traditional method, which started in 3000 BC, is still preferred by the majority of people on the grounds that it is healthier. In this study, the antibacterial capacity and quality of vinegars produced by the traditional method from organically produced apple, red and yellow hawthorn fruits were analysed using UV spectroscopy and rheology technique. In this context, the absorbance spectrum and viscosity of the organic vinegars were recorded in the wavelength range of 190 to 600 nm and the shear rate range of 10^{-3} to 10^{2} s^{-1}, respectively. It was observed that the highest absorbance peak value was in yellow hawthorn vinegar. It was determined that the rheological behaviour of the vinegars was compatible with non-Newtonian flow and the viscosities of all vinegars were stable in the high shear

rate region. Also, it was determined that the flow curves of the vinegars produced by the traditional method were compatible with dilatant fluids, also known as thickening fluids. Based on the optical analysis results of organic vinegars, it was predicted that yellow hawthorn vinegar, which has the highest absorbance peak, contains the highest organic acid and phenolic compounds, and therefore is more antibacterial. On the other hand, it was concluded that the production processes were successful and all the vinegars were quality due to the stable flow behaviour of the vinegars.

Keywords: Organic Vinegar, Optical Spectrum, Rheology, Antibacterial

MAGNETIC RHA-Fe(III) HYDROGELS AS CATALYSTS FOR H_2 GENERATION FROM HYDROLYSIS OF AMMONIA BORANE (NH_3BH_3)

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Abstract
Due to the current energy situation, more alternative energy sources are being studied by researchers to address energy needs. Hydrogen (H_2) is widely known as a clean and efficient source of energy. In this study, an agricultural waste (rice husk ash, RHA), was used as a filler in the synthesis of the magnetic RHA-Fe(III) hydrogels via two methods, i.e., cross-linking and sol-gel methods. The prepared magnetic RHA-Fe (III) hydrogels were then used as catalyst in the hydrolysis of ammonia borane (NH_3BH_3) for H_2 generation. The amount of hydrogel used, and temperature of reaction were investigated during the hydrolysis of ammonia borane. Both parameters affected the H_2 generation with respect to time taken. By increasing the amount of hydrogels used and increasing the reaction temperature, the production of H_2 gas through hydrolysis became faster. Magnetic RHA-Fe(III) hydrogels prepared via cross-linking method was found to be a better catalyst in catalysing the hydrolysis of ammonia borane as compared to magnetic RHA-Fe(III) hydrogels prepared via sol-gel method. The activation energy for magnetic RHA-Fe(III) hydrogels prepared via cross-linking and sol-gel methods were calculated as 19 kJ mol^{-1} and 97 kJ mol^{-1}, respectively. In addition, the characterization of the prepared and spent magnetic RHA-Fe (III) hydrogels were also studied through scanning electron microscope (SEM), energy-dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectroscopy analysis, and Fourier transform infra-red spectroscopy (FTIR). The result of this study shows that the magnetic RHA-Fe(III) hydrogels could be effectively used as a catalyst for H_2 generation from hydrolysis of ammonia borane.

Keywords: H_2 generation; Hydrolysis; Magnetic RHA-Fe(III) hydrogel; Cross-linking method; Sol-gel method.

MECHANISM OF ACTION AND ANTICANCER ACTIVITY OF POLY-HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS

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Abstract
The biological activity of 2-substituted quinazolin-4-ones has been studied on human breast cancer cells. Our results indicate that all compounds studied induce DNA damage of different scale depending on the structure. To clarify the mechanism of the observed effects we carry out molecular dynamics simulation, as well as fluorescence experiments which indicate that these molecules apparently would intercalate into DNA. Other mechanisms of their interaction with nucleic acids may be involved as well. Poly-heterocyclic compounds with condensed and/or bridged azine or/and azole rings have the propensity to bind to a specific nucleic acid tertiary structure – the guanine quadruplex (G4). Guanine quadruplexes are known to form spontaneously from either DNA or RNA guanine-rich strands, and actively participate in an ever expanding multitude of biochemical processes. Thus, stabilization of guanine quadruplexes in their poly-heterocyclic complexes happens to regulate cell proliferation processes, including DNA replication and protein synthesis. Some key enzymes in chromosome stabilization, protection and transcription, *e.g.* telomerase and topoisomerases, are crucially sensitive to the presence of G4. We can compute theoretically, using DFT and *ab initio* methods, the explicit stabilization energies of G4 complexes with preselected poly-heterocyclic molecules, and thus predict their effect on cell replication and protein synthesis processes using experimentally established QSAR for the given G4-regulated or catalyzed process. Our computational results on complex stabilization are in good relationship with experimental values of anticancer activity.

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Keywords: Heterocycles, G-quadruplex complexes, Cancer therapy

REACTION KINETICS IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

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Abstract
In the lecture is presented a theoretical analysis of the role of the reaction kinetics in chemical engineering for the solution of the main problems in the chemical industry (biotechnology, heat energy), i.e. the optimal design of new devices and the optimal control of active processes. The thermodynamic and hydrodynamic approximations for the modeling of the industrial process rates are presented and analyzed.
The industrial processes are the result of reactions, i.e. creation or disappearance of a substance and (or) heat as a result of chemical and (or) physical processes and their rate is determined by the reaction kinetics.
The reactions deviate the systems from the thermodynamic equilibrium and as a result processes arise, who are trying to restore that equilibrium. The rate of these processes can be determined by Onsager's "linearity principle", where the rate of the process depends linearly on the deviation from the thermodynamic equilibrium.
The Onsager’s linearity coefficient can be determined after solving the hydrodynamics, mass transfer and heat transfer equations, where it is proportional to the mass transfer (heat transfer) coefficient.
The relations between the Onsager’s linearity coefficient and mass transfer coefficient are presented for different processes.

COMPUTATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE STEREOSLECTIVITY OF DIENE ADDITIONS TO CHIRAL ACRYLATE DIENOPHILES

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Abstract
The cycloaddition of olefins to dienes, discovered by Diels and Alder in the 1920-ies is still among the most important reactions in organic synthesis. This unabating interest is due to its unique capability to generate up to four chiral centers in a single reaction step. Diels-Alder (DA) reactions with acrylates, especially chiral ones, as dienophiles have attracted attention for years. In an attempt to contribute to the understanding of the experimentally observed stereoselectivities we report here a computational study on the DA additions of cyclopentadiene (CPD) to ethyl-(*S*)-lactyl acrylate (ELA) and *S*-hydroxy-N-methyl-succinimide acrylate (HMSA). We apply a variety of theoretical methods to analyze the role of specific interactions of participating prochiral atoms in the resulting reaction stereoselectivity, as well as in reaction synchronicity related to it's concerted versus stepwise course. We check the performance of several DFT functionals at various levels of parameterization. Solvent effects are considered using the PCM approximation The diastereofacial DA selectivity, related to the directionality of dienophile approach to the planar diastereotopic faces of diene, is as usual modelled by DFT calculations qualitatively correctly. The observed diastereofacial stereoselectivity in the DA additions of CPD to ELA and HMSA can be explained by weak CH---O=C electrostatic interactions (non-traditional hydrogen bonds) in the energetically favored transition structures. We find however that the full palette of intramolecular interactions, rather than non-traditional hydrogen bonds only, govern the diastereofacial selectivity.
We demonstrate that initial poor performance of DFT on *endo* vs. *exo* selectivity in diene addition studies is corrected with the use of more recent extensively parameterized Minnesota functionals, starting with the M06-class and up to MN12sx.

Keywords: Diels-Alder stereoselectivity, dienophile conformations, transition structures, activation free energies, DFT calculations

DAN BRAUN : AYASOFYA- ŞƏRQİN VƏ QƏRBİN GÖRÜŞDÜYÜ YER

Hacıyeva Lalə Uğur

Xülasə

Çağdaş dünya ədəbiyyatının ən çox oxunan yazarlarından bir olan Dan Braun maraqlı yazı qabiliyyəti ilə ədəbiyyatda özünə yer edə bilmişdir. Onun qələmə aldığı romanlar intellektual detektiv janrındadır. Robert Lenqdon-Harvard Universitetinin simvoloqisti onun əsərlərinin bir çoxunun baş qəhrəmanıdı. Müəllif əsərlərində elə mövzulara müraciət edir ki, insanların daim marağına səbəb olmuş hadisələrdir. Lakin yazar məlum olan hadisələrə başqa cür yanaşır və onu daha da oxunaqlı hala gətirir. Dan Braunun əsərlərini oxuyan kəs sanki onunla birlikdə dünyanı səyahət edir. Buda yazıçının təsiredici nəqletmə bacarığından irəli gəlir. Digər maraqlı bir məqam isə hadisələrin bir gün içərisində baş verməsi lakin oxucunun bunu hiss etməməsidir.

Dünyaca məşhur yazıçının əks-səda yaradan əsərlərindən biri də "Cəhənnəm"-dir. Bu roman özündə bir çox maraqlı mədəniyyəti, hadisəni birləşdirir. Əsəri oxuduqca sanki İtalyanın ən maraqlı tarixi məkanlarında addımlayırsan. Hadisələr Florensiyada başlayır, sonra Venedikdə davam edir, İstanbulda isə başa çatır. Bu dəfə Robert Lenqdon genetikaçı Bertrand Zobristin hazırladığı virusun harada olduğunu tapmaq üçün macəraya başlayır. Əlində Dantenin "İlahi komediya"-dakı Cəhənnəm xəritəsilə yola çıxan Lenqdon təhlükəli təqiblərə məruz qalsa da, istəyinə nail olur.

Robert Lenqdonun uzun çəkən araşdırmalarının sonunda məlum olur ki, Zobristin hazırladığı virus İstanbuldadır. Yazar İstanbulu iki hissəyə bölünmüş hesab edir. Dindarlıq və dünyəvilik, köhnəlik və müasirlik, Şərq və Qərb bu şəhərin ruhuna hakim kəsilmişdir. Avropa ilə Asiya arasındakı bu şəhər qocalmaq bilməyən, köhnə dünya ilə ən yeni dünya arasındakı bir körpüdür. "Cəhənnəm" əsərində Lenqdonun Ayasofyaya səfəri zamanı bu memarlıq abidəsinin quruluşu və simvolikası haqqında yığcamda olsa məlumat əldə etmiş oluruq. Yazar Ayasofyanının qızılı günbəzini "Cənnətin günbəzi" adlandırır və nə qədər qeyri-adi olduğunu təsvir edir. Lenqdon Ayasofyanın əzəmətinə və böyüklüyünə heyran qalır. O kilsənin iki məqsədə xidmət etdiyi barədə fikirləşir. Bunlardan birincisi, insanın Allaha sevgisi naminə hər şeyi edə biləcəyidir, ikincisi isə böyük məbədə daxil olarkən insanının Allah qarşısında nə qədər kiçik olduğuna, mənəm-mənlikdən qaçışına işarədir. Ayasofya iki dinin vəhdəti kimi təqdim olunur və burada həm islam, həm də xristian simvollarından istifadə barəsindədə söz açılır.Ayasofyanın daxili quruluşu ilə yanaşı onun alt qatında yerləşən və Yerəbatan saray adlanan sistern haqqında da məlumat verilir. Burada əzəmətli sütunlar, tərs çevrilmiş meduzanın başı, qırmızı sular və körpülər xüsusi bir detal kimi təqdim olunmuşdur.

Açar sözlər: Ayasofya, Dan Brown, islam və xristianlıq

DAN BROWN: AYASOPHY - A PLACE WHERE EAST AND WEST MEET

Abstract

Dan Brown, one of the most widely read writers in contemporary world literature, has established himself in literature with an interesting writing ability. His novels are in the genre of intellectual detective. Robert Langdon-Harvard University symbolist was the protagonist of

many of his works. In his works, the author addresses such topics as events that have always aroused people's interest. However, the author takes a different approach to known events and makes it more readable. Anyone who reads Dan Brown's works seems to travel the world with him. Buddha comes from the writer's impressive ability to convey. Another interesting point is that the events take place in one day, but the reader does not feel it.
One of the echoes of the world-famous writer is "Hell". This novel combines many interesting cultures and events. As you read the work, it is as if you are stepping into the most interesting historical places in Italy. The events begin in Florence, then continue in Venice, and end in Istanbul. This time, Robert Langdon embarks on an adventure to find out where the virus, developed by geneticist Bertrand Zobrist, is. Langdon, who set out on a map of Hell in Dante's Divine Comedy, was persecuted, but he succeeded.
At the end of Robert Langdon's long research, it became clear that the virus developed by Zobrist was in Istanbul. The author considers Istanbul divided into two parts. Religiosity and secularism, antiquity and modernity, East and West have dominated the spirit of this city. This city between Europe and Asia is a bridge between the old world and the new world, which cannot grow old. In Hell, during Langdon's visit to Hagia Sophia, we learn briefly about the structure and symbolism of this architectural monument. The author calls Hagia Sophia's golden dome the "Dome of Paradise" and describes how unusual it is. Langdon marvels at the majesty and grandeur of Hagia Sophia. He thinks that the church serves two purposes. The first is that man can do everything for the love of God, and the second is that when he enters a great temple, he is a sign of how small he is before God and how he avoids selfishness. The Hagia Sophia is presented as a union of two religions, where the use of both Islamic and Christian symbols is discussed. Magnificent columns, an inverted jellyfish head, red waters and bridges are presented here as a special detail.

Keywords: Hagia Sophia, Dan Brown, Islam and Christianity

ORYANTALİSTLERİN HADİSLERE YAKLAŞIMI BAĞLAMINDA JAMES ROBSON ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet
İslami İlimler üzerine araştırma yapan XIIX-XIIIX. Yüzyıllarda yetişmiş Batı'daki ilk Oryantalistlerin eser ve makalelerini incelediğimizde, savunmacı ve polemikçi olma özelliğine sahip olduklarını görürüz. XIX. Yüzyılın ortalarına doğru bazı Oryantalistlerin tutum ve yaklaşımlarında az da olsa olumlu bir değişmenin varlığı görülmektedir. XX. Yüzyılın başlarından itibaren oryantalistliğin, İslâmî araştırmalarla ilgili kısmı iyice yoğunlaşmış ve kısa bir süre içerisinde klasik bir forma ulaşmıştır. Özellikle İslâmî kaynakların bir kısmının kataloglarının hazırlanmasında, Batı dillerine tercüme edilmesi ve neşredilmesinde, inceleme ve tenkit gibi bilimsel faaliyetlerinin yoğunlaşmasında, Goldziher, Massignon, Gibb gibi benzer Oryantalistlerin etkili oldukları bir gerçektir. Çalışmamızda Oryantalistlerin özellikle sünnet ve hadislere olan yaklaşımı üzerinde durulmuş, bu bağlamda hadisle ilgili araştırmalarıyla dikkat çeken ve söylemleriyle öncekilerden daha ılımlı ve insaflı görünen James Robson'un bakış açısı ele alınmıştır. Araştırmanın kapsam ve çerçevesi içerisinde konuların derli ve toplu bir şekilde sunulabilmesi için dört ana başlığa ayrılmıştır. Başlıklar sırasıyla şöyledir: **1- Sünnet'in Kur'an'dan sonra ikinci kaynak oluşuyla ilgili Robson'un yaklaşımı, 2- İsnad uygulamasını tarihlendirme konusundaki iddiası, 3- Hadis kritiğine bakışı, 4- Robson'un bazı hadisler üzerine getirdiği şüpheler.** Çalışmamızda kullanılan yönteme gelince, sosyal bilimlerin nitel araştırma teknikleri uygulanarak, yazarın konuyla ilgili eserleri analiz edilmiş, eleştirel bir bakışla değerlendirilmelerde bulunulmuştur. Bildirimizin amacı, Oryantalist James Robson'un sünnet ve hadisle ilgili görüş ve yaklaşımlarını ele alıp tutarlı ve ideolojik olup olmadığını incelemek, gerekli değerlendirmelerde bulunarak bilimsel açıdan doğru tespitler ortaya koymaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hadis – İsnad – Oryantalist

APPROACH OF ORIENTALISTS TO HADITH THE EXAMPLE OF JAMES ROBSON IN CONTEXT

Abstract
XIIX-XIIIX doing research on Islamic Sciences. When we examine the works and articles of the first Orientalists in the West, who grew up in the centuries, we see that they have the characteristics of being defensive and polemic. XIX. Towards the middle of the century, there is a slight positive change in the attitudes and approaches of some Orientalists. XX. Since the beginning of the century, the part of orientalism related to

Islamic studies has intensified and reached a classical form in a short time. It is a fact that similar Orientalists such as Goldziher, Massignon and Gibb were influential in the preparation of the catalogues of some Islamic sources, their translation and publication into Western languages, and the intensification of scientific activities such as examination and criticism. In our study, the orientalists' approach to Sunnah and hadiths is emphasized, and in this context, the perspective of James Robson, who stands out with his research on hadith and seems more moderate and fairer than his predecessors, is discussed. It has been divided into four main headings in order to present the subjects in a tidy and collective way within the scope and framework of the research. The titles are as follows: 1- Robson's approach to the Sunnah being the second source after the Qur'an, 2- His claim on dating the practice of Isnad, 3- His view on hadith criticism, 4- Robson's doubts on some hadiths. As for the method used in our study, qualitative research techniques in social sciences were applied; the author's works on the subject were analyzed and evaluated with a critical view. The aim of our paper is to examine the views and approaches of the orientalist James Robson on Sunnah and hadith, to examine whether they are consistent and ideological, and to make scientifically correct determinations by making necessary evaluations.

Keywords: Hadith- Isnad- Orientalist

HIGH MORALS IN ISLAM: MOHAMED PBUH AND THE DIVINE CARE

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Abstract

Mohamed PBUH said: 'My Lord perfected and behaved my good manners and conduct' and thanks to Quranic and Muhammadan narratives his traits, ethics and morals were to enlighten the Muslim community. This research is to show that God's providence to Mohamed PBUH before the revelation s was a good care of him since his birth; he granted him the high morals that make of him the prophet the most cherished among his fellows. God's miracles to his prophets were signs of prophethood since he was a child. An account of the expansion of his chest where angels ''took off envy and rancor and he took something like a clout and threw it and stepped on, and said: '' put inside mercy and compassion''. Many Christian priests witnessed at his encounter, has signs of prophethood they were aware of. Since his was a child and though born orphan of parents, he was covered with protection and love. God said: 'And be patient Mohamed, for the decision of your Lord, for indeed, you are in Our eyes'. Along with Jesus, Moses, Abrahim and Noah, Mohamed is among ''Oulou Al Azem'' i.e. the most favored prophets of God for endurance and harm they subdue which had not prevented them from bringing the torch and knowledge t their communities. A light on the miracles of Mohamed PBUH are surely to make of his narratives the best ever to learn morals and real values.

Keywords: Muhammadan narratives- Miracles- Morals- God's providence.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE MEMORY PROCESSES

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Abstract
The current paper is a three-part integrative study on memory. The first part, "A Neuroscientific Overview", presents the basic theories of the memory process, as well as known pathological cases, such as the HM patient, who lost his memory following the removal of the hippocampus. Many interdisciplinary concepts are explained here, such as encoding, storing and retrieving, sensorial, short-term and long-term memory, declarative and non-declarative memory, the multistore memory model, autobiographical and tunnel memory, lethologica, emotional memories, peak-end rule, confabulation, false memory syndrome, déjà vu, conscious inattention, Maxwell's demon, involuntary memory, memory malleability, reminiscent reconsolidation, Alzheimer's and strip experience. "A Humanistic View" presents a literary-cultural-philosophical-sociological vision of memory to demonstrate its compatibility with the neurological processes of storing information and forming memories. "Ishigurian Memory" summarizes the phenomenon of recollection from the perspective of identity crisis experienced by Ishigurian characters. Only people seem to have the ability to mentally project themselves into the past or future. The phenomenon is called autonoetic consciousness and proves the interrelation of memory, imagination, emotion, intelligence and consciousness as a way of creating self-image. According to the memory theories of John Locke, identity cannot exist outside the process of recording and recalling past experiences. In addition to the fallible nature of Ishigurian recollection, the subchapter brings to the fore more subtle nuances, such as feminine and masculine memories, the direction of recollection, and memories within memories. In short, Ishiguro's characters return to their past to heal it and thus give a healthy meaning to their present.

Keywords: memory and recollection, Ishigurian memory, memory theories and concepts, interdisciplinary approach to memory, memory in Kazuo Ishiguro's novels

ALİ KUŞÇU'NUN GENEL MATEMATİK KİTABI: İÇERİK VE DEĞERLENDİRME

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Özet
XV. yüzyıl Osmanlı ilim geleneğinin en önemli temsilcilerinden biri sayılan Ali Kuşçu (ö. 1474) matematik, astronomi, kelam, felsefe ve Arap dili alanlarında etkisi asırlar boyu devam eden eserler ortaya koymuştur. Görev yaptığı Ayasofya ve Sahn-ı Semân medreseleri yanında İstanbul genelindeki ilmi ortamlarda riyâzî ilimlerde bir tür canlılık meydana getirmesi, onu Osmanlı matematik tarihi ile Osmanlı matematik eğitimi tarihinin önemli figürlerinden biri haline getirir. Bu bağlamda ortaya koyduğu matematik eserlerinden Risâletün Muhammediyye fi İlmi'l-Hisâb hem en kapsamlı eseri olması hem de Fatih Sultan Mehmet'e sunulması bakımından ayrı bir önemi haizdir. Kitabın adında hesap ilmi ibaresi geçse de dönemin ilim geleneğinde hesap, büyük oranda sayılar teorisi, aritmetik, cebir ve uygulamalı geometri alanlarını kapsayan çok geniş bir sahayı ifade ettiğinden "genel matematik kitabı" şeklindeki bir adlandırma uygun görülmüştür. Ali Kuşçu eserini bir giriş ve iki ana bölüm üzerin inşa etmiştir. Girişte sayılar teorisine karşılık gelecek şekilde sayı kavramı ve sayıların özelliklerinden bahsedilirken ilk bölüm beş kısma ayrılır. Bunlar sırayla hesâb-ı hindî (ontabanlı sayılamaya dayanan hesap), hesâb-ı müneccimin (altmıştabanlı sayılamaya dayanan hesap veya astronomi hesabı), cebir ve mukâbele, hesâb-ı hataeyn (çift yanlış hesabı) ve çeşitli kurallardır. İkinci bölüm ise bir giriş ile doğru ve yüzeylerin alanı, dairesel yüzeylerin alanı ve cisimlerin yüzey alanı olmak üzere üç kısımdır. Bu bildiride, Ali Kuşçu'nun Risâletün Muhammediyye fi İlmi'l-Hisâb adlı eserinin içeriği ana konuları ve başlıkları bağlamında otaya konulacak ve ardından teknik içeriği matematik tarihi ve matematik eğitimi tarihi bakımından değerlendirilecektir. Böylece hem ulusal hem de uluslararası akademik araştırmalarda çok az sayıda çalışmaya konu olan genel anlmada Osmanlı bilim geleneği özel anlamda da Osmanlı matematik geleneğinin ortaya çıkarılmasına bir katkı sağlanmış olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ali Kuşçu, Osmanlı, matematik tarihi

ALI KUSHJI'S GENERAL MATHEMATICS BOOK: CONTENT AND EVALUATION

Abstract
Ali Kuşçu (d. 1474), who is one of the most important representatives of the 15th century Ottoman scientific tradition, produced works whose influence continued for centuries in the fields of mathematics, astronomy, theology, philosophy and Arabic language. Besides the Hagia Sophia and Sahn-ı Semân madrasas where he worked, the fact that he created a kind of vitality in the scientific environments in Istanbul makes him one of the important figures in the history of Ottoman mathematics and Ottoman mathematics education. In this context, *Risalat Mohammadiyyah fi İlm al-Hisab*, one of the mathematical works he produced, has a special importance in terms of both being the most comprehensive work and presenting it to Mehmed the Conqueror. Although the title of the book includes the phrase "science of al-hisab", a naming of it as "general mathematics book" was deemed appropriate since it expresses a very wide field covering the fields of hisab, number theory,

arithmetic, algebra and applied geometry in the scientific tradition of the period. Ali Kuşçu built his work on an introduction and two main sections. While the concept of number and the properties of numbers are mentioned in the introduction, corresponding to number theory, the first chapter is divided into five parts. These are, in order, hisab al-hindi (calculation based on decimal counting), hisab al-munajjimin (calculation based on sixty-based counting), algebra, hisab al-hataayn (double wrong calculation) and various rules. The second part consists of an introductory line and three parts: the area of the surfaces, the area of circular surfaces and the surface area of objects. In this paper, the content of Ali Kushji's *Risalat Mohammadiyyah fî İlm al-Hisab* will be discussed in the context of its main topics and titles, and then its technical content will be evaluated in terms of the history of mathematics and the history of mathematics education. Thus, a contribution will be made to reveal the Ottoman science tradition in general and the Ottoman mathematical tradition in particular, which is the subject of very few studies in both national and international academic research.

Keywords: Ali Kushji, Ottoman, history of mathematics

EMANATIONS: PSYCHO-MYTHIC IMAGE OF THE CAMPBELLIAN HERO IN PAULO COELHO'S "THE ALCHEMIST"

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Abstract
Joseph Campbell is undoubtedly one of the renowned writers and critics of the modern era. Gifted with a unique talent, he is universally acclaimed as a great philosopher, anthropologist, mythologist, religious thinker, and psychoanalyst. Concerned with the problems of modern man, Campbell addresses those problems partly through world mythologies, fairy tales and partly through modern psychology propounded by the great psychoanalysts like Carl Jung and Freud. Campbell's philosophy exhorts modern man to imbibe and translate the values of the ancient world in terms of the existing realities from a psychoanalytical perspective to tackle the predicaments of the existing times. The present paper focuses to study the most translated and globally acclaimed bestseller novel *The Alchemist* of Paulo Coelho, an eminent Brazilian writer of the present times, in the light of Joseph Campbell's theory on *Emanations* depicted in his seminal work *The Hero with a Thousand Faces.* It seems that Campbell echoes the psychoanalysts like Sigmund Freud, Carl G. Jung, Wilhelm Stekel, Otto Rank, Karl Abraham, Geza Roheim who have developed modern lore of dream and myth interpretation and who believe that myths are of the nature of dreams and dreams are symptomatic of the dynamics of the psyche. Campbell's thoughts revolving around mythology, metaphysics, and psychology, forming the structural principles of literature, do essentially evolve a story pattern. The present paper studies propensity of mythical and psychological bearings in the *The Alchemist* and the interpretations of dreams in Freudian and Jungian terms, besides retaining its fictional element.

Keywords: Alchemy, Archetype, Collective Unconscious, Destiny, Dream, Journey, Libido, Metaphysics, Myth, Mythology, Occult, Psyche, Psychology, Quest, Transform, Treasure

GENDER FEATURES OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract

The female gender is characterized by greater emotionality than the male. This means that the structure of the emotional intelligence of women and men is different. However, the reason here is largely not biological differences, but the peculiarities of gender socialization, which has different scenarios. External influences form different qualities of social expression. For example, studies have shown that girls have higher rates of attributes such as empathy, social responsibility, and interpersonal success. Other components of emotional intelligence - self-awareness, self-regulation and social skills are better formed in men.

Differences in the structure of intelligence may be due to the following factors.

1. The type of social culture (collectivism-individualism, femininity-masculinity), which influences the patterns of behavior.
2. Features of socialization, which, firstly, offer different behavioral models for girls and boys; secondly, they form different skills among representatives of different genders.
3. Social stereotypes that distort the perception of female and male emotionality.
4. “Observer error” - on the part of the researcher, there may be different strategies for interpreting facts, when men will be attributed more to rationality, and women - to emotionality.

The study of the gender characteristics of emotional intelligence is of great practical importance and is associated with the status-role position of women and men in society.

Research in this area can be the basis for overcoming communication barriers in communication of different sexes, because if they know how the representatives of the opposite sex construct speech, what they pay attention to, how they present information, what communication strategy they use, then conflicts in the exchange process information can be minimized or practically reduced to zero.

PATATES KLONLARININ MİNİ YUMRU VERİMLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

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Özet
Çalışma 2019 yılında Ege Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü tohumluk patates üretim serasında yürütülmüştür. Çalışmada genetik materyal olarak 15 patates klonunun *in vitro* bitkileri kullanılmıştır. Patates klonları meristem kültürüne alınmış ve mikro çoğaltımları yapılmıştır. Bu *in vitro* bitkiler serada Tesadüf Parselleri Deneme Desenine göre 3 tekerrürlü olarak yetiştirilmiş ve verim performansları karşılaştırılmıştır.
Patates klonları arasında verim özellikleri bakımından istatistiksel olarak fark bulunmuştur. Yumru sayısı (5.7 adet) bakımından en yüksek ortalama Klon 64'den elde edilmiştir. Tek yumru ağırlığı bakımından en yüksek ortalama Klon 23'den 25.5 g olarak elde edilmiştir. Bitki verimi bakımından en yüksek ortalama Klon 64 (84.1 g)'den elde edilmiştir. Klon 23 (2.8 cm) ve Klon 161 (2.7 cm) yumru eni bakımından en yüksek ortalamayı vermiştir. Yumru boyu bakımından en yüksek ortalama Klon 23 ve Klon 86'dan 3.8 cm olarak elde edilmiştir.
Melezleme yolu ile elde edilen patates klonları mini yumru üretiminde kullanılabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Patates klonları, *in vitro* çoğaltım, mini yumru

COMPARISON OF MINI TUBER YIELD OF POTATO CLONES

Abstact
The study was conducted in the greenhouse of the Field Crops Department of Agricultural Faculty of the Ege University in 2019. *In vitro* plantlets of 15 potato clones were used as genetic materials in the study. Potato clones were cultured in meristem and micro propagated *in vitro*. The *in vitro* plantlets were arranged with the Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 3 replications and yield performances were compared.
There were significant differences between potato clones for yield characteristics. The highest mean for tuber number was obtained Clone 64 with 5.7. Clone 23 had the highest mean for single tuber weight as 25.5 g. The highest mean was obtained plant yield for Clone 64 (84.1 g). Clone 23 (2.8 cm) ve Clone 161 (2.7 cm) had the highest mean for tuber width. Clone 23 ve Clone 86 had highest means in terms of tuber length (3.8 cm).
Mini tuber performance was found to be high and could be used in mini tuber production.

Keywords: Potato clone, *in vitro* propagation, mini tuber

PROJECTS MANAGEMENT IS THE KEY SUCCESS TO THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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Abstract
The success of project is a matter of project management priorities, little is known about the influence on the success of project management. there, wide range of available literature on project management and training, methodology for project management does not achieve consistent project success. therefore needs the right way of applied project management methodologies on project, to led project to the success The present document examines the current status of the methodologies for project management and their effect on the project success elements. Although projects management have been appear in the past, a comprehensive literature review shows that a consensus has not yet been reached on the main theoretical elements of project management methodologies. The success of the project depends entirely on project management, this done when the project management methodology is applied correctly. Many different factors outside of project management control influence project success. This study analyzes the data on Iraqi projects. The information collected indicates that most successful projects implement but do not make full use of contemporary project management tools and techniques. The impact of project management tools and techniques on project success depends on the training, timing and execution achieved by practitioners while the human factor is essential to project success.

MERMER TOZUNUN ÇİMENTOLU KOMPOZİTLERDE AGREGA VE ÇİMENTO YERİNE KULLANIMININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

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Özet
Yapı malzemelerinden en çok tercih edilen çimento esaslı harç ve betonların en pahalı bileşeni ve üretimi sırasında çevreye en fazla zarar vereni çimentodur. Çimento kullanımının sınırlandırılması ile gelecek nesiller için doğaya ve ekonomiye katkı sağlanabilecektir. Çimento yerine atık malzemelerin kullanılması ile bu durum mümkün olabilecektir. Atık olarak çevremizde bulunan mermer tozunun çimento yerine kullanımı çalışmaların konusu durumundadır. Buna ilaveten doğayı adeta kemirerek elde edilen agregalar da ekolojik dengeye zarar vermektedir. Bu çalışmada mermer işleme atölyelerinde atık olarak açığa çıkan mermer tozunun çimentolu harç üretiminde çimentonun yanı sıra agrega olarak da kullanılabilirliği araştırılmıştır. Mermer tozu %0, %10, %20 ve %30 oranlarında ayrı ayrı agrega ve çimento ile yer değiştirilmiştir. Mermer tozunun harç karışımlarına agrega olarak katılması ile kıvam değeri azalmış ancak çimento yerine kullanıldığında artmıştır. Eğilme ve basınç dayanımlarını artırmak amacıyla hem agrega hem de çimento için en uygun ikame oranı %20'dir. %30 oranında mermer tozu kullanımı ile hiç mermer tozu içermeyen kontrol numunelerinin dayanım değerlerinin çok yakın olduğu ve %30'a kadar mermer tozunun çimento esaslı kompozitlerde kullanımının mümkün olduğu görülmüştür. Ultrasonik dalga hızı ölçümleri ile de dayanımda meydana gelen artış desteklenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Atık mermer tozu, agrega, harç

INVESTIGATION OF THE USE OF MARBLE DUST INSTEAD OF AGGREGATE AND CEMENT IN CEMENTITIOUS COMPOSITES

Abstract
Cement is the most preferred building material, the most expensive component of cement-based mortars and concretes, and the most damaging to the environment during production. By limiting the use of cement, it will be possible to contribute to nature and economy for future generations. This will be possible by using waste materials instead of cement. The use of marble dust, which is found in our environment as waste, instead of cement is the subject of studies. In addition, aggregates obtained by gnawing nature also harm the ecological balance. In this study, the usability of marble dust, which is released as waste in marble processing workshops, in cement mortar production, as well as cement, was investigated. Marble dust has been replaced by aggregate and cement at the rates of 0%, 10%, 20% and 30% separately. The consistency value decreased with the addition of marble powder to the mortar mixes as aggregate, but increased when it was used instead of cement. In order to increase the bending and compressive strengths, the most suitable replacement ratio for both aggregate and cement is 20%. It has been observed that the strength values of the control samples, which do not contain any marble dust, are very close with the use of 30% marble dust, and it is possible to use up to 30% marble dust in cement-based composites. The increase in strength was also supported by ultrasonic wave velocity measurements.

Keywords: Waste marble dust, aggregate, mortar

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR BİR ÇEVRE İÇİN BETON BASINÇ DAYANIMI TAHMİNİN MODELLENMESİ VE TAHMİNİ

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Özet

Beton tasarımında en kritik parametrelerden biri basınç dayanımı olup betonun mekanik özelliklerinin belirlemesinde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Yüksek performanslı beton, yüksek binalar, otoyol inşaatları, köprüler, tüneller gibi uzun süreli inşaat uygulamalarında yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Beton basınç dayanımının laboratuvar belirlenmesi uzun zaman ve maliyet gerektirir. Özellikle büyük ölçekli sistemler için maliyetin azaltılması önemlidir. Bilgisayar destekli beton basınç dayanımı tahmini bu uzun deneysel süreci hızlandırarak maliyeti de azaltabilir. Bu nedenle birçok alanda olduğu gibi inşaat alanında da başarılı bilgisayar destekli tahmin modellerinin arayışı devam etmektedir. Bu çalışmada beton basınç dayanımının modellenmesinde ve tahmininde kullanılan veri seti UCI veri tabanından alınmıştır. Veri seti 1030 numuneye ait çimento, yüksek fırın cürufu, uçucu kül, su, süper akışkanlaştırıcı, iri agrega, ince agrega, yaş ve basınç dayanımı özelliklerinden oluşmaktadır. Wang-Mendel (WM), rastgele orman (RO), destek vektör regresyon (DVR), çok katmanlı algılayıcı (ÇKA) ve lineer regresyon yöntemleri modelleme için geliştirilmiştir. Modellerin eğitim ve test verilerini belirlemek için on-kat çapraz geçerleme yöntemi kullanıldı. Çapraz geçerleme yönteminde her iterasyonda verilerin %10'u test, %90'ı eğitim için ayrılmakta ve bu işlem 10 kez tekrarlanmaktadır. Nihai başarı oranı bu 10 iterasyonun ortalaması alınarak elde edilmektedir. Çapraz geçerleme yönteminde her veri noktası test set olarak kullanıldığından yanlılık önemli ölçüde azaltılır. Geliştirilen modellerin tahmin performansları kök ortalama kare hata (RMSE), ortalama mutlak hata (MAE) kriterlerine göre karşılaştırıldı. Deneysel sonuçlar beton basma dayanımı tahmininde, WM yönteminin (RMSE=3.70, MAE=2.60), RO (RMSE=4.67, MAE=3.23), DVR (RMSE=10.96, MAE=8.20), ÇKA (RMSE=8.94, MAE=7.13) ve doğrusal regresyon (RMSE=14.52, MAE=11.88) yöntemlerinden daha başarılı olduğunu gösterdi. Sonuç olarak incelenen yöntemler arasında WM yönteminin en düşük hata ile tahmin yaptığı ve bu nedenle beton basınç dayanımını tahmin etmek için en uygun algoritma olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Modelleme, Bilgisayar-Destekli Tahmin, Makine Öğrenmesi

MODELING AND ESTIMATION OF CONCRETE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH FOR A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

Abstract

One of the most critical parameters in concrete design is compressive strength, which plays an important role in determining the mechanical properties of concrete. High-performance concrete is widely used in long-term construction applications such as high-rise buildings, highway construction, bridges, tunnels. Laboratory determination of concrete compressive strength requires a long time and is costly. Especially for large-scale systems, cost minimization is important. Computer-aided concrete compressive strength estimation can speed up this long experimental process and reduce cost. For this reason, the search for successful computer-aided estimating models continues in the field of construction, as in many other fields. The dataset used in the modeling and estimation of concrete compressive strength in this study was taken from the UCI database. The dataset consists of cement, blast furnace slag, fly ash, water, superplasticizer, coarse aggregate, fine aggregate, age and compressive strength variables of 1030 samples. Wang-Mendel (WM), random forest (RF), support vector regression (SVR), multilayer perceptron (MLP) and linear regression methods have been developed for modeling. A ten-fold cross-validation technique was used to determine the training and testing data of the models. In the cross-validation method, 10% of the data is used for testing and 90% for training in each iteration, and this process is repeated 10 times. The final success rate is obtained by averaging these 10 iterations. In the cross-validation method, bias is significantly reduced as each data point is used as a test set. The estimation performances of the developed models were compared according to the root mean square error (RMSE) and mean absolute error (MAE) criteria. The experimental results show that the WM (RMSE=3.70, MAE=2.60) method is more successful than the RF (RMSE=4.67, MAE=3.23), SVR (RMSE=10.96, MAE=8.20), MLP (RMSE=8.94, MAE=7.13) and linear regression (RMSE=14.52, MAE=11.88) methods in estimation of concrete compressive strength. As a result, among the examined methods, it was determined that the WM method made the estimation with the lowest error and therefore it was the most suitable algorithm for estimating the concrete compressive strength.

Keywords: Modeling, Computer-Aided Estimation, Machine Learning

DAİRESEL KONUMLANDIRILMIŞ BETON KAZIKLARDAN OLUŞTURULAN SİSMİK METAMALZEMELER İLE DEPREM GENLİĞİNİN AZALTILMASI

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Özet

Depremlerin sebep olduğu can ve mal kaybını en aza indirebilmek amacıyla, şehirlerde sismik dalgaların etkisine karşı birçok risk azaltma stratejisi geliştirilmiştir. Bu stratejiler genellikle, yapılara entegre edilen cihazlar sayesinde yapı izolasyonunu sağlamaktadır. Engellenmesi zor olan ve yıkıcı etkisi yüksek olan 1-10 Hz düşük frekans aralığındaki sismik yüzey dalgalarını önlemek oldukça önemlidir. Sismik metamalzemelerin temel amacı, yapıları özellikle düşük frekanslarda geniş bir bant içindeki sismik yüzey dalgalarından korumaktır. Bu çalışmada, dairesel dizilime sahip beton kazıklar kullanılarak oluşturulmuş sismik metamalzemelerin kullanılmasıyla dalga genliğinin azaltılması hedeflenmiştir. Çalışma, sayısal olarak analiz edilmiş ve deneysel olarak incelenmiştir. Sayısal analiz sonlu elemanlar yöntemi (SEY) kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiş, hem frekans alanında hem de zaman alanında simüle edilmiştir. Sayısal analizde deneme yanılma yolu ile beton kazıkların optimum boyutları elde edilmiş ve deneysel alanda bu boyutlar bire bir ölçekli olarak uygulanmıştır. Deneysel çalışma, bir harmonik cihaz kullanılarak 5-15 Hz frekans aralığında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Harmonik titreşimler ivme ölçerler ile kaydedilmiş ve Fast Fourier dönüşümü ile frekans alanına dönüştürülmüştür. Elde edilen veriler jeo-istatiksel enterpolasyon yöntemi ile haritalandırılmış ve işlem görmemiş saha ile sismik metamalzemenin uygulandığı saha karşılaştırılmıştır. Buna göre, 6.5 Hz, 8.5 Hz ve 14 Hz frekanslarında sırasıyla %56, %54 ve %58 oranında dalgaların sönümlenebileceği belirlenmiştir. Deneysel çalışma sonuçlarına göre sayısal analiz bulguları doğrulanmış ve dairesel dizilmiş beton kazıkların deprem genliğini azaltmada sismik metamalzeme olarak kullanılabileceği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deprem genliği; Sismik metamalzeme; Yüzey dalgaları; Beton kazık

REDUCTION OF EARTHQUAKE AMPLIFICATION BY SEISMIC METALMATERIALS MADE OF CIRCULAR POSITIONED CONCRETE PILES

Abstract

In order to minimize the loss of life and property caused by earthquakes, many risk reduction strategies have been developed against the effects of seismic waves in cities. These strategies generally provide building isolation thanks to the devices integrated into the structures. It is very important to prevent seismic surface waves in the low frequency range of 1-10 Hz, which are difficult to prevent and have a high destructive effect. The main purpose of seismic metamaterials is to protect structures from seismic surface waves in a broad band, especially at low frequencies. In this study, it is aimed to

reduce the wave amplitude by using seismic metamaterials formed by using circular array concrete piles. The study was numerically analyzed and examined experimentally. Numerical analysis was performed using the finite element method (FEM), and simulated both in the frequency domain and the time domain. In the numerical analysis, the optimum dimensions of the concrete piles were obtained by trial and error and these dimensions were applied on a one-to-one scale in the experimental area. The experimental study was carried out in the frequency range of 5-15 Hz using a harmonic device. Harmonic vibrations were recorded with accelerometers and converted to frequency domain with Fast Fourier transform. The obtained data were mapped with the geo-statistical interpolation method and the untreated area was compared with the area where the seismic metamaterial was applied. Accordingly, it has been determined that the waves can be attenuated by 56%, 54% and 58%, respectively, at 6.5 Hz, 8.5 Hz and 14 Hz frequencies. According to the experimental study results, the numerical analysis findings were confirmed and it was seen that the circular arrayed concrete piles could be used as a seismic metamaterial to reduce the earthquake amplitude.

Keywors: Earthquake amplitude; Seismic metamaterial; Surface waves; Concrete pile

A SPECFICALLY MODIFIED BRICK TROWEL TO AID BRICKLAYING PROCESS

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Abstract
The purpose of this project is to design a brick trowel that can aid bricklaying process in a way that can improve the efficiency of the process by reducing the usage of mortar and producing well-spread mortar on bricks. Most bricklayers find bricklaying process inconvenient, time-consuming and tedious duty to the difficulty of spreading mortar on bricks in order to meet the standards required by construction protocols. Thus, this project aims to tackle this issue by introducing a specifically modified brick trowel that can help bricklayers perform the routine in a more efficient manner. It has been proposed that this tool will be tested in a field work by several volunteers and the process will be observed by several experienced and expert construction specialists who will assess the quality of this tool based on a set of criteria. If the tool proves to be practical and the approach is deemed feasible to be applied in a larger scale, there is a potential for such tool to be further developed and ultimately, commercialized in the construction industry.

Keywords: bricklaying, brick trowel, mortar.

BLOK NİZAMLI İMAR ADALARINDA BİNA PARSELLERİ KIRIK NOKTA KOORDİNATLARININ YERSEL ŞEKİLDE COLLİNS METODU İLE TAYİNİ

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Özet
İmar, bir arazi parçasının insanların üzerinde yaşayabileceği en iyi haline getirilmesi olarak tanımlanabilir. İmar sahaları belirlenirken öncelikle bir küme gibi imara alınacak saha belirlenerek imar sınırları geçirilir. İmar sınırları içerisinde arazi parçalarının bayındır hale getirilmesi işlemi imar adalarının, yolların oluşturulması ile mümkün hale gelir. İmar adalarının ise kendi içerisinde kullanım amacına göre çeşitleri mevcuttur. Bu adaların bir kısmı konut ihtiyacını gidermek üzere lejant olarak imar paftalarına işlenirken, bir kısmı ticari, konut + ticari, merkezi iş alanları, dini tesis alanı, karakol, mahalli oyun alanları, yeşil alanlar vb. şekilde oluşur. Konut alanları detayına girildiğinde ise yaşam alanları olan binaların oluşumu yapı nizamlarına göre meydana getirilir. Temelde üç tip ayrık, blok ve bitişik yapı nizamları, Türkiye'deki İmar Kanununa göre mevcuttur. Yeni yapı iznine açılan arazilerde çift imar parsellerinin çekmeleri sonucunda tek bir bina derinliğinin yapışık sırt sırta verilmesi neticesinde oluşturulan inşaat yapı nizamı blok yapı nizamıdır. Blok nizamlı alanlarda özellikle imar çapları verildikten sonra oluşan bina parselleri ortada sırt sırta oluşur. Yani bina parselleri imar parsellerinin alt kümesidir. Bu çekmeler sonucunda parselin konveks şeklinde kaç kenar varsa bir eksiği kadar bina kırık noktaları oluşur. Oluşan kırık noktalarının mekânsal yerinin yani koordinatlarının belirlenmesinde gps gibi teknolojik araçlarının yanı sıra yersel nokta belirleme metotları mevcuttur. Bunlardan biriside geriden kestirme metotlarından olan collins metodudur. Collins metodu, sabit üç noktasındaki koordinatları bilinen bir imar parselinin çekme mesafeleri ile oluşan bina parselinin bilinmeyen noktasının koordinatlarının, bilinen en az iki sabit nokta ile bilinmeyen noktalar arası açı ve mesafe uzunluklarının bulunması istenilen noktadan geçen daireden yararlanılarak belirleme işlemidir. Çalışmamızda blok nizam şeklindeki imar parsellerden collins metodu ile kat yüksekliği ve taban alanı oturum katsayılarına göre oluşabilecek bina parsellerinin kırık noktalarının geleneksel şekilde yersel olarak koordinatlarının bulunmasına çalışıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Blok nizam, Bina parseli, Collins Metodu

LOCAL DETERMINATION OF BROKEN POINT COORDINATES OF BUILDING PLOTS IN BLOCK RECONSTRUCTION ISLANDS BY COLLINS METHOD

Abstract
Zoning can be defined as the optimization of a piece of land for people to live on. When determining the zoning areas, first of all, the area to be built as a cluster is determined and the zoning boundaries are passed. The process of making the pieces of land prosperous within the boundaries of zoning becomes possible with the creation of zoning islands and roads. On the other hand, there are various types of zoning islands according to their intended use. While some of these islands are written on the zoning sheets as legends to meet the housing need, some of them are commercial, residential + commercial, central business areas, religious facility area, police station, local playgrounds, green areas, etc. way it occurs. When the details of the residential areas are entered, the formation of the buildings, which are the living areas, is formed according to the building regulations. Basically, three types of separate, block and adjacent building regulations exist according to the Zoning Law in Turkey. The construction order, which is formed as a result of the drawing of the double zoning parcels in the lands opened for the new building permit, as a result of giving the depth of a single building conjoined back to back, is the block building order. In the block-ordered areas, especially after the zoning diameters are given, the building parcels are formed back to back in the middle. That is, building parcels are a subset of zoning parcels. As a result of these pulls, the number of convex edges of the parcel, one less than the building fracture points are formed. In addition to technological tools such as GPS, terrestrial point determination methods are available in determining the spatial

location, that is, the coordinates of the fracture points. One of them is the collins method, which is one of the back estimation methods. The Collins method is the process of determining the coordinates of the unknown point of the building parcel, which is formed by the drawing distances of a zoning parcel whose coordinates at three fixed points are known, by using the circle passing through the point where the angle and distance lengths between at least two known fixed points and the unknown points are desired. In our study, it was tried to find the local coordinates of the broken points of the building parcels, which may occur according to the floor height and floor area settlement coefficients, from the zoning parcels in the form of block order, in the traditional way.

Keywords: Block layout, Building parcel, Collins Method

EFFECTS ON COMPRESSIVE & TENSILE STRENGTH OF CONCRETE BY THE REPLACEMENT OF CEMENT WITH MARBLE POWDER AND SAND WITH QUARRY DUST

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Abstract

Concrete is versatile building material which is used in almost all construction works. The most important constituent of concrete is water. Water is required for the preparation (mixing) of concrete as it not only to make the concrete place able but also impart strength to the concrete by the process of cement hydration. Consumption of waster is increasing day by day and may we face lacking of water in future and considered water plays a most important role for the whole construction period. Keeping in this view, an experimental study is conducted to evaluate the strength of normal concrete with the concrete made by the partial replacement of cement with marble powder and 30% quarry dust with 70% sand. In this connection, ninety cylinders of five mixes are prepared. Workability of fresh concrete is checked during the pouring of cylinders. Poured cylinders samples are left for different curing ages at 7, 14, and 28 days. After curing, compressive strength on hardened concrete cylinders is tested. The compressive strength of concrete by using marble powder is decreased than the conventional concrete. It is found that at 28 days of curing the compressive and tensile strength is increased by increasing the quantity of marble powder up to 20%.It is estimated that at 28 days of curing the compressive and tensile strength of mix M3 is increased about 4.98% and 9.32% respectively.

Keywords: Ordinary Concrete, Marble powder, Quarry dust, workability test, Compression Test, Split cylinder test

UNBOUND PAVEMENT MATERIAL PERFORMANCE PREDICTION IN VARYING STRESS AND MOISTURE CONDITIONS

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Abstract

The main purpose of this research is to investigate the performance of the unbound layer (base course) in a pavement. The goal is to predict the development of rutting in granular base courses. The main parameters on which performance of an unbound layer depends on geological, mineralogical, physical properties of the material used and moisture and stress conditions. For this purpose, three types of soil sample with various moisture content were prepared. For Class A sample used optimum moisture content 4.1%,6.1%8.1%,10.1,12.1% while Class B with 5.2%, 7.2%, 9.2% and third type of sample was a mixture of sample A and B and treated with Cement have combined moisture content 6.1% and 7.2% respectively and performed wheel tracking test for rutting. In this research, we used the Margalla crush as an unbound material for the base course. We prepared the base course samples in the laboratory of University of Lahore for testing. To find out the optimum moisture content for base course material, we performed the modified proctor test. Margalla aggregates works best at the least moisture content and showed the maximum resistance against the wheel tracker load. For class A, the sample which is prepared with a moisture content of 4.1%,6.1% and 8.1 % give rutting depth around 5.65mm, 9.5mm and 15mm respectively. For class B at different moisture contents. Sample prepared with a moisture content of 5.2%, 7.2 % and 9.2 % shows a rutting depth of 11mm, 15mm and 15mm respectively. Class A gives better results and less rutting as compared to class B. Cement treated base

is best to reduce rutting and pavements. The conclusion is that as the moisture sensitivity increases the resistance decreases, the Margalla aggregate works best at the less moisture content, which gives the aggregate maximum strength and maximum resistance against the load.

Keywords: Unbound layer; Optimum moisture content; Rutting; Moisture sensitivity; Wheel tracking test.

SHEAR STRENGTH ANALYSES OF SAND FOR VARIOUS LEVELS OF COMPACTION AND PLACEMENT MOISTURE IN DIRECT SHEAR TEST

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Abstract
In most geotechnical engineering projects, the commonly employed method of soil improvement is compaction. The important factors which influence the compaction of a particular soil type are moisture content and applied compaction energy. The objective of research is to explore the effects of these factors on shear strength parameters of sandy Soil whose classification was SP(Poorly Graded Soil). The compaction tests were performed under five different moisture conditions as 0%,7%,11%,17%,21% to obtain Optimum dry density of sandy soil which was 16.8KN/m,15KN/m,15.7KN/m,20.2KN/m, 20.7KN/m and their corresponding Cohesion 4KPa,9KPa,11KPa,10KPa,1KPa and angle of shear resistance was 18.2,8.2,12.1,23.7,18.2 degree. To obtain the objectives of research, soil was subjected to different compactive efforts such as 600, 1600 and 2700 kN-m/m3 in Standard Proctor, Reduced Modified Proctor and Modified Proctor tests respectively, and corresponding compaction parameters were determined. The results obtained from the study based on the standard proctor test show that with increase in moisture content, the dry density increases upto optimum moisture content and decreases beyond that; with the case of dry soil sample being an exception. The variation of angle of internal friction of sand with moisture is analogous to the compaction curve. The relationship between angle of internal friction and density is such that at the higher values of density, the angle of internal friction is higher; this is not true for the densities achieved beyond the optimum moisture content as the excess water decreases the friction between the soil particles.

Keywords: Soil Improvement; Optimum dry density; Shear Strength; Cohesion; Standard Proctor test; optimum moisture content.

KESRİLİ GİRİŞİM İŞLEMİYLE TANIMLI BİR SOYUT SEGAL CEBİRİ ÜZERİNE

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Özet

Kesirli Fourier dönüşümü, Fourier dönüşümünün $\alpha = (\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_d)$ olmak üzere bir α parametresiyle genelleştirilmesidir. Kesirli Fourier dönüşümünde ifade edilen α parametresi, $\alpha = (\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_d)$ olmak üzere her $j = 1, 2, ..., d$ için $\alpha_j = \frac{\pi}{2}$ olarak alınırsa kesirli Fourier dönüşümü Fourier dönüşümüne karşılık gelir. Kesirli Fourier dönüşümü son yıllarda ön plana çıkan ve geniş uygulama alanına sahip bir dönüşümdür. Bu dönüşüm zaman frekans analizinde, sinyal işlemede, optikte ve kuantum mekaniğinde uygulamalara sahiptir.

Banach cebirlerinin çarpanları araştırılırken bu cebirlerin sıra değişimsiz olması gerekir. Üzerinde $*$ girişim işlemi tanımlı olan $L_w^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ uzayı yaklaşık birime sahip olduğundan sıra değişimsiz Banach cebiridir. Bu uzayın çarpanlar tanımı öteleme işlemcisiyle değişmeli doğrusal ve sürekli işlemciler olarak verilmiştir. Bu çalışmada ilk olarak üzerinde Θ girişim işlemi tanımlı olan $L_w^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ uzayının yaklaşık biriminin var olduğu gösterilerek bu uzayın sıra değişimsiz Banach cebiri olduğu ifade edildi. Bu uzayın çarpanlar tanımı herhangi bir $f \in L_w^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ ve her $y = (y_1, ..., y_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d$ için $\gamma = (-y_1 \cot\alpha_1, ..., -y_d \cot\alpha_d)$ olmak üzere $L_w^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ uzayından $L_w^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ uzayına tanımlı $f \to T_y M_\gamma f$ dönüşümü ile değişmeli olan sürekli ve doğrusal işlemciler olarak yapıldı. Dikkat edilirse α parametresi, $\alpha = (\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_d)$ olmak üzere her $j = 1, 2, ..., d$ için $\alpha_j = \frac{\pi}{2}$ olarak alındığında bu tanım, üzerinde $*$ girişim işlemi tanımlı olan $L_w^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ uzayı için verilen tanıma karşılık gelmektedir. Sonra w düzenli büyüyen bir ağırlık fonksiyonu olmak üzere üzerlerinde Θ girişim işlemi tanımlı olan $L_w^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ ve $S_w^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^d)$ uzaylarının kesirli Fourier dönüşümleri tıkız destekli yaklaşık birimleri bulundu. Ayrıca bazı koşullar altında $S_w^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^d)$ uzayının bir soyut Segal cebiri olduğu gösterildi. Son olarak bazı koşullar altında $S_w^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^d)$ uzayından $S_w^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^d)$ uzayına çarpanlar tanımı $L_w^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ uzayında yapılan tanıma benzer şekilde verildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kesirli Fourier dönüşümü, yaklaşık birim, Segal cebirleri.

ON AN ABSTRACT SEGAL ALGEBRA UNDER FRACTIONAL CONVOLUTION

Abstract

The fractional Fourier transform is a generalization of the classical Fourier transform through an angular parameter α , where $\alpha = (\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_d)$. If we take $\alpha_j = \frac{\pi}{2}$ with $j = 1, 2, ..., d,$ the fractional Fourier transform corresponds the classical Fourier transform. The fractional Fourier transform is a transform with a wide range of applications and emerging to the forefront in recent years. This transformation has applications in time-frequency analysis, signal processing, optics and quantum mechanics.

Studying the multiplier of Banach algebras, it is important that these algebras have the property of without order. Since the algebra $L_w^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ under ordinary convolution has an approximate identity then, then it is an algebra without order. The definition of the multipliers of this algebra is given as a continuous linear operator which commutes with translation operator. In this work, firstly, we indicate that the space $L_w^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ under Θ convolution is a without order Banach algebra by showing this algebra has an approximate identity. We give a definition of multipliers of this space as a continuous linear operator from $L_w^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ into $L_w^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ which commutes with operator, $f \to T_y M_\gamma f$ where $\gamma = (-y_1 \cot \alpha_1, ..., -y_d \cot \alpha_d)$ for all $y = (y_1, ..., y_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d$. If we take $\alpha_j = \frac{\pi}{2}$ for all $j = 1, 2, ..., d,$ this definition corresponds the definition of the multipliers of $L_w^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ under ordinary convolution. Furthermore, we determine approximate identities with compactly supported fractional Fourier transforms in the spaces $L_w^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $S_w^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^d)$ under Θ convolution, where w is a weight function of regular growth. Also, we show that the space $S_w^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^d)$ under some conditions is an abstract Segal algebra. Finally, we give a definition of multipliers of the space $S_w^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^d)$ under some conditions, similar to the definition of multipliers of the space $L_w^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

Keywords: Fractional Fourier transform, approximate identity, Segal algebras.

A NEW BINARY ARITHMETIC OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM FOR BINARY OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS

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Abstract
Arithmetic Optimization Algorithm (AOA) is a heuristic method developed in recent years. The original version was developed for continuous optimization problems. Its success on different optimization problems has not yet been tested. In this paper, the binary form of AOA (BAOA) has been proposed. In addition, the candidate solution production scene of BAOA is developed with the xor logic gate and the BAOA-XOR method was proposed. Both methods have been tested for success on well-known uncapacitated facility location problems (UFLPs) in the literature. The UFL problem is a binary optimization problem whose optimum results are known. The results of BAOA and BAOA-XOR methods were compared and discussed according to best, worst, mean, standard deviation, and gap values. The results of BAOA and BAOA-XOR on UFLP are compared with binary heuristic methods used in the literature. The results showed that the binary form of AOA is successful and can be preferred as an alternative binary heuristic method.

Keywords: Binary optimization, Arithmetic optimization algorithm, Logic gate

A HYBRID OF THRESHOLD BASED ADAPTIVE PENALTY FUNCTION AND CUCKOO SEARCH ALGORITHM

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Abstract

Optimization is the process of finding optimal values of the decision variables for which the objective function of a given problem, subject to the available resources, is at the extreme level. With the invention of fast digital computing machines in the early forties, optimization has become an important component of research in applied mathematics, including physics, engineering, economics, business etc. The absence/presence of constraints categorizes an optimization problem as an unconstrained/constrained optimization problem.

Nature-inspired algorithms (NIAs) imitate some well-organized natural biological or physical systems. NIAs are further classified into evolutionary algorithms (EAs) and swarm intelligence (SI) based algorithms. EAs have been inspired by the Darwinian principle "survival of the fittest", while SI-based algorithms function on the information sharing among the swarm members. The information-sharing enables swarm members to learn and improve themselves from the experiences of other members of the swarm. Therefore, SI-based algorithms are regarded as innovative and emerging techniques of great importance for researching the prevailing issues. Some of the well-known existing SI-based algorithms are particle swarm optimization (PSO) algorithm, firefly algorithm (FA), grey wolf optimization (GWO) algorithm, teaching learning based optimization (TLBO) algorithm, and cuckoo search algorithm (CSA).

CSA is a nature-inspired population-based meta-heuristic. In CSA, egg, nest and cuckoo represents a solution. A cuckoo lays its eggs in the nest of other cuckoos. This mechanism is used for diversity among the population which is essential for producing new solutions/positions. CSA is very efficient in solving many hard nonlinear problems. It has the advantage of having fewer parameters, too.

Constrained optimization problems (COPs) cannot be solved directly by EAs and SI-based algorithms, because they are developed for solving unconstrained problems. Thus, they need some constraint handling techniques (CHTs) to solve COPs. Among the many CHTs, the penalty function methods are popular for their simplicity. They transform a COP to a corresponding unconstrained problem by adding a scaled penalty term to the objective function. In this work, a modified version of a near feasibility threshold (NFT) based adaptive penalty function method is used as a fitness function. As a result, a constrained version of CSA, denoted NFT-CSA, is designed. This hybrid is tested on the constrained problems of the suite CEC 2006, designed for the competition and congress on evolutionary computation. The simulations results and comparison with some state-of-the-art algorithms show better performance of NFT-CSA than competitors on most of the tested problems of the mentioned suite.

PADOVAN-*p* FİBONACCİ SAYILARI VE BINET FORMÜLLERİ

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Özet
Bilindiği gibi indirgemeli dizilerinin farklı disiplinlerdeki bazı problemlerin çözümü için kullanıldığı veya farklı bilimsel disiplinlerdeki çeşitli problemlerin doğrudan bu dizilerin yapısal özellikleri dikkate alınarak kurgulandığı modern bilimde sıkça karşılaşılan bir durumdur. Birçok yazar, çok sayıda dizinin çeşitli özelliklerinden birçok sonuç çıkarmak için homojen lineer indirgemeli bağıntılar kullanmıştır. Bu durumun aksine, birçok yazar da ayrıca bazı lineer indirgemeli dizileri tanımlamış ve matris yöntemleriyle tanımlanan bu dizilerin çeşitli özelliklerini vermişlerdir. Bu çalışmayla, Padovan-*p* dizisi ve Fibonacci dizisinin karakteristik polinomları kullanılarak Padovan-*p* Fibonacci dizisi olarak adlandırılan yeni bir dizi tanımlanmıştır. Ayrıca, Padovan-*p* Fibonacci dizisinin üreteç matrisi elde edilmiş ve daha sonra Padovan-*p* Fibonacci dizisinin üreteç matrisinin *n*. kuvveti yardımıyla Padovan-*p* Fibonacci dizisinin elemanları ve bu üreteç matrisi arasında ilişkiler türetilmiştir. Son olarak, Padovan-*p* Fibonacci karakteristik polinomunun kökleri kullanılarak Padovan-*p* Fibonacci dizisi için Binet formülü elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Padovan-*p* Dizisi, Fibonacci Dizisi, Matris, Binet Formülü.

THE PADOVAN-*p* FIBONACCI NUMBERS AND THEIR BINET FORMULAS

Abstract
As it is known, it is a frequently encountered situation in modern science that recurrence sequences are used to solve some problems in different disciplines or that various problems in different scientific disciplines are directly constructed by considering the structural features of these sequences. Several authors have used homogeneous linear recurrence relations to deduce miscellaneous properties for a plethora of sequences. Contrary to this situation, many authors also defined some linear recurrence sequences and gave their various properties by matrix methods. In this study, we define a new sequence called the Padovan-*p* Fibonacci sequence by using the characteristic polynomials of the Padovan-*p* sequence and the Fibonacci sequence. Also, we obtain the generating matrix of the Padovan-*p* Fibonacci sequence and then we derive relations between the elements of the Padovan-*p* Fibonacci sequence and these generating matrices by the aid of *n*th power of the generating matrix of the Padovan-*p* Fibonacci sequence. Lastly, using the roots of the characteristic polynomial of the Padovan-*p* Fibonacci sequence, we produce the Binet formula for the Padovan-*p* Fibonacci numbers.

Keywords: Padovan-*p* Sequence, Fibonacci Sequence, Matrix, Binet Formula.

m MODÜLÜNE GÖRE PADOVAN-*p* FİBONACCİ DİZİLERİ

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Özet
Birçok yazar bazı özel matrisler yardımıyla devirli gruplar elde etmişlerdir. Ayrıca şunu da belirtmek gerekir ki, indirgemeli dizilerin gruplardaki karşılığının periyodu belirlenirken bu dizilerin *m* modülüne göre periyodunun kullanılması sıkça karşılaşılan bir durumdur. Buna ek olarak, *m* modülüne göre indirgenerek elde edilen dizilerin periyodu elde edilen devirli grupların mertebelerine eşit olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmış ve daha sonra literatürdeki birçok çalışmada, *m* modülüne göre dizinin üreteç matrisi indigenerek üretilen devirli grupların mertebeleri için kurallar elde edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, verilen herhangi bir $p\left(p=3,4,5,\ldots\right)$ ve $n\geq 0$ için aşağıdaki homojen lineer indirgemeli bağıntı tarafından tanımlanan $\left\{Pa_n^{F,p}\right\}$ Padovan-*p* Fibonacci dizisi, $Pa_0^{F,p}=\cdots=Pa_{p+2}^{F,p}=0$ ve $Pa_{p+3}^{F,p}=1$ başlangıç değerleri ile birlikte

$$Pa_{n+p+4}^{F,p}=Pa_{n+p+3}^{F,p}+2Pa_{n+p+2}^{F,p}-Pa_{n+p+1}^{F,p}-Pa_{n+p}^{F,p}+Pa_{n+2}^{F,p}-Pa_{n+1}^{F,p}-Pa_n^{F,p}$$

göz önüne alınmıştır. Bu anlamda, Padovan-*p* Fibonacci dizisi *m* modülüne göre incelenmiştir. Ayrıca, Padovan-*p* Fibonacci matrisi olarak adlandırılan Padovan-*p* Fibonacci dizisinin üreteç matrisi ele alınmıştır. Buna ek olarak, *m* modülüne göre Padovan-*p* Fibonacci matrisinin çarpımsal mertebeleri tarafından üretilen yarı gruplar ve devirli gruplar üretilir. Son olarak, elde edilen devirli grupların mertebeleri ve *m* modülüne göre Padovan-*p* Fibonacci dizisi periyotları arasında ilişkiler elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Padovan-*p* Fibonacci dizisi, Modül, Grup.

THE PADOVAN-*p* FIBONACCI SEQUENCES MODULO *m*

Abstract
Several authors obtained the cyclic groups via some special matrices. It should also be noted that when determining the period of the equivalent of the recurrence sequences in the groups, it is common to use the period of these sequences when read modulo *m*. In addition, in many studies have reached that the periods of the sequences obtained by reducing according to modulo *m* is equal to the order the cyclic groups obtained, and then many studies in the literature obtained the rules for the orders of the cyclic groups generated by reducing the generating matrix of the sequence when read modulo *m*. In this work, we consider the Padovan-*p* Fibonacci sequence $\left\{Pa_n^{F,p}\right\}$ defined by the following homogeneous linear recurrence relation for any given $p\left(p=3,4,5,\ldots\right)$ and $n\geq 0$

$$Pa_{n+p+4}^{F,p}=Pa_{n+p+3}^{F,p}+2Pa_{n+p+2}^{F,p}-Pa_{n+p+1}^{F,p}-Pa_{n+p}^{F,p}+Pa_{n+2}^{F,p}-Pa_{n+1}^{F,p}-Pa_n^{F,p}$$

with initial conditations $Pa_0^{F,p}=\cdots=Pa_{p+2}^{F,p}=0$ and $Pa_{p+3}^{F,p}=1$. In this sense, we examine the Padovan-*p* Fibonacci sequence according to modulo *m*. Also, we consider the generating

matrix of the Padovan-*p* Fibonacci sequence called the Padovan-*p* Fibonacci matrix. In addition, we produce the semigroups and cyclic groups which are generated by the multiplicative orders of the Padovan-*p* Fibonacci matrix when read modulo *m*. Finally, we derive the relationship between the order the cyclic groups obtained and the periods of the Padovan-*p* Fibonacci sequence when read modulo *m*.

Keywords: The Pell-Jacosthal *p*-sequence, Modulo, Group

PADOVAN-*p* PELL SAYILARI VE BİNET FORMÜLLERİ

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Özet

Lineer ve indirgemeli dizilerin incelenmesi uzun zamandır bilinmektedir ve bu dizilerin çeşitli özellikleri bazı yazarlar tarafından incelenmiştir. Birçok çalışmada bazı lineer indirgemeli dizileri tanımlanmış ve çeşitli özellikleri matris yöntemleri ile verilmiştir. Literatürde, bu çalışmada kullanılan Padovan-*p* ve Pell dizileri ile ilgili birçok çalışma bulunmaktadır ve Padovan-*p* dizisi ve Pell dizisinin, matematik, fizik, bilgisayar bilimi, mimariden doğa ve sanata kadar birçok alanda modern araştırmalarda karşımıza çıktığı iyi bilinmektedir. Yine bu araştırmalarda, bu dizilerin birçok özelliği ile birlikte Binet formülleri bulunmuştur. Bu çalışmada, Padovan-*p* dizisi ile Pell dizisinin karakteristik polinomlarının çarpımı kullanılarak Padovan-*p* Pell sayılarını tanımlanmıştır. Ayrıca, Padovan-*p* Pell sayıları için Companion matris formundaki üreteç matrisler türetilmiş ve daha sonra Padovan-*p* Pell sayıları ile bu üreteç matrisler arasındaki ilişkiler elde edilmiştir. Son olarak, Padovan-*p* Pell sayısının karakteristik polinomunun köklerinin farklı olduğu gösterilmiş ve bu kökler kullanılarak Padovan-*p* Pell sayıları için Binet formülü üretilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Padovan-*p* Dizisi, Pell dizisi, Matris, Binet Formülü.

THE PADOVAN-*p* PELL NUMBERS AND BINET FORMULAS

Abstract

The study of linear and recurrence sequences has been known for a long time and miscellaneous properties of these sequences have been studied by some authors. It is defined some linear recurrence sequences and gave their various properties by matrix methods in many works. There are many studies in the literature about the Padovan-*p* and the Pell sequences used in this work and it is well known that Padovan-*p* sequence and Pell sequence appear in modern research in many fields from mathematics, physics, computer science, architecture to nature and art. Again, in these researches, Binet formulas have been found along with many properties of these sequences. In this work, we define the Padovan-*p* Pell numbers by using the product of characteristic polynomials of the Padovan-*p* sequence and the Pell sequence. Also, we derive the generating matrices in Companion matrix form for the Padovan-*p* Pell numbers, and then we obtain relationships between the Padovan-*p* Pell numbers and these generating matrices. Finally, we show that the roots of the characteristic polynomial of the Padovan-*p* Pell number are different, and using these roots we produce the Binet formula for the Padovan-*p* Pell numbers.

Keywords: Padovan-*p* Sequence, Pell Sequence, Matrix, Binet Formula.

m MODÜLÜNE GÖRE PADOVAN-*p* PELL SAYILARI

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Özet
Birçok yazar cebirsel yapılarda bazı özel lineer indirgemeli diziler üzerinde çalışmıştır. Gruplardaki indirgemeli dizilerinin incelenmesi ilk olarak Fibonacci dizileri ile başlamış ve devirli gruplardaki sıradan Fibonacci dizileri incelenmiştir. Daha sonra konsept, birçok çalışma ile bazı özel lineer indirgemeli dizilerine genişletildi. Verilen bir $A=\left[a_{ij}\right]$ matrisi için, A nın her elemanının m modülüne göre indirgenmesi $A\left(\bmod m\right)$ şeklinde ifade edilir. Yani, $A\left(\bmod m\right)=\left(a_{ij}\left(\bmod m\right)\right)$ dir. $\left\langle A\right\rangle_m=\left\{A^i\left(\bmod m\right)\middle|\ i\geq 0\right\}$ kümesi göz önüne alındığında eğer $obeb\left(m,\det A\right)=1$ ise $\left\langle A\right\rangle_m$ kümesi bir devirli gruptur. Yine bu anlamda literatürde birçok çalışma, dizilerin üreteç matrisleri m modülüne göre indirgenmesi suretiyle bu matrislerin kuvvetleri yardımıyla üretilen devirli grupların mertebeleri için kurallar elde edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Padovan-*p* Pell sayıları ele alınmıştır. Padovan-*p* Pell sayıları m modülüne göre incelenmiş ve Padovan-*p* Pell sayılarının m modülüne göre periyotları elde edilmiştir. Daha sonra, Padovan-*p* Pell sayılarının üreteç matrisi olan Padovan-*p* Pell matrisi incelenmiştir. Ayrıca, Padovan-*p* Pell matrisi m modülüne göre indirgenmesi suretiyle bu matrisin kuvvetleri yardımıyla devirli gruplar elde edilmiştir. Son olarak, elde edilen devirli grupların mertebesi ile Padovan-*p* Pell sayılarının m modülüne göre periyotları arasındaki ilişki üretilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Padovan-*p* Pell Sayısı, Modül, Grup.

THE PADOVAN-*p* PELL NUMBERS MODULO *m*

Abstract
Many authors have studied some special linear recurrence sequences in algebraic structures. The study of recurrence sequences in groups first began with Fibonacci sequences and the ordinary Fibonacci sequences in cyclic groups were investigated. Then, the concept extended to some special linear recurrence sequences by many studies. Given an integer matrix $A=\left[a_{ij}\right], A\left(modm\right)$ means that all entries of A are modulo *m*, that is $A\left(modm\right)=\left(a_{ij}\left(modm\right)\right)$. Since consider the set $\left\langle A\right\rangle_m=\left\{A^i\left(\bmod m\right)\middle|\ i\geq 0\right\}$, if $\gcd\left(m,\det A\right)=1$, then the set $\left\langle A\right\rangle_m$ is a cyclic group. Again in this sense, many studies in the literature obtained the rules for the orders of the cyclic groups generated by reducing the generating matrix of the sequence according to modulo m. In this work, we consider the Padovan-*p* Pell numbers. We study the Padovan-*p* Pell numbers according to modulo m and we obtain the periods of the Padovan-*p* Pell numbers when read modulo m. Then, we study the Padovan-*p* Pell matrix, which is the generating matrix of the Padovan-*p* Pell numbers. Furthermore, we obtain the cyclic groups which are generated by the multiplicative orders of the Padovan-*p* Pell matrix when read modulo m. Finally, we derive the relationship between the order the cyclic groups obtained and the periods of the Padovan-*p* Pell numbers according to modulo m.

Keywords: The Padovan-*p* Pell number, Modulo, Group

SINIR DEĞER VE BAŞLANGIÇ DEĞER PROBLEMLERİNİN KOLLOKASYON ÇÖZÜMLERİ

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Özet
Doğadaki herhangi fiziksel bir durum diferansiyel denklemler sayesinde matematiksel olarak modellenebilir. Bu tanımlanan modelin çözümü incelenen olayın sonraki davranışı hakkında daha fazla bilgi elde edilmesini sağlar. Diferansiyel denklem teorisi çeşitli bilim insanlarının katkılarıyla oldukça fazla çözüm tekniğine sahiptir. Ancak bazı problemlerde analitik çözümü bulmak ya çok zordur ya da fazla zaman almaktadır. Bu yüzden çoğu araştırmacı problemlerinin sayısal çözümlerini tercih eder.
Bu çalışma kollokasyon yönteminin bazı sınır değer ve başlangıç değer problemlerine uygulanabilirliğini göstererek sayısal çözüm araçlarına katkı sunmayı hedeflemiştir. Çalışmada kollokasyon yönteminin matematiksel arka planı hakkında bilgi verilerek, doğrusal ve doğrusal olmayan denklemlerin çözümlerinin nasıl elde edilebileceği gösterilmiştir.
Yöntemde kullanılan deneme fonksiyonlarının sadece problemin şartlarını sağlaması gerekmektedir. Yaklaşık çözümün katsayılarını veren denklemler problemin şartlarından ve bu çözümün diferansiyel denkleme yazılmasıyla meydana gelen kalanın keyfi noktalardaki değerlerinin sıfıra eşitlenmesiyle oluşan denklemlerdir.
Diferansiyel denklemi bir denklem sistemine indirgeyerek çözmek kollokasyon yönteminin önemli bir avantajıdır. Bazı yarı analitik çözümlerde olduğu gibi dönüşüm uygulama zorunluluğu yoktur.
Çeşitli yayınlardan alınan örneklerin kollokasyon çözümleri göstermektedir ki bu yöntemle basit işlemlerle ve belirli hata payında çözümler elde etmek mümkündür. Deneme fonksiyonun polinom seçilmesi durumunda, yaklaşık çözümdeki mutlak hata değerini azaltmak için polinomun derecesi arttırılmalıdır. Doğrusal denklemlerde yaklaşık çözümün katsayıları tek ve reel sayı olmasına rağmen doğrusal olmayan denklemlerde aynı katsayılar birden fazla gerçek veya sanal sayı değeri almaktadır.
Kollokasyon yöntemi, ilerleyen çalışmalarda yüksek mertebeden diferansiyel denklemlerin yaklaşık çözümlerini bulmakta kullanılabilir. Bu yöntem ve simgesel hesap yazılımları integral veya integrodiferansiyel denklemlerin sayısal çözümlerinin daha basit işlem adımlarıyla bulunabilmesini sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Başlangıç değer, Kollokasyon Yöntemi, Sayısal Çözüm, Sınır Değer

COLLOCATION SOLUTIONS OF BOUNDARY VALUE AND INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS

Abstract
Any physical state in nature can be modeled mathematically via differential equations. Solving this defined model provides more information about the subsequent behavior of the investigated event. Differential equation theory has quite a lot of solution techniques with the contributions of various scientists. However, finding analytical solutions for some problems is either very difficult or takes too much time. That's why many researchers prefer the numerical solution of their problems.

This study aims to contribute to numerical solution tools by showing the applicability of the collocation method to some boundary value and initial value problems. In the study, by giving information about the mathematical background of the collocation method, it is shown how the solutions of linear and nonlinear equations can be obtained.
Trial functions used in the method only need to satisfy the conditions of the problem. The equations that give the coefficients of the approximate solution are the equations formed by the conditions of the problem and by writing this solution into the differential equation, the values of the residual at arbitrary points equal to zero.
By reducing the differential equation to solve a system of equations is a significant advantage of the collocation method. There is no obligation to apply transformation, as in some semi-analytical solutions.
Collocation solutions of problems taken from various publications show that; with this method, it is possible to obtain solutions with simple steps and a certain ratio of error. If the trial function is chosen as a polynomial, the degree of it should be increased to reduce the absolute error value in the approximate solution. Although the coefficients of the approximate solution in linear equations are odd and real numbers, in nonlinear equations the same coefficients take more than one real or imaginary value.
The collocation method can be used to find approximate solutions of high order differential equations in further studies. This method and symbolic calculation softwares will enable numerical solutions of integral or integrodifferential equations to be found with basic steps.

Keywords: Initial Value, Collocation Method, Numerical Solution, Boundary Value

YÜKSEK MERTEBEDEN DİFERANSİYEL DENKLEMLERİN YAKLAŞIK ÇÖZÜMLERİNİN BULUNMASINDA GALERKİN YAKLAŞIMI

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Özet
Mühendislikte ve fizikte karşılan birçok olay yüksek mertebeden adi diferansiyel denklemlerle ifade edilir. Mühendislikteki kullanılan çoğu denklem sabit katsayılı ve doğrusaldır. Bu denklemler için çeşitli analitik yöntemler geliştirilerek kullanılmaktadır. Değişken katsayılı veya doğrusal olmayan denklemler için literatürde doğrusal denklemlerdeki kadar fazla çözüm yöntemi mevcut değildir. Eğer denklem lineer değilse, bilinen çözüm teknikleri uygulanmaya başlanmadan önce yarı veya tam lineerleştirme varsayımları yapılır.
Bu çalışmada incelenen problemler için bazı dönüşümler veya lineerleştirme yapılmadan doğrudan bir yaklaşık çözüm tekniği geliştirilmiştir. Yaklaşık çözümler polinomlarla bulunabilmiştir. Galerkin yöntemiyle sekizinci mertebeden doğrusal ve doğrusal olmayan iki tane sınır değer probleminin yaklaşık çözümü bulunmuştur. Literatürden seçilen bu problemler değişken katsayılıdır. Doğrusal olmayan problem homojen iken doğrusal olan problem homojen değildir.
Galerkin yöntemi, yaklaşık çözümde polinom kullanma avantajının yanı sıra, daha yüksek mertebeden diferansiyel denklemlerin çözümünü basit integrasyon hesaplamalarıyla bir denklem sisteminin çözümüne indirgeme şansı verir. Yöntemin diferansiyel denklemlere uygulanması sırasında oluşan denklemlerin çözümü, yaklaşık çözümün katsayılarını verir. Doğrusal olmayan problemde bu katsayıların her biri birden fazla gerçek veya karmaşık değerler almaktadır. Bu değerlerden reel olanların en küçükleri seçilirse yaklaşık çözümler daha uygun olarak bulunabilmektedir.
Bu yöntem, daha sonraki çalışmalarda çeşitli yüksek mertebeden diferansiyel denklemlere uygulanabileceği gibi diferansiyel denklem sistemlerinin çözümünü, integral veya integrodiferansiyel denklemlerin yaklaşık çözümlerini bulmak için de kullanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Diferansiyel Denklemler, Galerkin Yöntemi, Sayısal Çözüm

GALERKİN APPROACH TO FINDING APPROXIMATE SOLUTIONS OF HIGH-ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

Abstract
In engineering and physics, many phenomena encountered are expressed in high order ordinary differential equations. Most equations used in engineering are constant coefficients and linear. Various analytical methods are developed and used for these equations. For equations with variable coefficients or nonlinear equations, there are not as many solution methods available as for linear equations in the literature. If the equation is nonlinear, half or full linearization assumptions are made before known solution techniques are applied. For the problems examined in this study, a direct approximation technique has been developed without some transformations or linearization. The approximate solutions can be found with polynomials. Solutions of two eighth order linear and nonlinear boundary value problems were found by Galerkin method. These problems selected from the

literature have variable coefficients. While the nonlinear problem is homogeneous, the linear problem is not homogeneous.

Galerkin method, besides the advantage of using polynomials in approximate solution, gives the chance to reduce the solution of a high order differential equation to the solution of a system of equations with simple integration calculations. The solution of the equations formed during the application of the method to the differential equations gives the coefficients of the approximate solution. In the nonlinear problem, each of these coefficients takes more than one real or complex values. If the smallest of the real values is selected, approximate solutions can be found more appropriately.

This method can be applied to various high order differential equations in further studies, as well as to find soluiton of differential equation systems, approximate solutions of integral or integrodifferential equations.

Keywords: Differential Equations, Galerkin Method, Numerical Solution

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ МНОГОКРАТНЫХ ИЗМЕРЕНИЙ ПО ДВУМ ПОДХОДАМ ПРИ ЛОГАРИФМИЧЕСКОЙ ФУНКЦИИ ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

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Современное развитие промышленности и производств, в процессе которых проводятся многократные измерения информативного параметра, требует внедрения новейших технологий и подходов, обеспечивающих повышение точности измерения и/или получения достоверной информации. В решении вопроса по повышению точности измерений особую роль играет точность сенсора и совершенствование соответствующих методов измерения. Как известно, на точность сенсора оказывает влияние как нестабильность параметров функции преобразования, которые изменяются под влиянием окружающей среды, так и нелинейность самой функции.

Для решения задачи по повышению точности при многократных измерениях предложено использование метода избыточных измерений по двум подходам, каждый из которых отличаются алгоритмом обработки результатов измерений по (m) циклам. При применении первого подхода по обработке многократных измерений, сначала измеряются выходные напряжения фотоприемника в каждом такте за все (m) циклов. Далее полученные значения напряжений усредняют по каждому из тактов. Значение контролируемой величины получают после подстановки этих средних значений в полученное уравнение избыточных измерений. При втором подходе значение контролируемой величины получают в результате усреднения ее значений за (m) циклов согласно предложенным уравнением избыточных измерений.

В результате исследования логарифмической функции преобразования при многократных измерениях по двум подходам были получены высокоточные результаты. Так, по первому подходом относительная погрешность составляет $0{,}75\cdot10^{-3}$%, а по второму - $0{,}02\cdot10^{-3}$%. На основе полученных результатов было отмечено, что более точным оказался второй подход. В работе было отмечено, что такие результаты были получены в случае, когда за время проведения каждого цикла измерений изменения параметров оставались постоянными. Было установлено, что при втором подходе текущее значение контролируемой величины зависит только от знака параметра S'_H и не зависит от величины его изменения. Однако независимость результата от величины отклонений параметра S'_H, требует более частого метрологического контроля. Также было установлено, что применение второго подхода не требует использования источника калиброванного излучения высокой мощности.

Полученные высокоточные результаты, связанные с обработкой результатов многократных измерений по двум подходам. Так, благодаря предложенным подходам достигается исключение систематической составляющей погрешности измерения, вызванной изменением параметров функции преобразования, а также уменьшение случайной составляющей, за счет статистической оброки данных.

Abstract

The modern development of industry and production, in the process of which multiple measurements of an informative parameter are carried out, requires the introduction of the latest technologies and approaches that ensure an increase in the measurement accuracy and / or obtaining reliable information. In solving the problem of improving the measurement accuracy, a special role is played by the sensor accuracy and the improvement of the corresponding measurement methods. As you know, the accuracy of the sensor is influenced by both the instability of the parameters of the

conversion function, which change under the influence of the environment, and the nonlinearity of the function itself.

To solve the problem of increasing the accuracy with multiple measurements, it is proposed to use the method of redundant measurements according to two approaches, each of which differs in the algorithm for processing the measurement results in (m) cycles. When applying the first approach for processing multiple measurements, the output voltages of the photodetector are first measured in each cycle for all (m) cycles. Further, the obtained voltage values are averaged over each of the clock cycles. The value of the controlled quantity is obtained after substituting these average values into the obtained equation of redundant measurements. In the second approach, the value of the controlled quantity is obtained as a result of averaging its values over (m) cycles according to the proposed equation of redundant measurements.

As a result of the study of the logarithmic transformation function with multiple measurements using two approaches, high-precision results were obtained. So, according to the first approach, the relative error is $0.75 \cdot 10^{-3}$%, and on the second - $0.02 \cdot 10^{-3}$%. Based on the results obtained, it was noted that the second approach turned out to be more accurate. It was noted in the work that such results were obtained in the case when, during each measurement cycle, the changes in the parameters remained constant. It was found that in the second approach, the current value of the controlled value depends only on the sign of the parameter S'_H and does not depend on the magnitude of its change. However, the independence of the result from the magnitude of the deviations of the parameter S'_H, requires more frequent metrological control. It was also found that the application of the second approach does not require the use of a high-power calibrated radiation source.

The obtained high-precision results associated with the processing of the results of multiple measurements by two approaches. So, thanks to the proposed approaches, elimination of the systematic component of the measurement error caused by a change in the parameters of the transformation function, as well as a decrease in the random component due to statistical data processing.

EFFECT OF Nb_2O_5 ON THE OPTICAL AND DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF TELLURITE GLASS SYSTEMS ACTIVATED WITH Dy^{3+} IONS

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Abstract

Optical and impedance spectroscopy of the TeO_2-TiO_2-ZnO-Nb2O_5 -Dy_2O_3 (TTZND) glasses were studied. The infrared spectra exhibits various intense absorption bands. Intensity of IR absorption bands increased with an increase in modifier Nb_2O_5. The bending vibrations of the Dy-O bonds in Dy^{3+} ions increase the number of NBOs in the glass network. The narrow bands in the wavenumber region 420–500 cm^{-1} The TTZND glasses system proved the availability of Dy-O bonds and the increment of more NBO atoms in the glass network with the inclusion of Dy^{3+} ions in the glass system. The absorption spectrum of TTZND glasses contains five absorption peaks obtained from the ground $^6H_{15/2}$ state to $^6H_{11/2}$(~ 1685), $^6H_{9/2}$+$^6F_{11/2}$ (~1280), $^6H_{7/2}$+$^6F_{9/2}$ (~1095), $^6F_{7/2}$(~ 905), $^6F_{5/2}$(~ 805) states. The trend of J-O parameters obeys the $\Omega_2 > \Omega_4 > \Omega_6$. This behavior is a good indicator of the high quality of such glasses in optical device applications.

The dielectric constant becomes independent of frequency in high frequencies for the glasses. On other hand, the increase in dielectric constant in low frequencies may be attributed to the space charge polarization at the sample-electrode interface, interfacial polarization or it may be due to the conductivity contribution of the intrinsic dipolar relaxation.

Keywords: Tellurite glass, Impedance spectroscopy, Dielectric constant.

OPTICAL AND DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF Dy^{3+} DOPED TeO_2-TiO_2-ZnO-WO_3 GLASSES

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Abstract
Optical and dielectric properties of TeO_2-TiO_2-ZnO-WO_3-Dy_2O_3 glasses were investigated. Direct/indirect allowed/forbidden bandgaps calculated using Mott-Davis relationship. The value of bandgaps decreased with increasing Dy^{3+} concentration. The Urbach energies of the glasses decreased when Dy^{3+} concentration increases. The calculated glass densities and linear refractive indices of the glasses increased with increasing Dy^{3+} concentration. The absorption spectra of the glasses in the range 300nm to 2000nm was taken and it exhibit five absorption peaks of Dy^{3+} ions. Judd-Ofelt parameters were also calculated using the conventional least-squares method. All of the glasses showed a similar trend like $\Omega_2 > \Omega_4 > \Omega_6$ except for lower Dy^{3+} ion concentration. For the glass system Ω_2 shows increment with the increase of Dy^{3+}content. This indicates the higher asymmetry around Dy^{3+} which means that there is an increase in the asymmetry. The increase of asymmetry in the glasses is caused mainly by the higher polarizability of heavy metal oxide WO_3 presented in the glass system. The dielectric properties of these glasses were studied using an impedance analyzer. The variation of the dielectric constant with frequency in the 100Hz-1MHz range did show any significant change in the studied glasses. However, it changed significantly with the concentration of Dy^{3+}.

Keywords: Tellurite Glasses, Judd Ofelt Theory, Bandgap, Dielectric.

DOĞAL ZEOLİTTE SICAKLIĞA BAĞLI AKIM İLETİM ANALİZLERİ

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Özet
Zeolitler, benzersiz fiziko-kimyasal özellikleri sayesinde geniş kapsamlı uygulamalarda diğer pahalı veya tehlikeli malzemelerin yerini alabilen doğal minerallerdir. Doğal bir zeolit türü olan klinoptilolitten taş halinde (Zt), elde bir saat öğütülerek (Z0) ve öğütme cihazında 8 saat öğütülerek (Z8) üç farklı numune elde edilmiştir. Bu numunelerin yapısal, morfolojik ve termal analizleri (XRD, SEM, TGA, parça boyut analizi) ve elektriksel karakterizasyon analizi (AC ve DC) yapılmıştır. XRD analizine bakıldığında numunelerin baskın fazı olarak monoklinik kristal klinoptilolit türü zeolit olduğu görülmektedir. SEM analizine bakıldığında malzemenin öğütme ile daha pürüzsüz ve homojen olduğu, TGA analizinde tüm numunelerin benzer davanış gösterdiği, oda sıcaklığından 800 K'ye çıkıldığında yaklaşık %10' luk bir kayıp olduğu gözlenmiştir. Parçacık boyut analizinde öğütme ile tanecik boyutunun küçüldüğü görülmüştür. Ayrıca elektriksel karakterizasyon analizinde 300-800 K sıcaklık aralığında, düşük enerjili mekanik bilyalı öğütmenin, doğal klinoptilolit zeolitlerinin üzerindeki dielektrik tepkisi ve elektriksel iletim mekanizmaları üzerindeki olası etkilerinin akım-gerilim (I-V) ve kapasitans-iletkenlik (C-G) deneysel ölçümleri ile kapsamlı bir araştırması yapılmıştır. Direnç analizinden 300-400 K aralığında artış olurken, 400-800 K aralığında direncin azaldığı görülmüştür. Doğal zeolit olan klinoptilolit bileşiklerin iletkenliği, yapıdaki gevşek bağlı katyonların hareketinden kaynaklanmaktadır. Oda sıcaklığında 500 Hz için dielektrik katsayısı Zt, Z0 ve Z8 için sırasıyla 412, 878 ve 41 mertebelerinde bulunmuştur. Tanecik boyutuna bağlı olarak dielektrik katsayısının önemli bir şekilde değiştiği görülmüştür. Temel olarak, doğal zeolitlerde hapsolmuş su moleküllerinin varlığının, hem dielektrik sabitine hem de iletkenliğe katkıda bulunduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Sonuç olarak, Türkiye'de bulunan klinoptilolitlerin, elektronik cihazların entegre devrelerinde doğal dielektrik kapasitörler ve yarı yalıtkan (SI) substratlar olarak kullanılma potansiyeline sahiptir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: zeolit, dielektrik, iletim mekanizmaları

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TEMPERATURE-DEPENDENT CURRENT CONDUCTION ANALYSIS OF NATURAL ZEOLITES

Abstract

Zeolites are natural minerals that can replace other expensive or dangerous materials in a wide range of applications due to their unique physico-chemical properties. Three different samples were prepared from natural clinoptilolite zeolite; stone (Zt), one-hour hand grinded (Z0) and eight-hours machine milled (Z8). Structural, morphological and thermal analyses (via XRD, SEM, TGA and particle size) and electrical characterization analysis (AC and DC) of the prepared samples were performed. Looking at the XRD analysis, it is seen that monoclinic crystalline clinoptilolite type zeolite is the dominant phase of the samples. Looking at the SEM analysis, it was seen that the sample became smoother and homogeneous with grinding. In the TGA analysis, it was observed that all samples showed similar behavior, and there was a loss of approximately 10% when the room temperature was increased to 800 K. From the particle size analysis, it was observed that the particle size decreased with grinding. In addition, in the electrical characterization analysis, a comprehensive investigation of the possible effects of low-energy mechanical ball milling on the dielectric response and electrical conduction mechanisms of natural clinoptilolite zeolites in the temperature range of 300-800 K was carried out via current-voltage (I-V) and capacitance-conductivity (C-G) experimental measurements. When the resistance analysis is examined, it was seen that while there is an increase in the range of 300-400 K, the resistance decreases in the range of 400-800 K. The conductivity of natural clinoptilolite compounds has been observed to result from the movement of loosely bound cations in the structure. At room temperature and at 500 Hz frequency, the dielectric constant of Zt, Z0 and Z8 was measured as 412, 878 and 41, respectively. It has been observed that the dielectric coefficient changes significantly depending on the particle size. Basically, it was concluded that the presence of water molecules trapped in natural zeolites affects both the dielectric constant and conductivity. In conclusion, clinoptilolites found in Turkey have the potential to be used as natural dielectric capacitors and semi-insulating (SI) substrates in integrated circuits of electronic devices.

Keywords: zeolite, dielectric, transport mechanisms

This work was supported by Gazi University Scientific Research Support Unit (BAP No: 05/2020-18).

INVESTIGATING THE SUITABILITY OF HIGH-LET ALPHA PARTICLES AND AUGER ELECTRONS FOR TARGETING THE NUCLEUS IN SINGLE CANCEROUS CELLS: A DOSIMETRY STUDY USING MONTE CARLO SIMULATION

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Abstract

Targeted radiation therapy is one of the most promising modalities for cancer treatment which incorporates the use of a radioactive source in the close vicinity of the tumor region. The main goal in this context is to deliver the highest possible lethal dose to malignant cells while sparing normal tissue as much as possible at the same time. Achieving this becomes a challenge when dealing with very small targets such as single or clusters of cancerous cells, and limit the choice of oncologists or nuclear medicine physicists to short-range ionizing radiation sources such as alpha- and low-energy (Auger) electron- emitters. Using the Geant4 Monte Carlo code version 10.05, a simple cellular model consisting of two spherical cells of liquid water of 1 g/cm^3 density (representing a cancerous cell and a normal one) is simulated in the present study. Two types of sources including monoenergetic 1-10 keV alpha particles as well as electrons, uniformly distributed in the nucleus of the cancerous cell, are considered. Then, the mean absorbed dose in the target per disintegration in the source (the *S*-value) is calculated (each result is averaged over 200000 primaries) for three cases where the nucleus of the cancerous cell, the nucleus of the normal cell and the normal cell (whole cell) assumed as the target regions. These dosimetry simulations are performed employing the dedicated physics list of the Geant4 extension for (sub) cellular scale, better known as Geant4-DNA. Based on the results obtained for the investigated energy range, it can be concluded that both high linear energy transfer (LET) radiation types considered have the benefit of avoiding the cross-irradiation to the normal cell.

Keywords: Targeted radiation therapy, Monte Carlo simulation, Geant4-DNA, alpha particle, Auger electron

PLATE FUNCTIONS IN GOLSHTA BREED CALVES DURING THE THIRD PHASE OF EARLY ONTOGENESIS

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Abstract
The functional characteristics of platelets strongly determine the activity of metabolic processes, especially during early ontogenesis. The study was carried out on 43 calves of the Holstein breed during the phase of dairy-plant feeding. During the observation period, the calves showed stability of platelet parameters from 31 to 60 days of life and a weakening of platelet aggregation in the subsequent. During the observation, a slight increase in the number of platelets-discocytes was noted in the blood of Holstein calves. The levels of circulating aggregates of small and large platelets decreased in calves between 60 and 90 days of life by 66.7% and 2.5 times, respectively. Apparently, this contributed to the weakening of thromboxane synthesis in the platelets of calves, a decrease in the content of adenosine phosphate, and inhibition of their secretion. During the observation period, the amount of actin and myosin in the platelets of animals also decreased, which contributed to a decrease in the total activity of platelets. In the second half of the phase of dairy-plant nutrition, the synthesis of actin and myosin in activated platelets was weakened in calves. Summarizing the data obtained, it is clear that the Holstein calves are characterized by the stability of indicators of hemostatic properties of platelets at the age of 31-60 days, its slight change during the subsequent observation. These changes have a very beneficial effect on the microcirculation process and the participation of platelets in hemostasis.

Keywords: calves, dairy plant phase, Holstein breed, platelets, aggregation, secretion.

EXPRESSION OF BLOOD CELL AGGREGATION IN PATIENTS WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION WITH DYSLIPIDEMIA, REFUSED FROM HIPOLIPIDEMIC TREATMENT

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Abstract
With arterial hypertension with dyslipidemia, the risk of platelets develops, including due to increased aggregation of blood cells. Purpose: to examine the dynamics of the aggregation properties of blood cells in patients with arterial hypertension with dyslipidemia, who deliberately refused lipid-lowering therapy. The study included 34 middle-aged patients with grade 1–2 arterial hypertension, risk 3, and type IIb dyslipidemia. The control group consisted of 26 healthy volunteers of the same age. All patients were informed about the need for lipid-lowering treatment, but because of their own convictions, they refused it. All patients received antihypertensive therapy with enalapril 10 mg 2 times a day. Registration of clinical and laboratory parameters was carried out at the beginning of the observation, after 6, 12, 18, 52 and 104 weeks of observation. As a result of the dynamic assessment of the parameters under consideration, the observed patients with arterial hypertension and dyslipidemia for 104 weeks showed stability of the lipid profile, the level of lipid peroxidation in plasma and blood cells, maintaining these parameters at the initial level. The absence of lipid-lowering therapy in patients with arterial hypertension and dyslipidemia maintained a high aggregation potential of erythrocytes, platelets, and neutrophilic leukocytes during all 104 weeks of follow-up due to the persistence of violations of the mechanisms of their implementation.

Keywords: arterial hypertension, dyslipidemia, aggregation activity, blood cells, refusal of lipid-lowering therapy.

GENERAL FUNCTIONAL PARAMETERS OF PIGS DURING THE MILK FEEDING PHASE

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Abstract
Traditionally, platelets are considered as a physiologically significant component of hemostasis. Physiological changes in their activity significantly affect the microcirculation in the capillaries and thus the metabolic processes in all organs. The phase of milk feeding is considered a very physiologically significant period of early ontogenesis in piglets. It is recognized that the functional readiness of platelets strongly affects the processes of further growth and development of all productive animals. In this regard, the development of the physiology of piglets requires continued study of various aspects of platelet function during the milk feeding phase. This need stems from a very urgent need to continue to search for approaches to accelerate the development of pigs. This effect can be achieved in modern pig breeding only when conducting in-depth hematological studies in piglets. It was found that in piglets during the phase of milk feeding, the activity of platelet hemostasis increases. The main basis of this process should be considered the dynamics of the activity of receptor and post-receptor processes in platelets. Their activation is manifested by increased processor adhesion, aggregation and secretion. It is clear that the activation of platelet properties in piglets during the milk feeding phase creates conditions for ensuring homeostasis in any environmental conditions, maintaining the optimal microcirculation in organs, adequate to the needs of an actively growing organism.

Keywords: adhesion, aggregation, secretion, platelets, piglets, milk feeding phase.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHANGES IN HEMOSTASIS PARAMETERS IN NEWBORN CALFS UNDER CONDITIONS OF BIOSTIMULATION

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Abstract
Until now, newborn calves may have iron deficiency. It greatly inhibits their growth and development. This is largely due to the development of pathological changes in hemostasis against its background. In this regard, veterinary medicine and physiology of cattle attach great importance to the search for approaches to effective correction of the pathology of hemostasis in newborn calves with iron deficiency. It was decided to assess the degree of influence of ferroglukin, traditionally used in iron deficiency, in combination with metabolic stimulants (phosprenil and gamavit) on hemostasis parameters in newborn calves. In the course of our study, it was found that newborn calves with iron deficiency are characterized by a decrease in the antioxidant protection of plasma, a high intensity of lipid peroxidation processes, an increase in the hemostatic activity of platelets and the blood coagulation system, as well as a decrease in the hemostatic properties of the vascular wall. In the work carried out, it was found that the combination of ferroglucin, phosprenil and gamavit, administered to newborn calves with iron deficiency, can enhance the antioxidant activity of plasma and reduce the level of lipid peroxidation. Also, calves achieved normalization of hemostatic properties and platelets, positive dynamics of the vascular and plasma components of hemostasis. The author believes that iron deficiency in newborn calves can be considered as a model of impaired hemostasis. Under the conditions of this model, it is possible to test different agents and their combinations to eliminate hemostasis disorders. The results obtained allow us to consider the applied combination of phosprenil and gamavit against the background of ferroglucin sufficient to optimize the activity of hemostasis in newborn calves with iron deficiency.

Keywords: newborn calves, iron deficiency, hemostasis system, Ferroglyukin, Fosprenil, Gamavit.

РОЛЬ ПОЛИЭЛЕКТРОЛИТНЫХ МИКРОКАПСУЛ В РАЗРАБОТКЕ БИОСЕНСОРОВ

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Аннотация
Разработка биосенсоров преимущественно направлена на обеспечение чувствительности, специфичности, отсутствии токсичности, возможности выявления малых молекул и экономической эффективности. Эти характеристики в конечном итоге позволят достичь требуемых критических параметров и устранить основные ограничения биосенсорной технологии. Предлагаемая методика получения полиэлектролитных микрокапсул позволит найти эффективные пути решения разработки биосенсоров нового поколения.

Ключевые слова: биосенсор, фермент, мультифермент, микрокапсула, мониторинг

MICROALGAE BIOREFINERY: A REVIEW ON MICROALGAE CULTIVATION IN WASTEWATER, BIOFUEL PRODUCTION, AND EXTRACTION OF HIGH-VALUE PRODUCTS

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Abstract
Microalgae have been utilized in various applications such as pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals, cosmetics, supplements, and fuels. There are many factors to be considered in the upstream and downstream processing of microalgae biomass. For upstream processing, the high cultivation cost which poses a major setback can be reduced by cultivating the microalgae in wastewater sources, which are widely available and at the same time can lead to bioremediation of these waste sources. Microalgae cultivation has received much interest as a biofuel feedstock due to their fast growth rate and ability to accumulate a high quantity of lipid and carbohydrate inside their cells for biodiesel and bioethanol production, respectively. The development of microalgal biofuels from microalgae does not satisfy the economic feasibility of overwhelming capital investments and operations. Biofuels are becoming a worldwide leader in the development of renewable energy resources. It is worthwhile to say that algal biofuel production is thought to help stabilize the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and decrease global warming impacts. Hence, high-value co-products have been produced through the extraction of a fraction of algae to improve the economics of a microalgae biorefinery. Examples of these high-value products are pigments, proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, vitamins, and anti-oxidants, with applications in cosmetics, nutritional, and pharmaceuticals industries. To promote the sustainability of this process, an innovative microalgae biorefinery structure is implemented through the production of multiple products in the form of high-value products and biofuel. This review conceptualizes the current challenges in the extraction of high-value products from microalgae and the production of biofuel through a biorefinery approach.

Keywords: Microalgae; Wastewater; Biofuel; Biorefinery; Extraction; High-value products

INVESTIGATION OF BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS IN SULFATED POLYSACCHARIDE OF SARGASSUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM BROWN SEAWEED

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Abstract
Over the last decades, brown seaweeds play an important role in food industries. One of the major challenges in modern biotechnology is the replacement of natural compounds derived from natural sources with synthetic organic compounds in food products.
Polysaccharides are found to be efficient and almost nontoxic substances.Brown algae are abounding in phenolic, polysaccharides, proteins, and other bioactive compounds. The Sargassaceae family also have significant levels of phenolic and antioxidant compounds that are more effective on anti-microbial activity, reducing inflammation, and prevent cancer. Brown algae Sargassum Angustifolium belongs to the Sargassaceae family and is one of the most important seaweeds in the Persian Gulf. High temperatures and high solar radiation at low latitudes cause that Plants in these areas produce more antioxidant compounds to fight ultraviolet rays and free radicals. Seaweed's cell wall and other components in the cellular matrix are made up of mostly structural polysaccharides which include the hydrocolloids (alginates from brown seaweeds, and carrageenan and agar from red seaweeds) that are in high demand in the food industry.
The goal of this review study is to keep the advantageous background of sulfated polysaccharides of *Sargassum Angustifolium* and revise information for promoting the development and function of antioxidant polysaccharides.

Keywords: Brown Macroalgae, Antioxidant Compounds, Sargassum Angustifolium, Polysaccharides

REMOVAL OF ORGANIC POLLUTANT FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION BY ADSORPTION

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Abstract
Synthetic azo dyes such as Orange I represent an important cause of environmental contamination, their presence in aquatic systems, detectable even at low concentrations, reduces the penetration of light, hence a harmful effect on photosynthesis. The depollution of water contaminated by these chemical compounds is therefore necessary both for the protection of the environment and for a possible reuse of these unconventional waters. In this context, the Algerian dolomite treated at 900 °C (D900), was applied to the adsorption of Orange I from aqueous solutions.
An initial concentration of 200 mg L^{-1}, a pH of 5, a solid/solution concentration of 3 g L^{-1}, and a temperature of 55 °C, was found to be the optimal conditions, for a maximum amount adsorbed by D900 of 36.8 versus 11.5 mg g^{-1} for dolomite. The equilibrium data were adequately fitted by the Redlich-Peterson model, with coefficient of determination values $R^2 \geq 0.98$

Keywords: pollution, adsorption, dye, dolomite

MONTHLY STREAMFLOW FORECASTING USING HEC-HMS AND SARIMA TIME SERIES MODELS

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Abstract

In this paper, the HEC-HMS conceptual model and SARIMA time-series model are compared to forecast stream flow in Maroon basin in the southwest of Iran to evaluate their ability and accuracy in forecasting the monthly stream flow. Initially, the continuous Rainfall-Runoff was simulated by the HEC-HMS model daily before the forecasting period. The daily stream flow discharge within the period of data from 23 October 1995 to 22 September 2010 was used to calibrate the HEC-HMS along with the data from 23 October 2010 to 22 September 2017 to validate the model at the Idanak hydrometric station. Daily stream flow at the Idanak station was predicted since 23/9/2017 until 4/11/2018. To validate the SARIMA model based on the autocorrelation function, the partial autocorrelation of the residuals, portmanteau test, and Akaike criterion were used. Also, the residual time series diagram was plotted on a normal probability paper. The comparison of two models was based on the amount of monthly discharge. The results revealed that the accuracy of the HEC-HMS model in forecasting stream flow was higher than that of SARIMA model. The Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) of predicted and observed discharges for HEC-HMS and SARIMA models were 15.62 and 21.55 m^3/s respectively.

Keywords: Stream Flow, Forecasting, HEC-HMS Model, SARIMA Model, Idanak station.

DÉTERMINANTS SOCIO-ÉCONOMIQUES DE L'USAGE DES INTRANTS CHIMIQUES PAR LES PRODUCTEURS DANS LES COMMUNES DE KEROU ET DE PEHUNCO AU BENIN

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Résumé
Au Bénin, les producteurs agricoles sont de plus en plus enclins à l'utilisation des intrants chimiques pour des raisons diverses. Mais au-delà des effets positifs immédiats, l'utilisation inappropriée des produits chimiques peut induire des conséquences environnementales et sanitaires négatifs et compromettre l'objectif de la production agricole durable. La présente recherche vise principalement à analyser les déterminants de l'utilisation des intrants chimiques par les producteurs agricoles des Communes de Kérou et de Péhunco au Nord-Ouest du Bénin.
Les enquêtes auprès d'un échantillon de 346 producteurs agricole et les observations directes de terrain ont permis de collecter les données de terrain. A cet effet, un questionnaire et une grille d'observation ont été utilisés pour organiser les entretiens individuels et les observations. Des outils de la statistique descriptive et le test de différence ont permis de traiter les données collectées.
Les résultats obtenus ont permis de mettre en lumière trois principaux déterminants : les producteurs (57,2 %) cherchent la rentabilité par l'amélioration des rendements de production plutôt que par la diminution de leurs coûts de production ; 28,9 % évoquent le manque de main d'œuvre et 7,5 % des producteurs le font pour garantir la qualité des produits. L'utilisation de ces intrants se fait sans le respect des normes (qualité, doses, port d'équipements adéquats, etc.) Au regard des risques environnementaux et sanitaires liés à ces produits, il est nécessaire d'organiser des ateliers de formation sur les techniques innovantes en agriculture (pratiques agroécologiques) pour réduire l'utilisation des intrants chimiques dans le milieu de recherche.

Mots clés : agriculture, intrants agricoles, utilisation, Kérou, Péhunco, Nord-Ouest du Bénin.

MODES D'ACCES DES POPULATIONS A L'ELECTRCITE DANS LES ESPACES PERIURBAINS DE LA COMMUNE D'ABOMEY-CALAVI (SUD-BENIN)

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Résumé
La distribution de l'électricité à l'échelle de la périurbaine constitue un enjeu socio-économique et de gouvernance majeurs. Les espaces périurbains dans la commune d'Abomey-Calavi, connaissent depuis dix ans une croissance démographique et une forte dynamique spatiale, nécessitant la mise sur pied des équipements électriques. La présente recherche vise à étudier le mode d'accès des populations à l'électricité dans les espaces périurbains de la commune d'Abomey-Calavi.
L'approche méthodologique adoptée a consisté en la collecte des données, leur traitement et l'analyse des résultats. La recherche documentaire et les entretiens structurés sont les techniques de collecte adoptées. La méthodologie de recherche s'est basée sur une enquête de terrain réalisée auprès de 336 ménages. Le questionnaire, le guide d'entretien et l'appareil photo numérique sont les outils et matériels utilisés pour la collecte des données. La statistique descriptive a été utilisée pour l'analyse des résultats.
L'électricité est préalable à tout développement, une ressource indispensable à la vie. Il s'est développé dans les espaces périurbains, ce qui peut être considéré comme une forme de solidarité dans l'accès et le partage des ressources urbaines en l'occurrence l'électricité. Les ménages (70%) connectés à la ligne directe de la SBEE distribuent de l'électricité aux ménages (68,2%) utilisant la ligne sous-traitée de la SBEE et à d'autres usagers (57%). Près de 60,8% des ménages utilisent le groupe électrogène comme source alternative. Peu de ménage (9,2%) utilise l'énergie solaire. Dans ces milieux très peu électrifié, mais présentant à *priori* un gisement solaire intéressant, il est préférable d'adapter les systèmes photovoltaïques dans le cadre de l'électrification des zones périurbaines.

Mots clés : Abomey-Calavi, mode d'accès, électricité, espace périurbain.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACCUMULATION OF ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDES, REVIEW ARTICLE

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Abstract
The extensive use of organochlorine pesticides, fundamentally for the control of pests and the farming of food crops, has led to the pollution of ecosystems. Despite being banned several years ago in the developed world, extensive use continues ongoing in many countries. This review summarizes the occurrence, distributions, sources, and trends of organochlorine pesticides in thirty environmental matrices (water and soil) within the studied areas. Most persistent organic pollutants examination studies used gas chromatography coupled to electron capture detector or mass spectrometer, it was recommended that further studies should use more sensitive analytical methods such as gas chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry, or gas chromatography coupled to high-resolution mass spectrometry (GC-HRMS). These instruments allow for the recognition of secondary and tertiary metabolites, especially those found in water. Endings in this review revealed that HCHs, DDTs, DDE, Chlordan, lindane, dieldrin, heptachlor, endrin, Aldrin, and endosulfans were the most persistent organochlorine pesticides residues in the studied sites, particularly DDTs occurring in levels overhead the WHO specified limits, thus demonstrating a call for concern. As well as, training of farmers and other domestic users on the handling of pesticides was proposed.

Keywords: Organochlorine pesticides, water, soil, pesticide accumulation.

ИНТРОДУКЦИЯ НЕКОТОРЫХ РЕДКИХ ВИДОВ РАСТЕНИЙ В БОТАНИЧЕСКОМ САДУ АСТАНЫ

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Abstract
This paper presents the results of introduction studies of 4 rare species in Astana Botanical Garden (Nur-Sultan) in the collection of rare plant species. The study of biomorphological indicators, phenology of rare, disappearing plants was started: Greig's tulip (*Tulipa greigii* Regel); Hybrid *tulip Kolpakovsky's* and *t. Ostrovsky's* (*T. kolpakowskiana* Regel × *T. ostrovskiana* Regel); Late tulip (T. tarda Stapf); Crocus alatavicus (*Crocus alatavicus* Regel & Semenow) in conditions of Nur-Sultan city. The main purpose of the work is to study ecological and biological characteristics of rare plant species for further introduction into culture under conditions of Akmola region. All 4 species are recommended for introduction into culture.

Открытие Астанинского ботанического сада произошло 2 июля 2018 года. Одной из главных направлений исследовательской работы Астанинского ботанического сада является интродукция растений, в частности интродукция редких и исчезающих растений. В 2018 году начато формирование коллекции редких и исчезающих растений на «Южной горке», коллекция состояла из 5 видов редких растений. В настоящее время коллекция редких и исчезающих растений Астанинского ботанического сада города Нур – Султан насчитывает 13 видов растений. В качестве объекта исследования выбраны 5 редких и исчезающих видов растений, привлеченных в коллекцию в 2018 году из Института ботаники и фитоинтродукции (г. Алматы).

Проведены фенологические изучение 4 видов редких растений природной флоры Казахстана: тюльпан Грейга (*Tulipa greigii* Regel); гибрид тюльпана Колпаковского и т. Островского (*T. kolpakowskiana* Regel × *T. ostrovskiana* Regel); тюльпан поздний (*T. tarda* Stapf); крокус алатавский (*Crocus alatavicus* Regel & Semenow).

По результатам фенологических наблюдений крокус алатавский по сравнению с тюльпанами перешел в фазу цветения (16. IV), и соответственно в стадию плодоношения. Все виды тюльпанов в с 2020 году перешли в стадию плодоношения, но тюльпан Колпаковского х Островского не сформировал полноценные семена. В 2021 году 3 вида сформировали полноценные семена, а тюльпан Грейга не перешел в стадию плодоношения в следствии пересадки. В 2020 году проведен подзимний посев *Crocus alatavicus* Regel & Semenow, *Tulipa greigii* Regel, в апреле 2021 года грунтовая всхожесть *Crocus alatavicus* Regel & Semenow составила 56%, а *Tulipa greigii* Regel 39%. В сентябре 2021года для изучения грунтовой всхожести совершили посев: *Crocus alatavicus* Regel & Semenow; *Tulipa. tarda* Stapf; *T. kolpakowskiana Regel* × *T. ostrovskiana* Regel. В результате интродукционного изучения в течении 3 вегетационных периодов все четыре редких и исчезающих вида рекомендуются для внедрения в культуру в условиях Акмолинской области.

BAZI EKMEKLİK BUĞDAY (*Triticum aestivum* L.) GENOTİPLERİNİN TEKNOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

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Özet
Buğday eski çağlardan günümüze uzun süredir yetiştirilen önemli bir bitkidir. Dünya nüfusunun önemli bir kısmının temel besin maddesidir. Bu çalışmada, bazı ekmeklik buğday genotiplerinin fiziksel ve mekanik özellikleri belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada; geometrik ortalama çap (mm), yüzey alanı (mm^2), küresellik (%), yığın yoğunluğu (kg/m^3), kütle yoğunluğu (kg/m^3), statik sürtünme katsayısı, kopma kuvveti (N), deformasyon (mm), enerji (N mm) belirlenmiştir. Hasat ve harman sırasında fazla miktarda ürün kayıpları göz önünde bulundurulduğunda uygun makine dizaynı için çalışma yüksek öneme sahiptir. Genotipler üzerinde yapılan çalışma ile fiziksel ve mekanik özellikleri belirlenmiş olup, hasat ve hasat sonrası makine dizaynında mühendislere yardımcı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekmeklik buğday, kopma kuvveti, statik sürtünme katsayısı, yığın yoğunluğu.

DETERMINATION OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME BREAD WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum* L.) GENOTYPES

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Abstract
Wheat is an important plant that has been grown for a long time since ancient times. It is the staple food of a significant portion of the world's population. In this study, physical and mechanical properties of some bread wheat genotypes were determined. In the research; geometric mean diameter (mm), surface area (mm^2), sphericity (%), bulk density (kg/m^3), bulk density (kg/m^3), static friction coefficient, breaking force (N), deformation (mm), energy (N mm) was determined. Considering the large amount of product losses during harvest and post-harvest, work is of high importance for proper machine design. The physical and mechanical properties of the genotypes have been determined by the study, and it will help the engineers in the design of the harvest and post-harvest machinery.

Keywords: Bread wheat, bulk density, rupture force, static friction coefficient.

BAZI YULAF (*Avena sativa* L.) GENOTİPLERİNİN TEKNOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

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Özet
Yulaf eski çağlardan günümüze hayvan ve insan beslenmesi amacıyla uzun süredir yetiştirilen önemli bir bitkidir. İnsan ve hayvan beslenmesi açısından önemi her geçen gün artan bir bitkidir. Bünyesinde bulunan *avenin* proteinleri sayesinde kas gücünü artırması açısında önemi son derece fazladır. Bu çalışmada, bazı yulaf genotiplerinin fiziksel ve mekanik özellikleri belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada; geometrik ortalama çap (mm), yüzey alanı (mm^2), küresellik (%), yığın yoğunluğu (kg/m^3), kütle yoğunluğu (kg/m^3), statik sürtünme katsayısı, kopma kuvveti (N), deformasyon (mm), enerji (N mm) belirlenmiştir. Hasat ve harman sırasında fazla miktarda ürün kayıpları göz önünde bulundurulduğunda uygun makine dizaynı için çalışma yüksek öneme sahiptir. Genotipler üzerinde yapılan çalışma ile fiziksel ve mekanik özellikleri belirlenmiş olup, hasat ve hasat sonrası makine dizaynında mühendislere yardımcı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yulaf, kopma kuvveti, statik sürtünme katsayısı, yığın yoğunluğu.

DETERMINATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME OAT (*Avena sativa* L.) GENOTYPES

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Abstract
Oat is an important plant that has been grown for a long time for the purpose of animal and human nutrition since ancient times. It is a plant whose importance is increasing day by day in terms of human and animal nutrition. Thanks to the avenin proteins it contains, it is extremely important in terms of increasing muscle strength. In this study, physical and mechanical properties of some oat genotypes were determined. In the research; geometric mean diameter (mm), surface area (mm^2), sphericity (%), bulk density (kg/m^3), bulk density (kg/m^3), static friction coefficient, breaking force (N), deformation (mm), energy (N mm) was determined. Considering the large amount of product losses during harvest and post-harvest, work is of high importance for proper machine design. The physical and mechanical properties of the genotypes have been determined by the study, and it will help the engineers in the design of the harvest and post-harvest machinery.

Keywords: Oats, breaking force, static friction coefficient, bulk density.

MİKROALGLERİN UZUN SÜRELI SAKLANABİLMESİ İÇİN CRYOPRESERVATION YÖNTEMİ UYGULANMASI

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Özet
Pek çok alg kültürünün cryopreservation (soğukta saklama) yöntemiyle saklanmasıyla genelde kültürlerin saklanması için yapılan periyodik ortam transferlerinde harcanan zamanın ve emeğin daha az olduğu ve genetik stabilitenin korunmasının mümkün olduğu bilinmektedir.
Konya Gıda ve Tarım Üniversitesi laboratuvarlarında biyoenerji üretiminde kullanılmak üzere özel alg kültür türleri kullanılmakta ve saklanmaktadır. *Chlorella vulgaris*, A.B.D den alınan lipit oranı yüksek biyoenerji olarak kullanılan bir türdür. *Hindakia* ve *Micractinium* alg kültürleri, Orta Anadolu bölgesinin jeotermal enerji kaynaklarından izole edilmiş, yüksek sıcaklık koşullarında yaşayabilen, yüksek lipit oranlı orijinal türlerdir (Onay vd. 2014). Bu alg kültürleri biyoenerji üretiminde kullanılmaya uygun olduğu bulunmuş özellikli tür olup soğukta saklanması için prosedür geliştirilmesi ihtiyacı olmuştur. Genel olarak mikroalglerde kullanılan iki aşamalı soğutma sistemli prosedür uygulanmıştır. *C. Vulgaris* algi için DMSO, *Hindakia* ve *Micractinium* için DMSO ve glycerol, cryoprotektan ajanları, kullanılmıştır. Sıvı kültürlerde hazırlanmış olan alglerden 25 ml alıp, 200 ml sıvı TAP ortama aktarılmış ve 3 gün enkübe edilmiştir. 500 µL alg sıvısı cryotüpteki ortamına alınıp, DMSO çözeltisi 10%luk (steril filtreden geçirilmiş) 500 µL oranında eklenmiştir (1:1 dilusyon).
Hücrelerin birdenbire dondurucuya konulursa, hızla donup patlama riskini önlemek amaçlı Mr. Frosty, 1 C/dk soğutma hızı sağlayan kabı (Nalgene, USA) (içinde 250 ml IPA ile) kullanılmıştır. Bu kap içindeki bölmelerde, 1,8 ml lik cryotüplere, alg + cryo ajan ortamı (DMSO veya glycerol ajanları) mikropipetle 2 tekrarla birlikte konulup, önce buzdolabında 1 gece bekletilip, ön soğutma yapılmıştır. Sonra -80 C dondurucuya konulmuştur. 2 hafta, 1 ay, 2 ay, 3 ay, 6 ay ve 8 ay saklama süreleri sonrasında, Mr frosty dondurucudan çıkarılıp gözlenmiştir. Tüm tüplerde 8 ayın sonunda, gözle görülür yeşil renkte yaşam belirtisi olduğu gözlenmiştir. Tüm tüplerin -80 Cden alınıp, 35Cde çözdürülmesi ve santrifüjde çöktürme sonrasında elde edilen alglerden, petri kaplara enkübe edilen yeşil kolonilerin yaşadığı bulunmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: soğukta saklama, mikroalg, *Hindakia*

APPLICATION OF CRYOPRESERVATION TECHNIQUE FOR LONG-TERM PRESERVATION OF MICROALGAE

Abstract

By cryopreservation of many microalgae cultures, it is possible to save from time and effort from periodic subculturing procedures and genetic stability of cultures can be maintained. Konya Food and Agriculture University laboratory has used and maintained special algae cultures for bioenergy. *Chlorella vulgaris* was received from U.S.A. had high lipid content and was used for bioenergy production. *Hindakia* (HT) and *Micractinium* (HW) algae cultures, had high lipid content and were resistant to high temperatures (Onay et al. 2014). These algae cultures were used for bioenergy production and it was needed to develop a procedure for cold preservation. The general cryopreservation procedure with two-step cooling was used. For algae *C. vulgaris* DMSO, for *Hindakia* and *Micractinium* DMSO and glycerol, were used as cryoprotectant agents. From the liquid media cultures prepared previously, 25 ml was transferred to 200 ml liquid TAP medium and incubated for 3 days. Then, 500 µL liquid was transferred to cryotube and mixed with 500 µL of 10 % DMSO (filter sterilized). (1:1 dilution).

To avoid the rapidly frozen cells to burst, Mr. Frosty 1 C/min cooling rate (Nalgene U.S.A.) (With 250 ml IPA) was used. This apparatus holding the 1, 8 ml cryotubes, with algae+ cryoprotectant agent (DMSO or glycerol agents) micro pipetted, with 2 replicates, were first placed in the refrigerator overnight. Then, placed in -80 C freezer. At the end of 2 weeks, 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months and 8 months, Mr. Frosty was taken out of the freezer and observed. All tubes, at the end of 8 months showed green. After all tubes were taken out of -80 C freezer, defrosted at 35 C, centrifuged, incubated at petri dishes, green colonies survived.

Keywords: Cold preservation, microalgae, *Hindakia*

KASTAMONU YÖRESİNDE YETİŞEN BERBERİN (BERBERİS VULGARİS) VE KIZILCIK (CORNUS MAS L) MEYVELERİNİN VE EKSTRAKTLARININ BAKIR İNDİRGEME ANTİOKSİDAN KAPASİTELERİ (CUPRAC)'NİN İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

Bu çalışma, dünya sıralamasında önemli bir yerde olan, doğada doğal olarak bulunan güçlü antioksidan bileşik olan antosiyanince zengin kiraz türlerinden Kızılcık ve Berberin meyvelerinden elde edilen ekstraktların antioksidan kapasitelerini bakır indirgeme metodu ile saptayıp, ilgili meyveler ile ilgili bilgileri artırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Örneklerin ekstrelerinin bakır (II) indirgeme antioksidan kapasitesi tayini Apak vd. (2004)'nin geliştirdiği CUPRAC metoduna göre yapılmıştır. Cu (II) iyonu indirgeyici antioksidan kapasite (CUPRAC) yöntemi; temel olarak 2,9- dimetil-1, 10-fenantrolin (Neokuproin Nc)'in Cu (II) ile oluşturduğu bakır (II)-neokuproin kompleksinin (Cu(II)-Nc), 450 nm' de maksimumu absorbans veren bakır (I)- neokuproin (Cu(I)-Nc) çelatına indirgenme yeteneğinden yararlanılarak antioksidan kapasite hesaplanmaktadır. Kızılcık meyvesinin Cu (II) iyonu indirgeyici antioksidan kapasite değeri 2,2±0,1 mmol/100g iken ekstrakt halinin değeri 0,5±0,0 mmol/ml olarak belirlenmiştir. Berberin Cu (II) iyonu indirgeyici antioksidan kapasite değeri 41,8±1,6 mmol/100g iken ekstrakt halinin değeri 7,8±0,5 mmol/ml olarak belirlenmiştir. Kızılcık meyvesi, özellikle polifenoller ve iridoidler olmak üzere bol miktarda biyoaktif molekül kaynağıdır. Berberinin biyolojik özelliği meyvesindeki ve kökteki yüksek izokinolin alkaloid içeriğine bağlanmıştır. Bu bitkisel ilaç antioksidan, antienflamatuar ve hipotansif aktiviteler dahil olmak üzere farklı etkiler göstermektedir. Çok çeşitli biyolojik ve farmakolojik özellikler sergileyen önemli miktarlarda fenolik bileşikleri ve vitaminleri ile özel ilgi gören, ülkemizin belirli bölgelerinde yetişen kızılcık (Cornus mas L.) ve berberin (Berberis vulgaris), birçok hastalıktan korunma ve tedavi etme süreçlerinde umut verici bir kaynak olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Berberin, kızılcık, antioksidan kapasite, CUPRAC

INVESTIGATION OF THE COPPER REDUCTION ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITIES (CUPRAC) OF BERBERINE (BERBERIS VULGARIS) AND CORNELIAN CHERRY (CORNUS MAS L) FRUITS AND EXTRACTS GROWING IN KASTAMONU REGION

Abstract

This study aims to determine the antioxidant capacities of the extracts, by copper reduction method, obtained from Cornelian cherry and Berberine fruits, which are among the cherry species rich in anthocyanins, which have strong antioxidant compounds naturally found in nature and which have an important place in the world ranking, and in this context, it aims to increase the knowledge about related fruits.The copper (II) reducing antioxidant capacity of the extracts of the samples was determined according to the CUPRAC method developed by Apak et al. (2004). Cu(II) ion reducing antioxidant capacity (CUPRAC) method; Basically, antioxidant capacity is calculated by utilizing the ability of copper(II)-neocuproin complex(Cu(II)-Nc) formed by 2,9-dimethyl-1, 10-phenanthroline (Neocuproin Nc) with Cu (II) to be reduced to copper(I)-neocuproin(Cu(I)-Nc) chelate, which has a maximum absorbance at 450 nm. While the Cu (II) ion reducing antioxidant capacity value of Cornelian cherry fruit was 2.2±0.1 mmol/100g, the value of the extract was 0.5±0.0 mmol/ml. While the reducing antioxidant capacity value of berberine Cu (II) ion was 41.8±1.6 mmol/100g, the value of the extract was 7.8±0.5 mmol/ml. Cornelian cherry fruit is an abundant source of bioactive molecules, especially polyphenols and iridoids. The biological property of berberine has been attributed to the high content of isoquinoline alkaloids in its fruit and root. This herbal medicine shows different effects including antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and hypotensive activities. Cornelian cherry fruit (Cornus mas L.) and berberine (Berberis vulgaris), which are grown in certain regions of our country, attracting special attention with their significant amounts of phenolic compounds and vitamins, which exhibit a wide variety of biological and pharmacological properties, can be a promising source for the prevention and treatment of many diseases.

Keywords: Barberry, cornelian cherry, antioxidant capacity, CUPRAC

DIVERSITE DES OBJETS D'ARTS ARTISANAUX EN BOIS ET ESPECES LIGNEUSES EXPLOITEES EN SCULPTURE AU SUD-BENIN

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Résumé
Nombreux objets d'arts artisanaux sont confectionnés au Bénin avec le bois de diverses espèces ligneuses. Ce travail vise à explorer les espèces ligneuses exploitées dans la fabrication des objets d'arts artisanaux et la diversité des objets au Sud du Bénin. Il vise également à connaître les modalités d'utilisation des bois.
Les enquêtes botaniques à travers l'approche « porte à porte » basée sur la technique de choix « boule de neige » ont permis d'obtenir les informations sur les espèces ligneuses utilisées dans la confection des objets d'arts artisanaux en bois. Les enquêtes ont été conduites auprès de 25 sculpteurs.
La richesse spécifique des espèces ligneuses exploitées a été évaluée à travers la fréquence de citation à partir des déclarations des sculpteurs interviewés. L'intensité d'utilisation des espèces a été calculée grâce à la valeur d'usage.
Les résultats révèlent que 14 espèces ligneuses appartenant à 10 genres et 10 familles sont utilisées dans la fabrication des objets d'arts artisanaux. Pour l'ensemble des sculpteurs interviewés, cinq espèces sont les plus utilisées. Ce sont Diospyros mespiliformis (VUi = 1,92), Tectona grandis (VUi = 1,76), Milicia excelsa (VUi = 1,76), Gmelina arborea (VUi = 1,36) et Pterocarpus erinaceus (VUi = 1,28).
La faible diversité spécifique conjuguée à une pression anthropique sur les ligneux et des conditions climatiques défavorables concourent à accentuer la pression exercée sur les espèces ligneuses. La mise en place de plans de gestion villageois pourrait contribuer à réduire la pression exercée sur les espèces ligneuses très sollicité.

Mots clés : espèces ligneuses, bois, objets d'arts artisanaux, sculpture, Bénin

DIVERSITY OF WOODEN CRAFTS AND WOODY SPECIES EXPLOITED FOR SCULPTURE IN SOUTH BENIN

Abstract
Many artisanal art objects are made in Benin with the wood of various woody species. This work aims to explore the woody species exploited in the manufacture of artisanal art objects and the diversity of objects in southern Benin. It also aims to know the modalities of use of wood.
Botanical surveys through the "door to door" approach based on the "snowball" technique of choice have made it possible to obtain information on the woody species used in the making of wooden handicrafts. The surveys were conducted with 25 sculptors. The specific richness of the woody species

exploited was evaluated through the frequency of citation from the statements of the sculptors interviewed. The intensity of use of cash was calculated from the use value.
The results reveal that 14 woody species belonging to 10 genera and 10 families are used in the manufacture of handicrafts. For all the sculptors interviewed, five species are the most used. These are Diospyros mespiliformis (VUi = 1.92), Tectona grandis (VUi = 1.76), Milicia excelsa (VUi = 1.76), Gmelina arborea (VUi = 1.36) and Pterocarpus erinaceus (VUi = 1.28). The low specific diversity combined with anthropogenic pressure on the ligneous plants and unfavorable climatic conditions combine to accentuate the pressure exerted on the woody species. The establishment of village management plans could help reduce the pressure exerted on woody species in high demand.

Keywords: woody species, wood, handicrafts, sculpture, Benin

AN OVERVIEW OF INTELLIGENT PACKAGING FEATURES FOR USE IN SEAFOOD

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Abstract
Packaging is an essential food system for transportation, distribution, storage, retailing and even end-use which acts as the most important layer of protection and prevents contamination, physical damage and also prolongs the shelf life of seafood. Today, the development of packaging has gone in a direction that in addition to the protective role of the products, they also have the ability to provide information about the status of the products. The evolution of a special type of packaging called intelligent packaging has created this feature. The purpose of this study is to investigate the potentials of using these packages. In this study, it was found that progress in improving the performance of intelligent packaging largely depends on the new properties of promising compounds such as nanomaterials, flakes of graphene, silicane and mesoporous carbon materials. An ideal colorimeter indicator for use in intelligent packaging should have very high efficiency and accuracy, low cost and small size for ease of use. In addition, the possibility of easy production without the need for advanced technologies is very important for manufacturers. High durability and safety must also be considered. Recycling and disposal of compounds used in colorimeters, especially synthetic dyes, should also be considered.

Keywords: Food protection, Intelligent packaging, Colorimetric indicators, Freshness, Seafood

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HYGIENIC AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL QUALITY OF A FRESH CHEESE BY THE ADDITION OF ESSENTIAL OIL FROM MENTHA SPICATA LEAVES

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Abstract

Vegetable essential oils are gaining interest as natural food preservatives to ensure food safety and they are used as flavoring agents, possess antimicrobial properties under different conditions . The objective of this work is to study the effects of incorporating essential oils (EO) from Mentha spicata leaves on the quality of "petit suisse" type fresh cheese. The essential oil was extracted by hydrodistillation; the yield obtained is equivalent to 2.4 ± 0.1%. The EO were incorporated at concentrations of 0.2 ml / kg 0.5ml / kg to 0.75ml / kg cheese (finished product). Their effects were evaluated by monitoring changes in physicochemical and microbiological parameters for five weeks at 4 ° C ± 1 for fresh cheese. Adding the essential oil of spearmint at 0.5 or 0.75ml / kg to fresh cheese significantly extended its storage life. The results obtained showed that the pH and acidity were influenced by the addition of essential oils; therefore, there is an increase in acidity. Also, the presence of essential oils led to a significant decrease in the microbial flora in the flavored cheeses by comparison with the control. In fact, an inhibition of unwanted germs, yeasts and molds was observed in flavored cheeses from the first week. From a sensory point of view, PSN and PS1 were the most preferred and flavoring with 0.75ml / kg seemed to be the least appreciated among the concentrations used. From all these results, we can conclude that the EO of spearmint seems to be more suitable as an anti bacterial and aromatic agent in fresh cheese.

Keywords: essential oil, storage, healthy, lactic acid bacteria

NEHİR SEDİMENTİNDEKİ METALLERİN POTANSİYEL EKOLOJİK RİSKİNİN AMPİRİK DENKLEMLER İLE TAHMİNİ

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Özet
Bu çalışmada, nüfusun yoğun olmadığı ve sanayinin gelişmediği bir bölgede yer alan nehirden toplanan sediment örneklerinde metal (As, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn) analizleri yapıldı ve metallerin sediment biyotası üzerinde gösterebileceği toksik etki seviyesi literatür de tanımlanan çeşitli denklemler ile tahmin edildi. Sediment örnekleri yağışlı ve kurak olmak üzere iki dönemde ve dört noktadan sediment kepçesi ile toplanarak ICP-MS cihazı ile analiz edildi. Metal konsantrasyonları öncelikle sediment kalite kılavuzunda yer alan eşik değerleri ile karşılaştırıldı ve Ni için belirlenen ortalama konsantrasyonun TEL (Eşik Etki Seviyesi), LEL, TEL-HA28 değerlerinden yüksek olduğu belirlendi. Bu sebeple nikelin sediment biyotasına nadiren zararlı etki gösterebileceği tahmin edildi. Tüm metaller için belirlenen ortalama konsantrasyonların PEL (Olası Etki Seviyesi) değerlerinden düşük olduğu belirlendi. Sonuç olarak metallerin sediment biyotasına sıklıkla zararlı etki göstermesinin olası olmadığı belirlendi. Çalışmada ayrıca metallerin potansiyel ekolojik etkisini tahmin etmek için Olumsu z Etki İndeksi (AEI), metal kombinasyonlarının etkisini tahmin etmek için ERM-Q, PEL-Q, ve metal kombinasyonlarının akut toksisitesini belirlemek için her bir metal için toksik birim değeri hesaplandı. Kurak dönemde birinci örnekleme noktasında, yağışlı dönemde ise üçüncü ve dördüncü örnekleme noktalarında nikel için AEI>1 olduğundan bu noktalarda nikelin zararlı etki gösterebilecek konsantrasyonda olduğu belirlendi. İlaveten, ERM-Q değeri kurak dönem için 0.19 yağışlı dönem için 0.2 olarak belirlendiğinden metal kombinasyonunun toksik etki gösterme olasılığı %30 (çok az toksisite) belirlendi. ERM-Q değeri kurak dönem de birinci örnekleme noktasında, yağışlı dönemde ise dördüncü örnekleme noktasında en yüksek belirlendi. PEL-Q değerlerine göre metal kombinasyonunun biyota üzerinde toksisite olasılığı %25.5 (çok az toksisite) olarak belirlendi. Çalışmada ayrıca metallerin akut toksisitesi de hesaplandı. Akut toksisite kurak dönem için 1.63 yağışlı dönem için ise 1.79 olarak belirlendi. Akut toksisitenin örnekleme noktalarına göre sıralaması ÖN1>ÖN4>ÖN3>ÖN2 olarak belirlendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sediment, metal, biyota, ekolojik risk, ekolojik toksisite

ESTIMATING THE POTENTIAL ECOLOGICAL RISK OF METALS IN THE RIVER SEDIMENT WITH EMPIRICULAR EQUATIONS

Abstract
In this study, the potential ecological effect of metals (As, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn) in the sediment samples collected from the river located in a region where the population is not dense and the industry is not developed was estimated with the equations in the literature. Sediment samples were collected with a sediment bucket in two periods, rainy and dry, and from four points, and analyzed by the ICP-MS device. The average concentration for Ni was higher than the TEL, LEL, TEL-HA28 values. For this reason, it was estimated that nickel may rarely have a hazardous effect on the sediment biota. The average concentrations for all metals were lower than the PEL (Probable Effect Level) values. As a result, it was determined that metals are not likely to have a frequent harmful effect on sediment biota. Since AEI>1 for nickel at the first sampling point (AEI=1.04) in the dry period and at the third (AEI=1.02) and fourth sampling points (AEI=1.17) in the rainy period, it was determined that nickel was at a concentration that could have a harmful effect at these points. In addition, since the ERM-Q

value was determined to be 0.19 for the dry period and 0.2 for the rainy period, the probability of the metal combination to have a toxic effect was determined as 30% (slightly toxic). The ERM-Q value was determined the highest at the first sampling point in the dry period and at the fourth sampling point in the rainy period. According to the PEL-Q values, the toxicity probability of the metal combination on the biota was determined as 25.5% (slightly toxic). Acute toxicity was determined as 1.63 for the dry period and 1.79 for the rainy period. Ranking of acute toxicity according to sampling points was determined as SP1>SP4>SP3>SP2.

Keywords: Sediment, metal, biota, ecological risk, ecological toxicity

MEME KANSERİ İLE İLİŞKİLİ LENFÖDEM OLGULARININ ÜST EKSTREMİTE FONKSİYONLARININ İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

Amaç: Meme kanseri insidansı tüm dünyada giderek artmakta ve meme kanseri ile ilişkili tedavilerin doğal sonucu veya komplikasyonu olarak lenfödem hastalığı ortaya çıkmaktadır. Lenfödem, lenf sisteminin hasarı sonucu intersitisyel aralıkta proteinden zengin sıvının birikmesine yol açan progresif ve kronik bir hastalıktır. Bu hastalık ekstremite hacminin artmasına neden olduğu gibi hastaların psikolojik durumunu, yaşam kalitesini ve ekstremitelerinin fonksiyonel durumunu da etkileyebilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı farklı evrelerdeki lenfödem hastalarının üst ekstremite fonksiyonlarını analiz etmek ve günlük yaşamda en çok zorlandıkları aktiviteleri belirlemektir.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmaya üst ekstremite ortopedik ve nörolojik herhangi bir problemi olmayan, meme kanseri ile ilişkili lenfödem görülen 9 hasta dahil edildi. Lenfödemin evrelendirilmesinde "Földi Methodu" kullanıldı. Katılımcıların üst ekstremite fonksiyonları "Kol, Omuz ve El Sorunları Anketi (DASH)" ile değerlendirildi.

Bulgular:

Çalışma yaş ortalaması 50,11± 9,36 olan 9 kadın hasta ile tamamlandı. Çalışmaya katılanların %66,7'si evre 2, %33,3'ü evre 1 lenfödem hastasıydı.

	N=9
	X ± SD
Yaş (yıl)	50,11 ± 9,36
Boy (cm)	1,58 ± ,06
Kilo (kg)	71,44 ± 12,02
VKİ (kg/cm^2)	28,29 ± 4,33
DASH Özür/ Semptom Puanı (min – max)	47,59 ± 18,99 (22,22-87,06)

X:ortalama, SD:Standart Sapma, N:Kişi sayısı,VKİ: Vücut kitle indeksi

Bireylerin sorulara verdikleri cevaplar tek tek incelendiğinde en çok zorlanılan konuların "Ağır ev işleri yapmak" ve "Bağ bahçe işleri yapmak, odun kesmek" olduğu, en az etkilenen alanın "Cinsel faaliyetler" olduğu görüldü.

Sonuç: Lenfödemin başlangıç evresinde bulunan hastalarda bile üst ekstremite özür düzeyi büyük değişiklik göstermektedir. Bu nedenle hastaların üst ekstremite fonksiyonlarının ayrıntılı olarak değerlendirilip, hastaya özgü bir rehabilitasyon programının oluşturulması ve günlük yaşam aktivitelerinin modifikasyonu önem kazanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Meme Kanseri, Lenfödem, Fonksiyon

EXAMINATION OF UPPER EXTREMITY FUNCTIONS IN LYMPHEDEMA RELATED TO BREAST CANCER

Abstract

Objective: The incidence of breast cancer is increasing all over the world and lymphedema is emerging as a natural consequence or complication of breast cancer-related treatments. Lymphedema is a progressive and chronic disease that causes the accumulation of protein-rich fluid in the interstitial space as a result of damage to the lymphatic system. This disease causes an increase in the volume of the extremities as well as may affect the psychological state, quality of life and functional status of the extremities of the patients. The aim of this study is to analyze the upper extremity functions of lymphedema patients in different stages and to determine the activities they have the most difficulty in daily life.

Materials And Methods: Nine patients with lymphedema associated with breast cancer, without any upper extremity orthopedic and neurological problems were included in the study. The "Földi Method" was used for staging of lymphedema.Upper extremity functions of the participants were evaluated with the “Arm, Shoulder and Hand Problems Questionnaire (DASH)”.

Results: The study was completed with 9 female patients with a mean age of 50.11±9.36 years. 66.7% of the participants in the study had stage 2 lymphedema and 33.3% stage 1 lymphedema.

	N=9
	X ± SD
Age (year)	50,11 ± 9,36
Height (cm)	1,58 ± ,06
Weight (kg)	71,44 ± 12,02
BMI (kg/cm^2)	28,29 ± 4,33
DASH Disability/symptom score (min – max)	47,59 ± 18,99 (22,22-87,06)

X:mean, SD:Standard Deviation, N:Number of people, BMI:Body mass index

When the answers given by the individuals to the questions were examined one by one, it was seen that the most difficult subjects were "Doing heavy housework" and "Doing vineyard and garden work, cutting wood", and the least affected area was "Sexual activities".

Conclusion: The level of disability in the upper extremity varies greatly, even in patients with the initial stage of lymphedema. For this reason, it is important to evaluate the upper extremity functions of the patients in detail, to create a patient-specific rehabilitation program and to modify the daily living activities.

Keywords: Breast Cancer, Lymphedema, Function

TERMİNAL DÖNEM KANSER HASTALARINDA MULTIDIMENSIONAL FATIGUE INVENTORY-20 ANKETİNİN TÜRKÇE'YE UYARLANMASI, TÜRKÇE GEÇERLİK VE GÜVENİRLİK ÇALIŞMASI

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Özet
Bu çalışma, terminal dönem kanser hastalarında çok boyutlu bir yorgunluk envanteri olan Multidimensional Fatigue Inventory'nin (MFI-20) Türkçe geçerliğini ve güvenirliğini belirlemek amacıyla planlanmıştır. Çalışmaya İstanbul Beylikdüzü Devlet Hastanesi Palyatif Bakım Servisinde %45 i kadın, %55 i erkekten oluşan toplam 100 (yaş: 61,6±16,8 yıl) terminal dönem kanser hastası alınmıştır. MFI-20 geçerlilik çalışması dil eşdeğerliği ve yapı geçerliği yöntemleri kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Test-tekrar test güvenilirliği için ölçek 15 gün ara ile ikinci kez uygulanmıştır. Yapısal geçerlik, doğrulayıcı faktör analizi (DFA) ile değerlendirilmiştir. Güvenilirlik, Cronbach alfa ile iç tutarlılıkla, test-tekrar test güvenilirliği ise sınıf içi korelasyon katsayısı (ICC) ile değerlendirilmiştir. Yorgunluk Şiddet Ölçeği (YŞS), Borg Skalası, Hastane Ankisiyete Depresyon Ölçeği (HAD-D) anketleriyle arasındaki ilişki-korelasyon analizi ile ölçülmüştür. Ölçeğin Cronbach alfa iç tutarlılık analizi 0,22 olarak bulunmuştur. Kaiser Meyer Olkin örneklem yeterliliği 0,485 olarak bulunmuştur. Ölçek varyansın %45'ini açıklamaktadır. Ölçeğin özdeğeri 5 faktörlü yapı için; 1. Faktör için 2.194; 2.faktör için 1.901; 3. Faktör için 1.736; 4. Faktör için 1.67 ve 5. Faktör için 1.408'dir. Sınıf içi korelasyon katsayısı ICC=0.737 bulunmuştur. MFI-20 ile YŞS, HAD-D ve Borg skalası arasında anlamlı bir korelasyon saptanamamıştır. Sonuç olarak MFI-20 Türkçe formu beş faktörlü modelinin yeterli bir iç tutarlılığa sahip olmadığı ve test-tekrar test güvenirliği iyi, yapı geçerliğine sahip olmadığını göstermektedir. Terminal dönem kanser hastalarında yorgunluğun değerlendirilmesinde geçerli ve güvenilir bir anket değildir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çok Boyutlu Yorgunluk, Terminal Kanser, Geçerlik, Güvenirlik

ADAPTATION OF THE MULTI-DIMENSIONAL FATIGUE INVENTORY-20 SURVEY IN TERMINAL PERIOD CANCER PATIENTS TO TURKISH, TURKISH VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY

Abstract
The aim of this study was to determine the Turkish validity and reliability of Multidimensional Fatigue Inventory (MFI-20), which is a multidimensional fatigue inventory in terminal stage cancer patients. A total of 100 (age: 61.6 ± 16.8 years) terminal stage cancer patients, 45% female and 55% male, in the Palliative Care Service of Istanbul Beylikdüzü State Hospital were included in the study. MFI-20 validity study was performed using language equivalence and construct validity methods. For test-retest reliability, the scale was applied a second time with an interval of 15 days. Construct validity was evaluated with Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). Reliability was evaluated with

internal consistency with Cronbach alpha, and test-retest reliability was evaluated by the Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC). The relationship between the Fatigue Severity Scale (FSS), Borg Scale, and Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale (HAD-D) questionnaires was measured by correlation analysis. The Cronbach's alpha internal consistency analysis of the scale was found to be 0.22. Kaiser Meyer Olkin sample adequacy was found to be 0.485. The scale explains 45% of the variance. The eigenvalue of the scale for the 5-factor structure; 2.194 for Factor 1; 1.901 for the 2nd factor; 1.736 for the 3rd factor; It is 1.67 for Factor 4 and 1.408 for Factor 5. Intraclass correlation coefficient was found as ICC=0.737. There was no significant correlation between MFI-20 and FSS, HAD-D and Borg scales. As a result, it shows that the five-factor model of the MFI-20 Turkish form does not have sufficient internal consistency, has good test-retest reliability, and does not have construct validity. It is not a valid and reliable questionnaire for the evaluation of fatigue in terminal cancer patients.

Keywords: Multidimensional Fatigue, Terminal Cancer, Validity, Reliability

ŞEKER BAĞIMLILIĞININ YETİŞKİN DİŞİ VE ERKEK SIÇANLARDA ANKSİYETE VE EMPATİ BENZERİ DAVRANIŞA ETKİLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

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Özet
Bağımlılık, beynin ödül, motivasyon ve hafıza sistemlerinde uzun süreli hasara sebep olan ve keyif veren madde veya davranışların artan miktarlarda tekrarlanmasıyla oluşan biyopsikososyal bir bozukluktur. Şekerli yiyecekler beslenmemizde önemli bir yer tutmaktadır ve şekerli yiyeceklerin uyuşturucu bağımlılığına benzer beyin bölgelerini uyardığı ve benzer mekanizmaları harekete geçirdiği gözlemlenmiştir. Bir başkasının duygu, düşünce ve tutumlarını anlama ve paylaşma yeteneği olarak tanımlanan empati, hayatta kalma ve üremede önemli bir beceridir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, şeker bağımlılığının empati benzeri davranış, anksiyete benzeri davranış ve sıçanlarda empati ile ilgili nörohormonlardan oksitosin ve vasopressinin amigdala ve prefrontal kortekse etkilerini araştırmaktır. Koşullu yer tercihi testi sonuçlarına göre dişi sıçanların, erkek sıçanlara göre şeker bağımlılığına daha yatkın olduğu gösterilmiştir. Dişi sıçanlarda şeker bağımlılığının bir sonucu olarak empati benzeri davranışta artış görülmüştür. Empati benzeri davranıştaki artışla birlikte, amigdalada oksitosin ve vazopressin düzeylerinin de arttığı tespit edilmiştir. Öte yandan, şeker bağımlısı erkek grup, anksiyete platformlarında kontrol erkek sıçanlara kıyasla daha az derecede anksiyete benzeri davranış sergilemiştir. Bu çalışmada esas olarak, şeker bağımlılığının dişi ve erkek sıçanlarda empati benzeri davranışlar üzerindeki etkisini araştırmayı amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma süresince hayvanlar şekere serbest olarak erişebilmişlerdir, ancak empati benzeri davranışların ve anksiyetenin şeker yoksunluğunda nasıl değiştiği farklı bir araştırma konusudur. Empati benzeri davranış ve bağımlılıkta cinsiyet etkilerini, ödül sisteminin rolünü ve ilgili yolları araştırmak için daha fazla araştırmaya ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Şeker bağımlılığı, empati, anksiyete, amigdala, oksitosin, vazopressin

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF SUGAR ADDICTION ON ANXIETY AND EMPATHY-LIKE BEHAVIOR IN ADULT FEMALE AND MALE RATS

Abstract
Addiction is a biopsychosocial disorder that causes long-term damage to the brain's reward, motivation, and memory systems, and is caused by the repetition of pleasurable substances or behaviors in increased amounts. Sugary foods have a major place in our diets and it has been observed that sugary foods stimulate brain regions similar to drug addiction and activate similar mechanisms. Empathy, defined as the ability to understand and the share the feelings, thoughts, and attitudes of another, is an important skill in survival and reproduction. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of sugar addiction on empathy-like behavior, anxiety-like behavior and the levels of empathy related neurohormones, e.g. oxytocin and vasopressin in amygdala and prefrontal cortex in rats. According to the conditioned place preference test results, female rats are more prone to sugar addiction than male rats. Empathy-like behavior was found to be improved as a result of sugar addiction in female rats. While empathy-like behavior was improved, oxytocin and vasopressin levels were also found to be increased in amygdala. On the other hand, sugar addiction male group demonstrated a lesser degree of anxiety-like behavior compared to the control male rats in anxiety

platforms. This study mainly aimed to investigate the impact of sugar addiction on empathy-like behavior in female and male rats. In this study, animals had free access to sugar throughout the study, but how empathy-like behavior and anxiety changes in sugar withdrawal is a different research topic. Further research is needed to investigate sex effects, the role of reward system and related pathways in empathy-like behavior and addiction.

Keywords: Sugar addiction, empathy, anxiety, amygdala, oxytocin, vasopressin

FUNGAL KÖKENLİ ANTİ KANSER PEPTİDLER

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Özet

Kanser, dünya genelindeki en yaygın ölüm nedenleri arasında yeralmaktadır. Kanser vakalarının yüksekliği ve halihazırda kullanılan antikanser ilaçlarına karşı geliştirilen direnç gözönüne alındığında, minimum yan etkilerle tumor büyümesini control edebilen yeni antikanser ilaçlarının keşfi daha fazla önem kazanmaktadır (Felício et al., 2017).

Biyoaktif peptitler, aminoasitlerin peptit bağları ile birbirine bağlanmasıyla oluşan, aktivitesi yapısındaki aminoasitlerin bileşimine ve dizilişine bağlı olarak değişiklik gösteren protein parçalarıdır. Bu peptitler antifungal, antibakteriyel, antiviral ve antikanser gibi farklı biyolojik aktivitelere sahip olmaktadır (Sánchezand Vázquez, 2017). Antikanser peptilerin kısa etkileşim süresi (direnç olasılığını azaltır), düşük toksisite (yan etkileri azaltır), yüksek özgüllük ve çözünürlük ve iyi tumor penetrasyonu gibi özelliklere sahip olduğu belirtilmiştir (Felício et al., 2017). Antikanser peptitler bitki, böcek, hayvan, amfibi, sünger, bakteri ve mantar gibi organizmalardan izole edilebilmektedir. Fungal kökenli antikanser peptitlerden olan simplicilliumtidler *Simplicillium obclavatum* ve *Fusarium* sp.' den, beauverisin ve sansalvamid *A. fusarium* türlerinden, lasiodiplodin *Lasiodiplodia theobromae*'den, scopularidler *Scopulariopsis brevicaulis'* den, microsporinler *Microsporum gypseum'* dan, asperetherler *Aspergillus wentii'* den, Zygosporamid *Zygosporium masonii'* den, asperterrestidler *Aspergillus terreus'* dan, versicotidler *Aspergillus versicolor'* dan, ubiquitin-benzeri peptit *Calvatiaca elata'* dan, neoekinülin *A. microsporium* sp. ve *Aspergillus* sp. türlerinden, variolidler *Paecilomyces variotii'* den, versicotidler *Aspergillus versicolor'* dan, penisilazafilonlar *Penicillium sclerotiorum'* dan ve cordyheptapetidler *Acremonium persicinum'* dan izole edilmiştir (Eghtedari et al., 2021). Antikanser peptitlerin etki mekanizması esas olarak elektrostatik etkileşimlerle hücre membranlarının yapısını bozmak ve böylece nekroz oluşturmaya dayanmaktadır. İkinci önemli etki mekanizması ise mitokondriyal membranları parçalayarak apoptoza neden olmaktır. Bu peptitler ayrıca temel hücre proteinlerini hedef alma, anjiyogenezi inhibe etme veya bağışıklık sistemi hücrelerini aktive etme gibi mekanizmaları kullanarak da antikanser etki gösterebilmektedir (Felício et al., 2017).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mantar, Kanser, Antikanser peptitler

FUNGAL ORIGIN-ANTICANCER PEPTIDES

Abstract

Cancer is among the most common causes of death world wide. Considering the high incidence of cancer and the resistance developed against currently used anticancer drugs, the discovery of new anticancer drugs growth with minimal side effects is becoming more and more important everyday (Felício et al., 2017). Bioactive peptides are protein fragments that are formed by the linking of amino acids with peptide bonds, and whose activity varies depending on the composition and sequence of amino acid scture. These peptides have different biological activities such as antifungal, antibacterial, antiviral and anticancer (Sánchezand Vázquez, 2017). It has been stated that anticancer peptides have properties such as short interaction time (reduces the possibility of resistance), low toxicity (reduces side effects), high specificity and solubility, and good tumor penetration (Felício et al., 2017).

Anticancer peptides can be isolated from organisms such as plants, insects, animals, amphibians, sponges, bacteria and fungi. Of anticancer peptides of fungal origin, simplicilliumtids were isolated from *Simplicillium obclavatum* and *Fusarium* sp., beauvericin and sansalvamid from *A. Fusarium* species, lasiodiplodin from *Lasiodiplodia theobromae*, scopularids from *Scopulariopsis brevicaulis*, microsporins from *Microsporum gypseum*, asperethers from *Aspergillus wentii*, zygosporamide from *Zygosporium masonii*, asperterrestids from *Aspergillus terreus*, ubiquitin-like peptide from *Calvatiaca elata*, neoequinulin from *A. microsporium* and *Aspergillus* sp. species, variolids from *Paecilomyces variotii*, versicotids from *Aspergillus versicolor*, penicilazaphilones from *Penicillium sclerotiorum*, and cordyheptapeptide from *Acremonium persicinum* (Eghtedari et al., 2021). The action mechanism of anticancer peptides is mainly based on disrupting the structure of cell membranes by electrostatic interactions and thus creating necrosis. The second important mechanism is to cause apoptosis by breaking down the mitochondrial membranes. These peptides can also exert anticancer effects by using mechanisms such as targeting cell proteins, inhibiting angiogenesis or activating immune system cells (Felício et al., 2017).

Keywords: Fungi, cancer, anticancer peptides

PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF OLIVE OIL AGAINST NEUROBEHAVIORAL DISORDERS AND OXIDATIVE STRESS IN PREGNANT RATS

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Abstract
Our problem is to evaluate the toxicological effect of an insecticide by inhalation exposure during gestation in pregnant rats and the protective effect of an antioxidant (olive oil) on neurobehavioral and physiological alterations.
The study was conducted on pregnant wistar rats, which were subjected to an inhalation dose of an insecticide (Abamectin): 3.04 mg/L/ 1hr for one week. Olive oil, a natural antioxidant, was administered orally (gavage) at a dose of 1 ml / kg. This administration reduces anxiety and decreases the level of acetylcholine Ach (brain) and maternal liver on the other hand, increasing the activity of maternal hepatic glutathione S-transferase (GST).
The results indicate that the capacity of olive oil has a powerful effect against oxidative damage induced by toxicity.

Keywords: Olive oil, Insecticide, Anxiety, GST hepatic, Ach brain

PENTILENTETRAZOL İLE OLUŞTURULAN TUTUŞTURMA(KINDLING) MODEL EPILEPSIDE 5HT-3 ve 5HT-7 AGONIST VE ANTAGONIST'LERININ BEYIN TNF ALFA VE IL1- BETA DÜZEYLERI ÜZERINE ETKILERI

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Özet
Amaç: Epilepsi, dünya çapında yaklaşık 70 milyon insanı etkileyen, spontan tekrarlayıcı nöbetlerle karakterize nörolojik hastalıklardan birirdir. Serotonin (5-hidroksitriptamin, 5-HT), dopamin (DA) ve adrenalin gibi diğer birçok nörotransmitter sistemlerin epileptogenez mekanizmasına dahil oldukları bilinmektedir. Epilepsi altında yatan mekanizmalar tam olarak aydınlatılamamıştır ve nöroinflamasyon arasında bir ilişki olduğu deneysel çalışmalar ile kanıtlanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, PTZ (pentilentetrazol)-Kindling model epileptik sıçanlarda seratonin 5HT-3 ve 5HT-7 agonist ve antagonistlerinin TNF-alfa (tümör nekroz faktör-alfa) ve IL-1 beta (interlökin-1 beta) markerları üzerine etkisini araştırmaktır.
Yöntem: Çalışmamızda 36 adet 240-280gr erkek Wistar albino sıçan kullanıldı. PTZ kindling modeli epilepsi oluşturmak için sıçanlara pazartesi, çarşamba ve cuma günleri 35 mg/kg dozda PTZ enjeksiyonları yapıldı, enjeksiyon yapılan günlerde hayvanların davranışları 30 dakika gözlenerek aşamalar, Racine nöbet ölçeğine göre epilepsi evreleri belirlendi. Daha sonra hayvanlar randomize bir şekilde altı gruba ayrıldı: kontrol (n = 6) 1ml/ kg SF, 35 mg/ kg PTZ (n = 6), 0.3 mg/ kg SR-57227A (n = 6), 10 mg/kg 5HT-3 antagonist (n = 6), 0.1 mg/kg 5HT-7 agonisti ve1 mg/kg 5-HT7 antagonist i.p olarak uygulandı. İşlemden sonra beyin dokuları çıkarıldı. Veri analizleri Windows için SPSS Sürüm 21.0 ile yapıldı ve tek yönlü bir varyans analizi (ANOVA) kullanılarak değerlendirildi.
Bulgular: Gruplar arasında nöbet evreleri açısından anlamlılık bulunmadı. 5HT-3 antagonisti FMJ süresini anlamlı şekilde düşürdüğü görüldü. PTZ grubu kontrol grubuna göre İL1-β ve TNF- alfa seviyelerini değiştirmedi ($p>0.05$), bununla birlikte 5HT-3 antagonisti PTZ ile karşılaştırıldığında İL1-β düzeylerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir azalışa neden oldu ($p<0.05$). 5HT-7 agonisti PTZ kontrol grubu ile karşılaştırıldığında TNF- alfa seviyesini anlamlı şekilde artırdığı bulundu ($p<0.05$).
Sonuç: PTZ kaynaklı (kindling) model epilepside 5HT-3 ve 5HT-7 agonist ve antagonist grupları ile tedavi TNF- alfa ve İL1-β düzeylerinde bir etki göstermemesine rağmen epilepsi tedavisinde yeni terapötik yaklaşımı araştırmak için daha fazla çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Epilepsi, Pentilentetrazol, İnflamasyon, Serotonin, TNF- alfa, İL1-β

EFFECTS OF 5HT-3 AND 5HT-7 AGONİSTS AND ANTAGONİSTS ON BRAİN TNF ALPHA AND IL1 - BETA LEVELS İN THE PENTYLENETETRAZOLE-İNDUCED KİNDLİNG MODEL İN RATS

Abstract
Aim: Epilepsy is one of the neurological diseases by spontaneous recurrent seizures that affects approximately 70 million people worldwide. Many other neurotransmitter systems such as serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT), dopamine (DA) and adrenaline are known to be involved in the epileptogenesis mechanism. The mechanisms underlying epilepsy have not been fully elucidated and experimental studies have proven that there is a relationship between neuroinflammation. The aim of

this study is to investigate the effects of serotonin 5HT-3 and 5HT-7 agonists and antagonists on TNF alpha (tumor necrosis factor-alpha) and IL-1 beta (interleukin-1 beta) markers in PTZ (pentylenetetrazole) -Kindling model epileptic rats.

Method: In our study, 36 male Wistar albino rats 240-280 gr were used. To induce PTZ kindling model epilepsy, rats were injected with PTZ at a dose of 35 mg / kg on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The behaviors of the animals were observed for 30 minutes on the days of the injection and the stages of epilepsy were determined according to the Racine seizure scale. The animals were then randomly divided into six groups: control (n = 6) 1ml / kg SF, 35 mg / kg PTZ (n = 6), 0.3 mg / kg SR-57227A (n = 6), 10 mg / kg 5HT. -3 antagonist (n = 6), 0.1 mg / kg 5HT-7 agonist and 1 mg / kg 5-HT7 antagonist were administered ip. Brain tissues were removed after the procedure. Data analyzes were performed with SPSS Version 21.0 for Windows and were evaluated using a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA).

Results: No significance was found between the groups in terms of seizure stages. The 5HT-3 antagonist was found to significantly reduce the duration of FMJ. PTZ group did not change IL1-β and TNF-alpha levels compared to control group ($p > 0.05$), however, 5HT-3 antagonist caused a statistically significant decrease in IL1-levels compared to PTZ ($p < 0.05$). 5HT-7 agonist was found to significantly increase TNF-alpha level compared to PTZ control group ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Although treatment with 5HT-3 and 5HT-7 agonist and antagonist groups did not show an effect on TNF-alpha and IL1-β levels in kindling model epilepsy, more studies are needed to investigate a new therapeutic approach in epilepsy treatment.

Keywords: Epilepsy, Pentylenetetrazole, Inflammation, Serotonin, TNF-alpha, IL1-β

ADLİ YENİDEN YÜZLENDİRME DE KULLANILMAK ÜZERE APERTURA PIRIFORMIS VE OS NASALE ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Özet
Adli bilimlerin ilgi alanlarından bir tanesi kimliği tespit edilemeyen kişilerde kimliklendirmenin yapılmasıdır. Adli Bilimlerde yeniden yüzlendirme, olay yerine yalnızca kafatasının olup yumuşak dokunun var olmadığı durumlarda kişinin olası yüz şeklinin tahmin edildiği bir yöntemdir. Doğal olaylar veya hayvan aktiviteleri iskelet kalıntılarının bütünlüğü bozmakta ve kimliklendirmeyi zorlaştırmaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı, kafatasının kırık olması durumunda apertura piriformis kullanılarak burun kemiği olan os nasale'nin boyut tahminin yapılmasıdır. Çalışma, Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Anatomi Anabilim Dalı kemik koleksiyonuna ait cinsiyeti bilinmeyen 30 adet kuru kafatası kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Apertura piriformis ve os nasale'ye ait olmak üzere 8 adet değişken sağ ve sol taraf gözetilerek ayrı ayrı ölçülmüştür. Belirlenen değişkenler ImageJ programı kullanılarak ölçülmüş olup verilerin istatistik analizleri SPSS 22.0 programı kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda değişkenlerin betimleyici değerleri ortaya konmuş olup tüm değişkenler için taraf farkının var olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiyi tespit etmek amacıyla yapılan Spearman korelasyon analizi sonuçlarına göre yüksek korelasyon katsayısına sahip değişkenler kullanılarak regresyon formülleri üretilmiştir. Literatürde kemik dokudan yumuşak dokuyu tahmin etmeye yönelik cinsiyete göre farklı ırklarda yapılan çalışmalar yer almaktadır. Yeniden yüzlendirmeye yönelik bu çalışmalar kafatasının bütünlüğünü koruduğu kabul edilerek yapılan çalışmalardır. Çalışmamızda kafatasının parçalı olması durumunda yeniden yüzlendirme öncesi burun kemiğinin tahmin edilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeniden yüzlendirme, kafatası, apertura piriformis, os nasale

EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PIRIFORM APERTURE AND NASAL BONE TO BE USED IN FORENSIC FACIAL RECONSTRUCTION

Abstract
One of the areas of interest of forensic science is identification of individual who can not be identified. Facial reconstruction is a method that estimates of individual's probable face shape when there is only the skull and no soft tissue in the crime scene in forensic sciences. Natural events or animal activities disrupt the integrity of the skeletal remains and this can make the identification difficult. The aim of the study is to estimate the size of the nasal bone using the piriform aperture in case of skull fracture. The study was carried out using unknown gender 30 dry skulls belonging to the bone collection of the Bursa Uludağ University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Anatomy. Eight variables, belonging to the piriform aperture and nasal bone, were measured separately by considering the right and left sides. Parameters were measured using ImageJ program and statistical analysis of data was performed using SPSS 22.0 program. As a result of the study, the descriptive values of the variables were revealed and it was determined that there was no side difference for all variables. Spearman correlation analysis performed to determine the relationship between the variables, regression formulas were produced by using variables with high correlation coefficient. In the literature, there are studies conducted in different races according to gender to predict soft tissue from bone tissue. These reconstructive studies are carried out assuming that the skull preserves its integrity. In our study, it was aimed to estimate the nasal bone in case of that skull fragmentation before the facial reconstruction.

Keywords: Facial reconstruction, skull, piriform aperture, nasal bone

DUAL COMBINATION OF ACTMERA AND HYDROXY CHLOROQUINE TO COMBAT COVID-19 BY USING NANOTECHNOLOGY

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Under the supervision: Eltewacy Arab Research Group

Abstract

SARS-CoV-2, which originally rose out of Wu- han, China, has unleashed devastation in China as well as the entire world. the day has called scientists from one side of the planet to the other to have their influence in driving this SARS- CoV-2 pandemic to an end.

This is what we have seen from the rapid release and spread of global vaccines in the world, as well as the adoption of some medicines from the World Health Organization.

The mini-studies shed light on the viable actions that can be taken to reduce the spread of COVID-19.

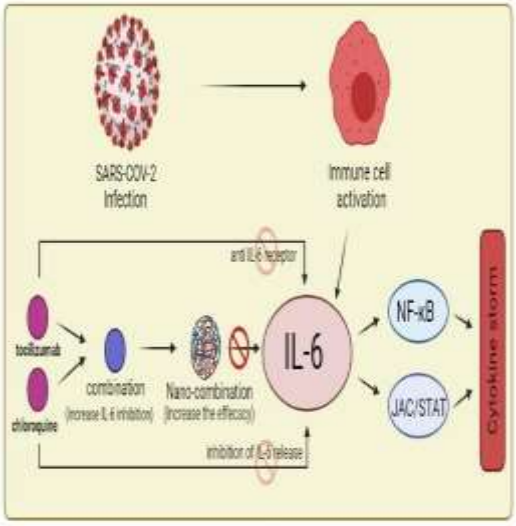

Figure 1: Tocilizumab (TCZ) is a recombinant human- ized anti-interleukin-6 receptor (IL-6R) monoclonal anti- body in addition to Chloroquine which inhibits the pro- duction of IL-6. By duo-combination in a Nano-form, the efficacy will increase as well as side-effects will decrease.

Such as the use of Tocilizumab, this is used in genetically engineered monoclonal antibodies humanized from a mouse antihuman IL-6R an- tibody.

Tocilizumab perceives the IL-6 restricting siteof the human IL-6R and restrains IL-6 motion- ing through an aggressive barricade of the IL-6 restricting site, to keep away from some inci- dental effects and to further develop methodolo- gies for focusing on and In certain cases copy- ing these cell types to improve therapeutic out- comes modern nanotechnology has used by the emergence of Respiratory delivery of favipi- ravir-tocilizumab combination through mucoad-hesive protein-lipidic nanovesicles.

The consolidation of medical science with nano- technology may fix the current issue by investi- gating the combination advantages. In this com- position, we hypothetically proposed the

Dual-combination. Cutting edge and expected use of nanocarriers, for example, nano-spheres/nanocapsules, nanocrystals, liposomes, strong lipid nanoparticles/nano-organized lipid transporters, dendrimers, and nanosponges forbiomimicry as well as targeted delivery of bio- active to cells are accounted for thus and their possible use in the fighting of COVID-19.

TREATMENT WITH MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES FOR PATIENTS WITHSARS-COV-2INFECTION

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Abstract
Recently, the entire world and the science com- mittee, in particular, have stepped out to con- front Coronavirus (COVID-19) which is spread-ing incredibly fast, that's why it's one of themain concerns for researchers to develop novel treatment systems. Scientists are hustling to de- velop antibody medications to treat coronavirus infection. The genetic and structural similarityof the virus to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV2) enhanced the poten- tial for understanding illness pathogenesis. Var-ious therapeutic techniques have been currently utilized, however, until now; there is no particu- lar efficient treatment for covid-19.
Some experts and researchers have pointed out the efficacy of blood transfusions containing antibodies to this virus, However, it remains a question and under experiment, but in our re- search, we have relied on more accurate meth- ods to target segments of the virus' spiked gly- coproteins using monoclonal antibody technolo-gy, a special type of molecular protein producedin the laboratory, to find that antibodies act as a frontline defense against disease for the body.As for the monoclonal antibody solution, it works against a specific antigen and can be manufactured in large quantities, this bodes well for the scientific work that the scientific com- munity hopes to discover the vaccine and com- bat the epidemic. In addition to the follow-up to the patient's records in December 2019 to assess the number of deaths due to cases of pneumonia of uncertain origin, which highlights the proba- bility that this virus has been present since that time.
Antibody-dependent enhancement (ADE) of viral entry was a major problem in epidemiolo- gy, vaccine development, and antibody-based drug therapy. The molecular mechanism at the return of ADE is, however, obscure. COVID-19 as virus entry into cells through first binding angiotensin 2 spike glycoprotein converting

TRAVMATİK BİR KAYIP: MENOPOZ

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Özet

Kayıp kavramı, bireyin yaşamında olan veya duygu ve düşünce düzeyinde mevcudiyet gösteren bir şeyin ya da işlevin yitirilmesidir. Her ne kadar literatürde kayıp kavramı ölüm ile eş tutulsa da kayıp yalnızca ölüm gibi büyük kayıpları değil aynı zamanda duygusal yatırım yapılan gebelik, organ, uzuv, işlev, iş, para, hayvan gibi her şeyin yitiminde yaşanabilir.

Kayıplar genel olarak somut kayıplar ve gelişimsel kayıplar olmak üzere kendi içinde ayrılırlar. Somut kayıplar bir kişinin, bir nesnenin, değer verilen bir duygunun kaybı olarak nitelendirilirken gelişimsel kayıplar normal insan gelişim sürecinde yaşanan ve ne yapılırsa yapılsın mutlaka gerçekleşecek olan kayıplar olarak nitelendirilir.

Çok fazla kayıp türü bulunmakla beraber bunlardan ele alınması gereken bir kavram vardır ki 'menopoz' çok önemlidir. Tüm kadınların yaşlanma yoluyla yaşadığı evrimsel aşamalardan biri olan menopoz da bir kayıp türüdür ve tüm kayıp süreçleri içinde ele alınmalıdır. Hormonal durumlardaki değişiklikler sonucu meydana gelen genellikle 45-52 yaş arasında görülen menstruasyonun kalıcı olarak sonlanması ile adet kanamasının kesilmesidir. Menopozu deneyimleyen bazı kadınların normal olan bu süreçten bazen olumsuz etkilenebildikleri görülmüştür. Yaşanılan yaratıcılık ve işlev kaybı kadınlarda bir boşluk hissine sebep olabilmekte, kadınsallığının azaldığını düşündürmekte, kendini artık işe yaramaz olarak algılayıp suçluluk ve utanç duygusu yaşamasına neden olabilmektedir. Yine toplumun da menopozdaki kadınlara yönelik olumsuz bir bakış açısına sahip olmalarından kaynaklı kadın kendisinde özgüven düşüklüğü yaşayabilmektedir. Tüm bu sürecin genel hatları ile ele alınması; kayıp türlerinden adet döngüsü kaybı olarak bilinen menopozun öneminin güncel bilgiler ışığında derlenmesi, kadınların yaşam kalitesini iyileştirmeye yönelik çalışmalar yapılmasının önünü açması hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kayıp, Menopoz, Kadın

A TRAUMATIC LOSS: MENOPAUSE

Abstract

The concept of loss is the loss of something or a function that exists in the individual's life or exists at the level of emotion and thought. Although the concept of loss is equated with death in the literature, the loss can be experienced not only in great losses such as death but also in the loss of everything emotionally invested, such as pregnancy, organ, limb, function, job, money, animal.

Losses are generally divided into tangible losses and developmental losses. While tangible losses are characterized as the loss of a person, an object, a valued emotion, developmental losses are characterized as losses that are experienced in the normal human development process and that will definitely occur no matter what is done.

Although there are many types of loss, there is a concept that needs to be addressed, which is very important. Menopause, one of the evolutionary stages that all women experience through aging, is also

a type of loss and should be considered within all loss processes. It is the cessation of menstruation with the permanent cessation of menstruation, which is usually seen between the ages of 45-52, which occurs as a result of changes in hormonal conditions. It has been observed that some women who experience menopause can sometimes be adversely affected by this normal process. Experienced creativity and loss of function can cause a feeling of emptiness in women, suggesting that their femininity has decreased, and they may perceive themselves as useless and cause feelings of guilt and shame. Again, women may experience low self-confidence due to the fact that society has a negative point of view towards women in menopause. Considering this whole process in general terms; It is aimed to compile the importance of menopause, known as menstrual cycle loss, one of the types of loss, in the light of current information, and to pave the way for studies to improve the quality of life of women.

Keywords: Loss, Menopause, Woman

DÜNYA SAĞLIK ÖRGÜTÜ (DSÖ); KADIN SAĞLIĞI HAKKINDA 10 GERÇEK

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Özet
Kadınların sağlık haklarının hayata geçirilmesi ve sağlık haklarına erişimi konusunda bazı konular özellikle vurgulanmıştır. Obstetrik komplikasyonlar, kadınların karşılaştığı ölümler, aile içi şiddet gibi sağlığı tehdit eden durumlardan kadınların korunması gerektiğinin üzerinde durulmuştur. Kadınların sağlık haklarının gerçekleşmesi kapsamında kadınların cinsellik ve üreme ile ilgili bilgilere erişiminin sağlanmasına, zarar verici geleneksel kültürel uygulamalardan korunması da vurgu yapılmıştır. Çoğu ülkede kadınların yaşam beklentisi erkeklere göre daha yüksek olsa da, bir dizi sağlık ve sosyal faktör, kadınların yaşam kalitesinin düşmesine neden olmaktadır. Bilgiye, bakıma ve temel sağlık uygulamalarına eşit olmayan erişim, kadınlar için sağlık risklerini daha da artırmaktadır. Temel olarak kadınların sağlıkları üzerinde 10 temel alanın etkili olduğu vurgulanmaktadır. Gelişmekte olan ülkelerde genç kadınlar arasında tütün kullanımı hızla artmaktadır. Sahra altı Afrika'da HIV ile yaşayan tüm yetişkinlerin %61'i, Karayipler'de virüsle yaşayan kadınların oranı %43, daha düşük olsa da, Latin Amerika, Asya ve Doğu Avrupa'da HIV ile yaşayan kadınların sayısı da artmaktadır. Tüm dünyadaki kadınların %15 ila %71'i hayatlarının bir noktasında yakın bir erkek partner tarafından uygulanan fiziksel veya cinsel şiddete maruz kalmaktadır. Her 5 kadından 1'inin 15 yaşından önce cinsel istismara uğradığı bildirilmektedir. Adölesan evlilikler düşüşte olsa da, önümüzdeki 10 yıl içinde tahminen 100 milyon kızın 18 yaşına gelmeden evlenebileceği belirtilmektedir. Her yıl yaklaşık 14 milyon kızın 18 yaşından önce doğum yaptığı belirtilmektedir. Her gün 1600 kadın ve 10.000'den fazla yenidoğan gebelik ve doğum sırasında önlenebilir komplikasyonlardan ölmektedir. Bir akciğer rahatsızlığı olan kronik obstrüktif akciğer hastalığı (KOAH)'nın yükü, kadınlar arasında erkeklere göre %50'nin üzerindedir. Kadınların görme engelli olma riski erkeklere göre daha yüksektir. Sonuç olarak, sağlık hizmetlerine erişimin önündeki engellerin ortadan kalkması için karar vericiler, hizmet sağlayıcıları, araştırmacılar ve politikaları yapanlar arasında daha fazla iş birliğine ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadın Sağlığı, Sağlık Hakkı,Üreme Sağlığı

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO); 10 FACTS ABOUT WOMEN'S HEALTH

Abstract
Some issues were particularly emphasized on the realization of women's health rights and their access to health rights. It was emphasized that women should be protected from health-threatening situations such as obstetric complications, deaths faced by women, and domestic violence. Although women have a higher life expectancy than men in most countries, a number of health and social factors are causing women's quality of life to decline.
Unequal access to information, care and basic health practices further increases health risks for women. Basically, it is emphasized that 10 basic areas are effective on women's health. Tobacco use among young women in developing countries is increasing rapidly.

61% of all adults living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa and 43% of women living with the virus in the Caribbean, although lower, the number of women living with HIV in Latin America, Asia and Eastern Europe is also increasing. Between 15% and 71% of women worldwide have experienced physical or sexual violence by a close male partner at some point in their lives. It is reported that 1 out of every 5 women have been sexually abused before the age of 15. Although adolescent marriages are on the decline, it is stated that an estimated 100 million girls may marry before the age of 18 in the next 10 years. It is stated that approximately 14 million girls give birth before the age of 18 each year. Every day, 1,600 women and more than 10,000 newborns die from preventable complications during pregnancy and childbirth. The burden of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), a lung condition, is over 50% higher among women than men. Women have a higher risk of being visually impaired than men. As a result, decision makers, service providers, More collaboration is needed between researchers and policy makers.

Keywords: Women's Health, Right to Health, Reproductive Health

EPİLEPSİ HASTALARINDA COVİD-19 AŞISININ NÖBETLER ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

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Özet
Giriş ve Amaç. Günümüzde, tüm insanlardan COVID-19 aşısı ile ilgili koruyucu etkinlik ve yan etki ile ilgili bilgilendirilme talebi gelmektedir. Burada Epilepsi hastalığı nedeniyle bir veya daha fazla nöbet önleyici ilaç kullanan hastalarımızda uygulanmış iki farklı aşının (Sinovac ve BioNTech) yan etki, ve epilepsi nöbetlerinin sıklığı ve şiddetini arttırıp arttırmadığını kontrol etmek amaçlanmıştır.
Yöntem. Çalışmaya merkezimizde epilepsi tanısı ile ilaç tedavisi altında olan ve ilk COVID-19 aşılarını 23/02/2021-27/07/2021 tarihleri arasında olan hastalar alındı. Hastalarda aşıdan sonraki ilk 30 günde, yan etki ve nöbetlerin sayısında ve şiddetinde artma olup olmadığı sorgulandı. Bu amaçla hastalar yüzyüze veya telekonferans yöntemi ile değerlendirildi.
Bulgular. Çalışma süresi boyunca toplam 139 aşı olan epilepsili hasta incelendi. Kadın/Erkek oranı: 56/83. Yaş aralığı 18-95 (ortalama:35). Ortalama epilepsi süresi: 18,6 yıl idi. Hastalardan sadece 15'i (%10,7) aşıdan en az 6 ay önce COVID-19 enfeksiyonu geçirmişti. Hastalardan 33'üne Sinovac, 105'ine BioNTech aşısı yapılmıştı. Aşıya bağlı nöbet artışı sadece 3 hastada (%0,45) , (2 Sinovac, 1 BioNTech) aşı uygulamasını takip eden ilk 7 gün içinde ortaya çıkmıştı. Hastaların hiçbiri status epileptikus veya önceden var olan yan etkilerin şiddetlenmesi bildirmedi. Aşıya bağlı yan etkiler ise ilk 1-2 gün içinde ortaya çıkan aşının uygulandığı bölgede birkaç saat süren lokal ağrı, ateş, baş ağrısı, yaygın kas ağrısı olup iyi tolere edildiği hastalar tarafından ifade edildi.
Sonuçlar. Elde edilen veriler tedavi altındaki epilepsi hastalarında COVID-19 aşısının, iyi tolere edildiğini, güvenilir olduğunu göstermektedir. Aşıya bağlı nöbet artışı riskinin de ihmal edilebilecek boyutta olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COVID-19 enfeksiyonu, aşı, epilepsi

THE EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 VACCINE ON SEIZURES IN PATIENTS WITH EPILEPSY

Abstract
Introduction. There is a need for reliable information about the protective efficacy and side effects of the current types of COVID-19 vaccines. We aimed to check whether two different types of vaccines (Sinovac and BioNTech) administered to our patients with epilepsy increase the frequency and the severity of the seizures.
Methods. Patients who were under anti-seizure drug treatment with the diagnosis of epilepsy in our center and who had their first COVID-19 vaccine between 23/02/2021-27/07/2021 were included in the study. In the first 30 days after vaccination, patients were questioned whether there was an increase in the number and severity of side effects and seizures. For this purpose, patients were evaluated by face-to-face or teleconference method.
Results. A total of 139 patients with epilepsy who were vaccinated during the study period were examined. Female/Male ratio: 56/83. Age range 18-95 (mean:35). Mean duration of epilepsy was 18.6 years. Only 15 (10.7%) of the patients had COVID-19 infection at least 6 months before the vaccine.

Sinovac vaccine was given to 33 of the patients and BioNTech vaccine was given to 105 of them. Vaccine-related seizure increase occurred in only 3 patients (0.45%), (2 Sinovac, 1 BioNTech) within the first 7 days following vaccination. None of the patients reported status epilepticus or exacerbation of pre-existing adverse events. Vaccine-related side effects, on the other hand, were local pain, fever, headache, and widespread muscle pain in the area where the vaccine was administered, which appeared within the first 1-2 days, and were well tolerated by the patients.
Conclusion. Our results showed that the COVID-19 vaccine is well tolerated and safe in epilepsy patients It also supports that the probability of an increase in the frequency of vaccine-induced seizures is negligible.

Keywords: COVID-19, Vaccination, Epilepsy

PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON HEALTH CARE WORKER-STUDY FROM AL MADINAH AL MUNAWWARA

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Abstract

Objective: The aim of this study was to assess the magnitude of depression, anxiety, stress among health care workers and their perception about COVID-19 experience in Madinah -KSA

Methodology: A cross -sectional study was carried out among 122 health care workers in Madinah city during April and May 2020 by electronic data form of validated HAD (hospital anxiety and depression scale) questionnaire, PSS (Perceived stress scale) and on perception by health care workers towards stigmatization of their profession in current pandemic.

Results: It showed that 75% of the participants were between 20-40 years of age; 64.5 % were females, 32.9% faced COVID cases frequently during ongoing pandemic. The mean Anxiety score was reported as 8.43±4.6. Regarding anxiety 35.6% and 21.2% had abnormal and borderline score, respectively. Whereas the mean Depression score was 7.6 ±4.7 and respective proportions for borderline and abnormal scores were 21.2% and 27.9%. The mean stress score was 6.86±2.5. Out of total 24.5% experienced mild stress (score between 0-5 on PSS) and 72.8% moderate stress (score between 6-11 on PSS).

Conclusion: There was high proportion of anxiety and depression among all healthcare workers regardless of their job specification. It was revealed that all health care workers were experiencing stress but severe stress was reported minimally.

Keywords: Psychological impact, health care workers, COVID 19, Madinah

AKTİF ÇALIŞAN HEMŞİRELERDE İŞ PERFORMANSI VE İŞ DOYUMUNUN YORDAYICILARI OLARAK KİŞİLİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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Özet
Bu çalışmada aktif çalışan hemşire grubunda iş performansı ve iş doyumunun yordayıcıları olarak sosyo-demografik özelliklerin ve kişiliğin rolünün incelenmesi düşünülmüştür. Beş Faktör Kişilik Modeline dayalı yaklaşımla hemşirelerde iş başarısı ve iş doyumu üzerinde hangi kişilik özelliklerinin rolünün olduğunun belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmaya kolay örnekleme yoluyla ulaşılan 22 ile 65 yaşları arasında 114 kadın 13 erkek olmak üzere toplam 127 farklı hastanelerde aktif çalışan hemşire katılmıştır. Veri iş performansı ve iş doyum düzeyi gruplarının çoklu lojistik regresyon analiziyle yordanması şeklinde dört farklı modelle incelenmiştir. Sosyo-demografik bağımsız değişkenler olarak yaş cinsiyet, medeni durum ve gelir durumu alınmıştır. Bu değişkenlerle birlikte birinci modelde kişilik ölçümü olan 17 alt boyut toplam puanları, ikinci modelde ise beş faktör puanları alınmıştır. Sonuçlar çalışan hemşire grubunda iş performansının Kendine Güvensizlik, Duyarlılık alt boyutu toplam puanları ve Duygusal Tutarsızlık faktörü ile yordandığını göstermiştir. İş doyumu gruplarının ise Sorumluluk / Kararlılık, Duyarlılık alt boyutu toplam puanları ve Öz-Denetim / Sorumluluk faktörü ile yordandığı anlaşılmıştır. Hem iş performansının hem de iş doyumu gruplarının yordanmasında sosyo-demografik bağımsız değişkenlerin etkisi görülmemiştir. İlgili literatür doğrultusunda elde edilen sonuçlar tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemşire, Kişilik Ölçümü, İş Memnuniyeti, İş Performansı

INVESTIGATION OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AS PREDICTORS OF JOB PERFORMANCE AND JOB SATISFACTION IN ACTIVE WORKING NURSES

Abstract
In this study, it was considered to examine the role of socio-demographic characteristics and personality as predictors of job performance and job satisfaction in active working nurses. It was aimed to determine which personality traits have a role in job performance and job satisfaction in nurses with the approach based on the Five-Factor Personality Model. A total of 127 nurses working actively in different hospitals, 114 females and 13 males, between the ages of 22 and 65, which can be accessed through convenience sampling, participated in the study. The data were examined using four different models, as job performance and job satisfaction groups were predicted by multiple logistic regression analysis. Age, gender, marital status, and income status were taken as socio-demographic independent variables. Along with these variables, in the first model, the total scores of 17 sub-dimensions which are personality measures, and five factor scores were taken in the second model. The results showed that the job performance in the working nurse group was predicted by the total scores of the Self Assureness and Sensitivity sub-dimensions and the Emotional Instability / Neuroticism factor. It was understood that job satisfaction groups were predicted by the total scores of

Responsibility / Deliberateness, Sensitivity sub-dimension, and the Conscientiousness factor. Socio-demographic independent variables did not affect on the prediction of both job performance and job satisfaction groups. The results obtained in line with the relevant literature are discussed.

Keywords: Nurse, Personality Measure, Job Satisfaction, Job Performance

ERGENLERDE SOSYAL BECERİLER, AKRAN SAPMASI VE AKRAN İLİŞKİLERİ

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Özet
Akran ilişkileri bireylerin sosyal beceri düzeylerinin ölçülmesinde önemli bir kriter olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada ergenlerde sosyal becerinin değerlendirilmesinde akran ilişkileri ve akran sapmasının rolünün incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmaya kolay örnekleme yöntemiyle ulaşılan 15-24 yaşları arasında 109 kız ve 77 erkek, toplam 186 lise ve üniversite öğrencisi katılmıştır. Ölçme aracı olarak Akran İlişkileri Ölçeği, Akran Sapması Ölçeği ve Sosyal Beceri Ölçeği-80 kullanılmıştır. Çalışma uygulaması iki aylık bir dönem içerisinde bireysel uygulamalarla İstanbul ili içerisinde basılı form kullanımı ile yürütülmüştür. Verilerin değerlendirmesinde sosyal beceri düzeyi düşük ve yüksek grupların yordanması amacıyla çoklu lojistik regresyon analizi yapılmıştır. Bağımsız değişken olarak ergenlerin cinsiyeti, yaşı, gelir durumları, önceki yıla ilişkin akademik başarı ortalaması, annenin ve babanın eğitim düzeyi, Akran İlişkileri Ölçeği'nin Bağlılık, Güven ve Özdeşim, Kendini Açma ve Sadakat olmak üzere dört alt boyut toplam puanı, Akran Sapması Ölçeği'nin de Hafif Sapma ve Ağır Sapma olmak üzere iki alt boyutu için toplam puanı kullanılmıştır. Kurulan çoklu lojistik regresyon modelinin veriye iyi uyum gösterdiği ve sosyal becerideki varyansın % 27,7'sinin açıklandığı tespit edilmiştir. Sonuçlara göre ergenlerin sosyal beceri düzeyi düşük ve yüksek gruplarını ayrt etmede Akran İlişkileri Ölçeği Sadakat alt boyutu toplam puanı, Akran Sapması Ölçeği Ağır Sapma alt boyutu toplam puanı ve cinsiyetin etkili olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Beceriler, Akran Sapması, Akran İlişkileri, Ergenlik

SOCIAL SKILLS, PEER DEVIANCE AND PEER RELATIONSHIPS IN ADOLESCENCE

Abstract
Peer relationships are accepted as an important criterion for measuring the social skill levels of individuals. This study aims to examine the role of peer relationships and peer deviance in the evaluation of social skills in adolescents. A total of 186 high school and university students, 109 girls and 77 boys, aged between 15-24, participated in the study, which was reached by convenience sampling method. The Peer Relationship Scale, Peer Deviance Scale, and Social Skills Scale-80 were used as measurement tools. The data were collected in the province of Istanbul with the use of printed forms in two months with individual applications. In the evaluation of the data, multiple logistic regression analysis was performed to predict the groups with low and high social skills. As independent variables, gender, age, income status, the average academic achievement of the previous year, education level of the mother and father. Also, the total scores of the four sub-dimensions of the Peer Relationship Scale: Commitment, Confidence and Identity, Self-Disclosure and Loyalty, total scores of two sub-dimension of the Peer Deviance Scale: Slight Deviance and Severe Deviance were evaluated with dependent variables. It was determined that the established multiple logistic regression model fitted the data well and explained 27.7% of the variance in social skills. According to the

results, Peer Relationship Scale Loyalty sub-dimension total score, Peer Deviance Scale Severe Deviance sub-dimension total score, and gender were found to be significant in distinguishing between low and high social skill groups of adolescents.

Keywords: Social Skills, Peer Deviance, Peer Relationships, Adolescence

ARE YOUNG, UNVACCINATED PEOPLE IN BULGARIA MORE AFFECTED BY THE DELTA VARIANT OF COVID-19?

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Abstract
The new wave of Covid-19 in the world mainly affects young, unvaccinated people, but in Bulgaria many people are unvaccinated against Covid-19 unlike in other countries (more than 80%).
The aim of the study is to examine whether young, unvaccinated people in Bulgaria are more affected by Delta variant during the fourth wave of Covid-19, similar to other countries.
The design of the study is descriptive-analytical. Statistical data from the National Health Information System in Bulgaria (https://his.bg/) are used.
The results showed that 12.74% of people under the age of 29 have been infected with Covid-19 since the beginning of the pandemic. During the second wave (October-December 2020), the share of infected young people was on average 11.66%. During the third wave it was 11.00% (February-March 2021). In the beginning of the fourth wave it was 22.00% (July-August 2021). The results show that the Delta variant mainly affects young people, regardless of the scope of vaccination in other age groups.
The coronavirus will no doubt continue to cause problems, regardless of whether or not the vaccination process is successful.

Keywords: Covid-19, pandemic, vaccination.

THE FEATURES OF PROLIFERATIVE PROCESSES IN THE THYROID GLAND OF THE WISTAR RAT'S OFFSPRING AFTER INTRAUTERINE ACTION OF DEXAMETHASONE

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Abstract

In clinical practice, synthetic glucocorticoids such as dexamethasone are used to accelerate fetal maturation in pregnant women at risk of preterm birth. In humans and other mammals, a surge of cortisol in the body causes structural and functional changes in the tissues of the fetus, preparing it for childbirth and extrauterine life, but they can have long-term consequences in the structural organization of organs remotely postnatally. Unfortunately, despite the large number of studies on the effects of glucocorticoids on the fetus, there is almost no data on the prenatal effect of dexamethasone on the processes of proliferation in the thyroid gland. In the experiment animals were divided into 3 groups(108 Wistar rats): I - intact rats; II - control - animals which, on the 18th day of the dated pregnancy transuterine, transdermal, subcutaneously in the interscapular area was injected with 0.9% saline in the amount of 0.05 ml; III - experimental group - animals, which injected the same type as a control with a solution of dexamethasone at a dose of 0.05 ml at a dilution of 1:40 intrauterinely on the 18th day of pregnancy (Ukrainian patent №112288) . The thyroid gland with the tracheal area was removed on the 21st, 30rd, 45th, 60th, 90th, 120th days of life. Immunohistochemical study was performed according to the protocol recommended for a particular antibody manufacturer. Used monoclonal antibodies ki-67 (Ki-67), Fox-1 Antibody (A-12) - to assess proliferative activity, the company Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.(USA). The thyroid infant rats, which prenatally exposed to dexamethasone, is structurally represented by chaotically located follicles of different diameters with a predominance of large with desquamated cells in the lumen, and proliferative changes aimed at forming extrafollicular which is confirmed immunohistochemically by the presence of Ki-67 positive cells. Intracellularly, protein-synthesizing organelles of thyrocytes also proliferate, to which there is a clear cytoplasmic and nuclear reaction with Fox-1 antibodies. Proliferative processes in the thyroid of the experimental group are stabilized while maintaining the morphological structure of the hypofunctional type, and remain lower compared to the control and intact groups. Morphological signs of functional tension of the thyroid gland animals exposed prenatally to dexamethasone, which correlate with a decrease in proliferative activity, indicate a functional compensatory response of synthetic and hormone-producing function, but suppression of proliferative processes, despite the slight manifestations. The thyroid gland of morphological hypofunctional type after prenatal action of dexamethasone in young rats indicates an adaptogenic compensatory response and morpho-functional immaturity of the organ during this period, which may be the basis for provoking the preservation of such morphogenetic factors under the influence of stressors.

SOCIAL POSITION AND SOCIAL ANXIETY OF DOCTORS

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Abstract
Social anxiety factors include micro- and macrosocial parameters. Microsocial parameters include individual psychological characteristics and the influence of small groups (family). They can be analyzed using an interpersonal approach. In this case, anxiety arises in the course of interpersonal interaction. Dysfunctional interpersonal patterns are the cause of social anxiety. Macrosocial factors include patterns of social behavior and the position of a particular social group in the social structure. The position of a certain social group in the system of social relations can change. The reasons can be value and socio-economic factors.
Currently in Ukraine there is a change in the socio-economic status of such a social group as representatives of medicine. The income level of doctors is getting low. In addition, the attitude towards doctors on the part of society as a whole is changing. It becomes negative. A negative attitude is manifested in excessive criticism of medical activities, negative assessments from the media, etc. This situation can become a factor that increases the level of social anxiety not only among practicing doctors, but also among students studying at medical universities.
This assumption was confirmed in a comparative study of social anxiety among students of different specialties - 27% of students of a medical university had a high level of anxiety, while this indicator in other specialties was from 9% to 14%.
The analysis made it possible to propose a model of social anxiety, which includes the following components. 1) Individual psychological level - features of character and nervous system. 2) Microsocial level (patterns of family education). 3) Socio-economic level (paternalism and social support or their absence). 4) A system of values and norms that mediate social perception.