

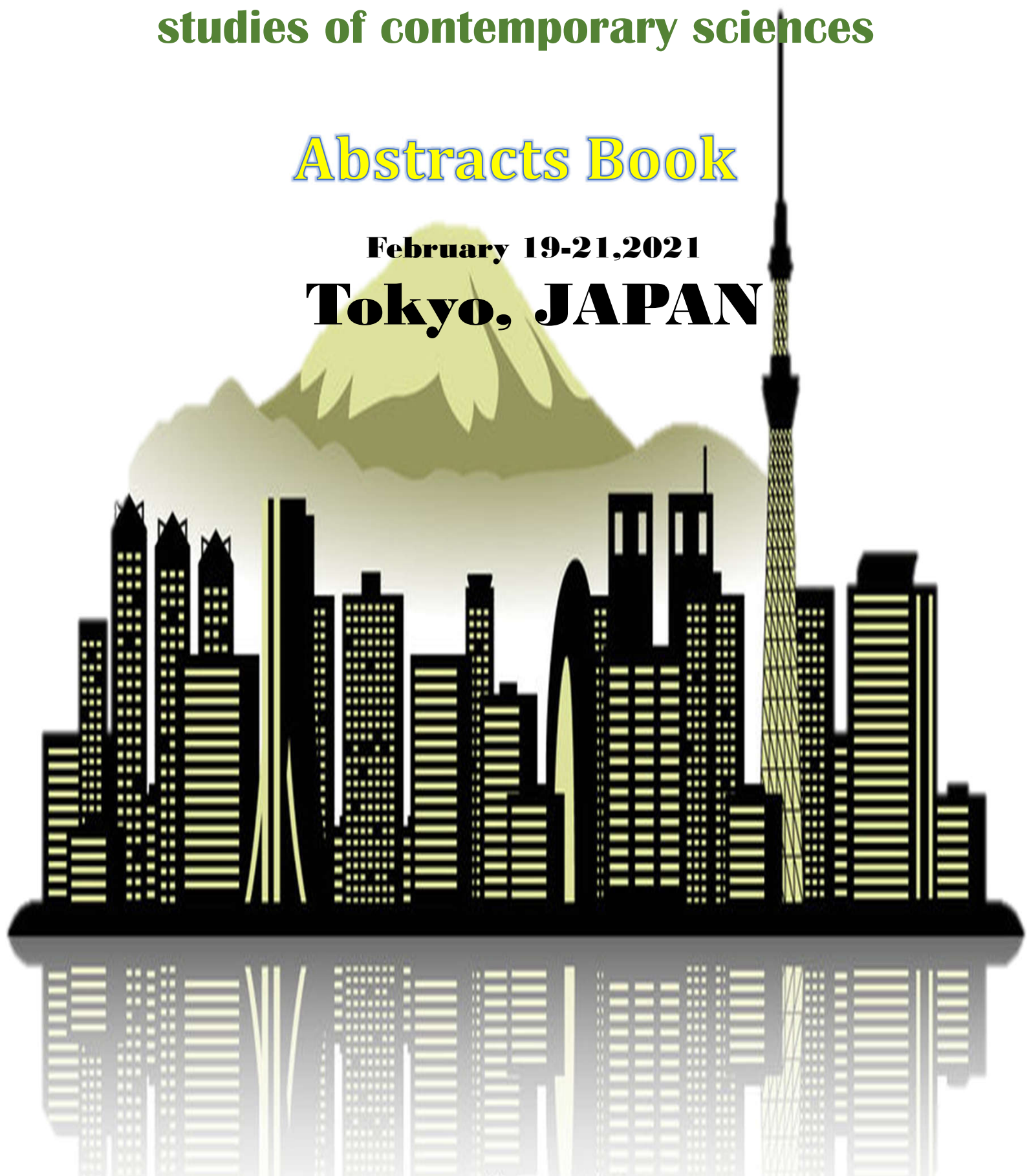
# TOKYO SUMMIT-III

**3rd international conference on innovative  
studies of contemporary sciences**

## Abstracts Book

**February 19-21, 2021**

**Tokyo, JAPAN**



# ABSTRACTS BOOK

## Editors

**Prof. Dr. Tamar Makharoblidze**  
**Zhuldyz Sakhi**

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# ABOUT SYMPOSIUM

## 3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INNOVATIVE STUDIES OF CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES

- **Keynote & Invited participation type**

### DATE - PLACE

- February 19-21, 2021  
Tokyo, JAPAN

### ORGANIZATION

- IKSAD
- Atlas International Journal
- Ejons International Journal

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Japanese, Turkish, English

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- 164

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- 38

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

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- Oral presentation

### TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PAPERS

Turkey-79

- Azerbaijan, Georgia, Bulgaria, Morocco, Nigeria, Poland, India, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, Algeria, Bulgaria, Malaysia, Philippines, Kazakhsatan, Indonesia, Russia, Lithuania, France, Iraq, Ethiopia, Qatar, Brazil, Bulgaria, Pakistan., Belgium, Lebanon, Kosove, Jordan-85

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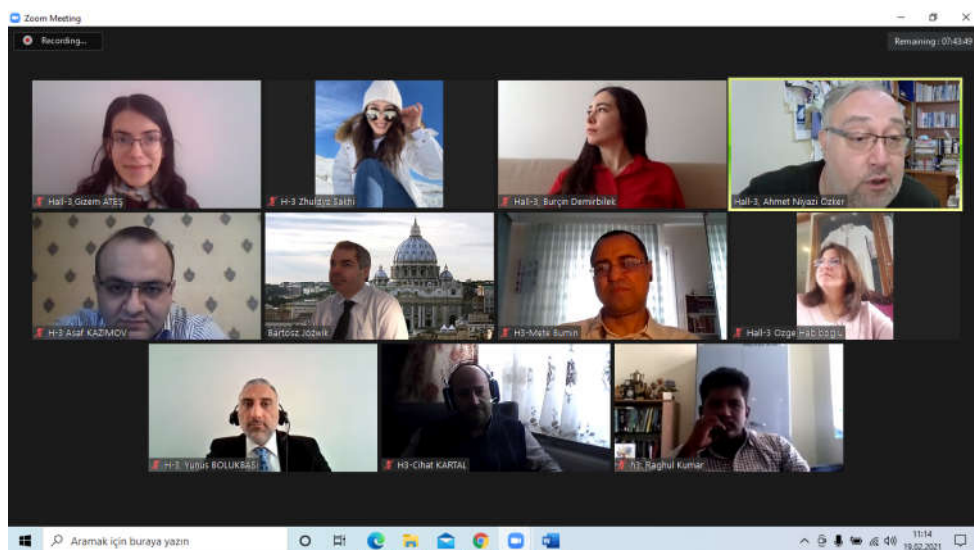
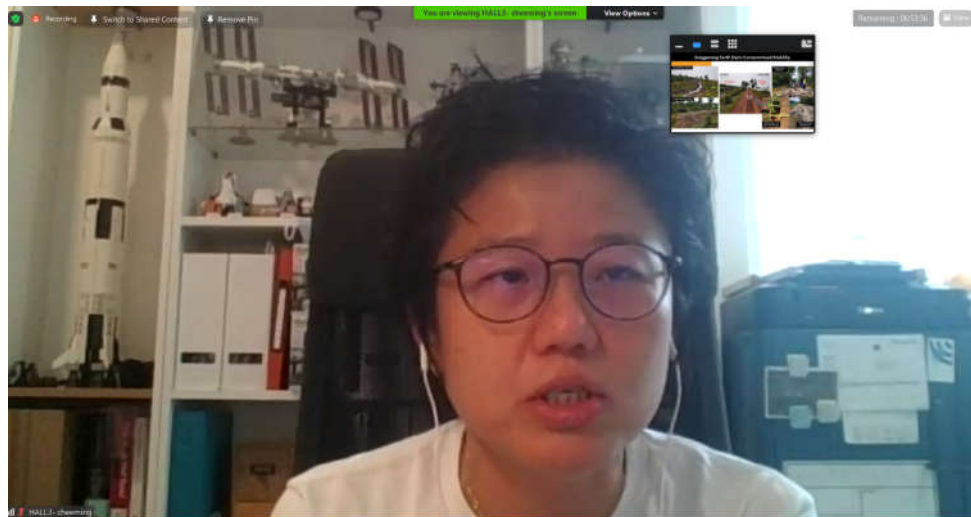
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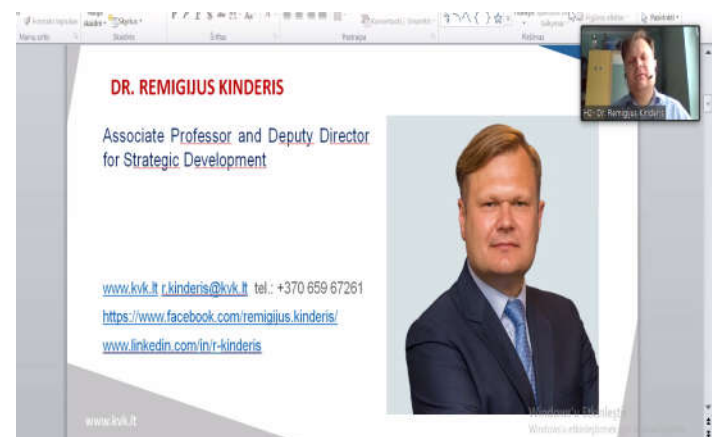
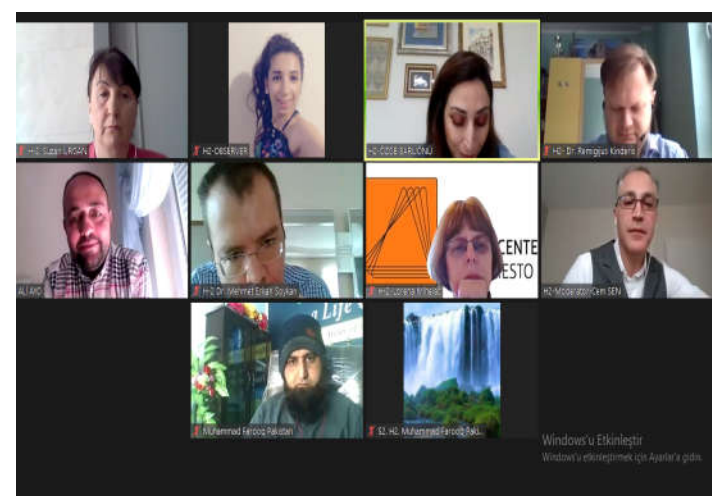
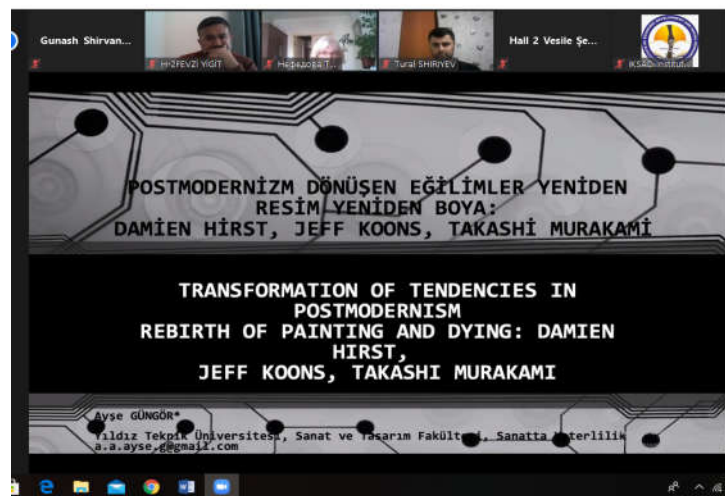
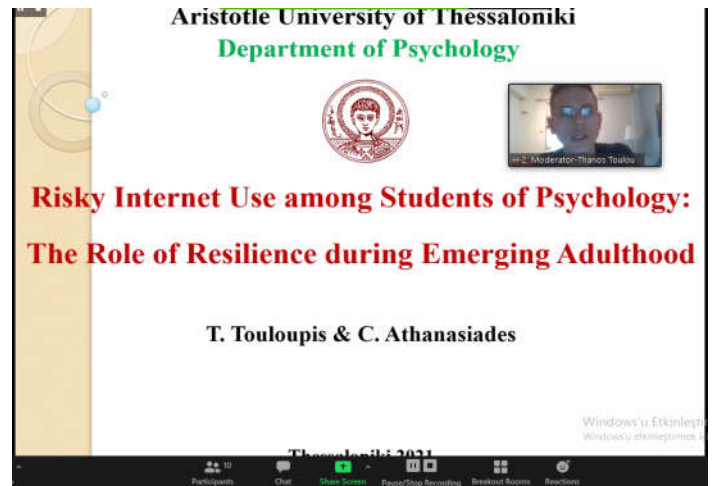
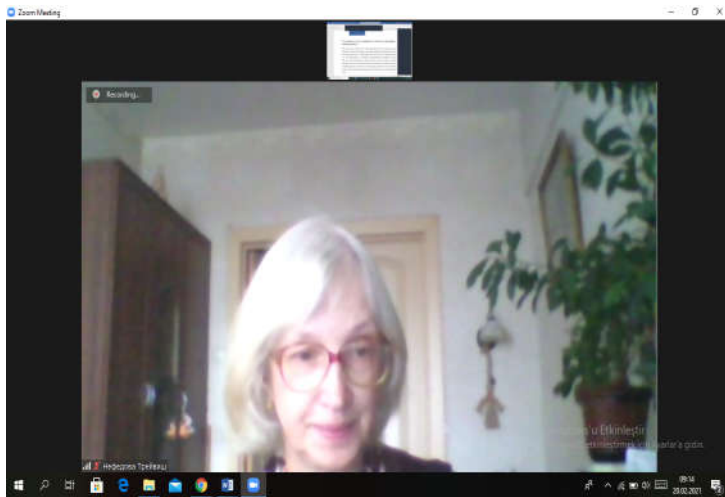
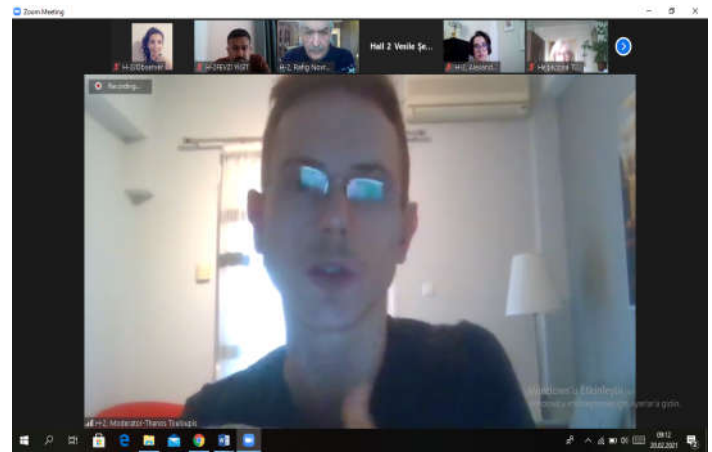
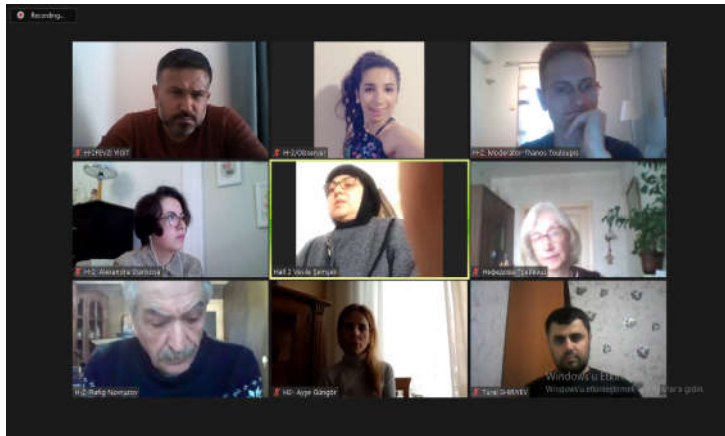
**Cengiz TOPDEMIR**

Awarded Mathematician

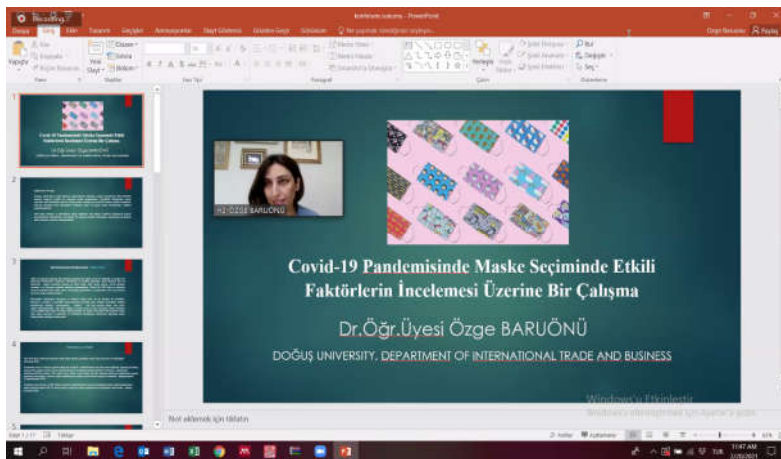
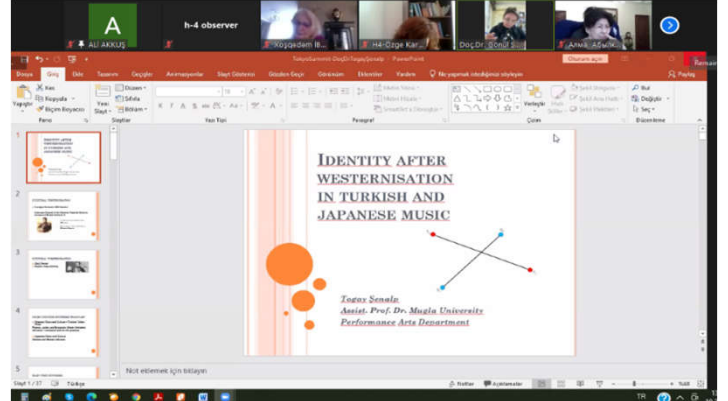
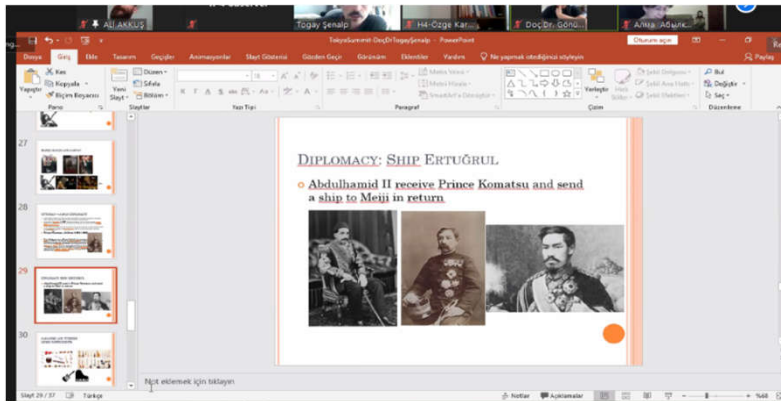
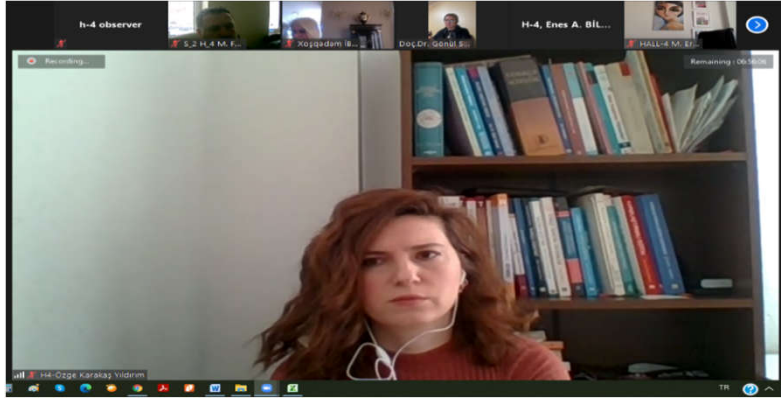
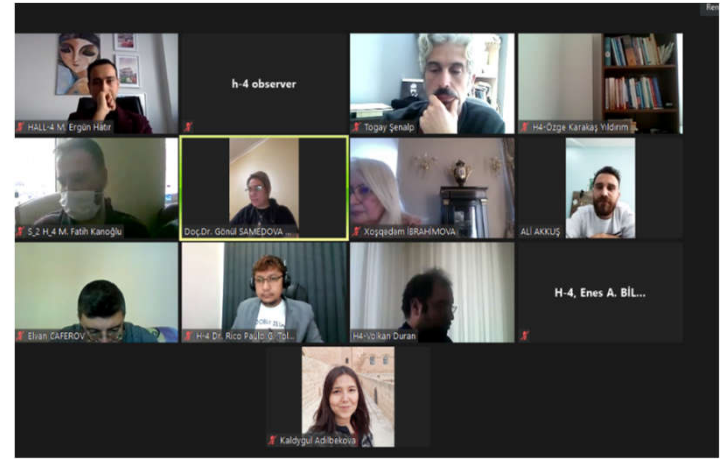


# CONFERENCE GALLERY

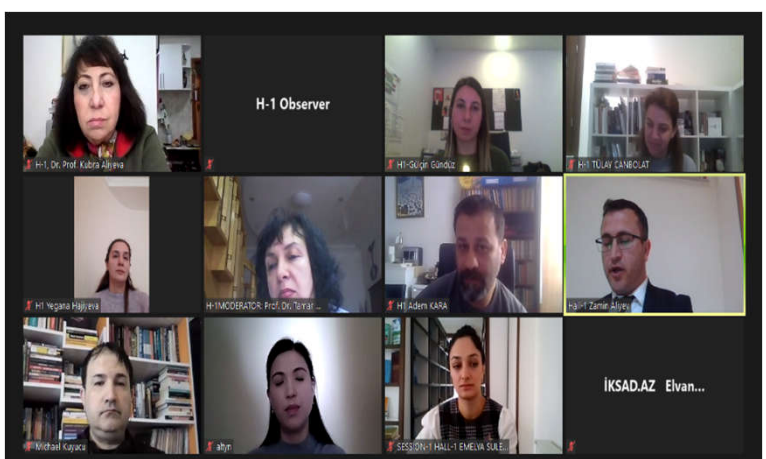
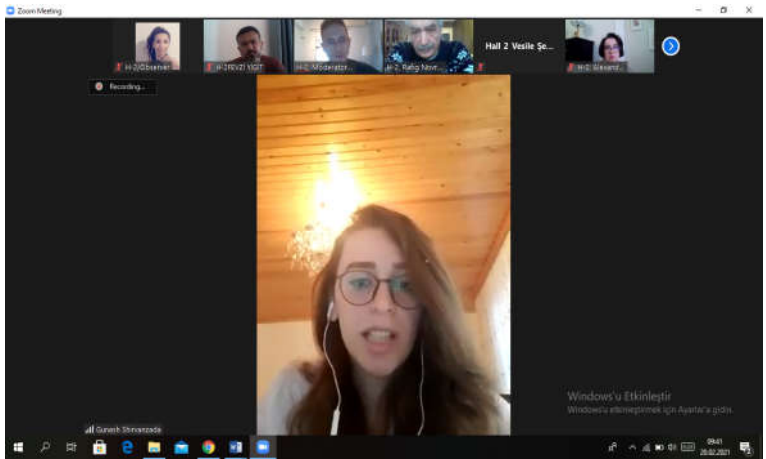
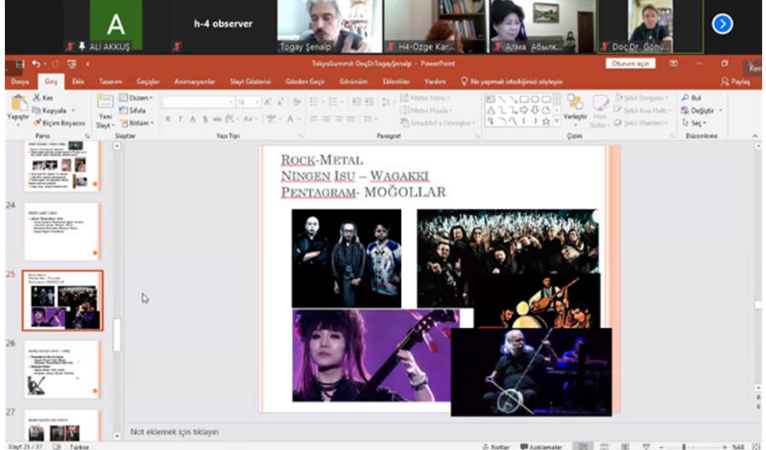
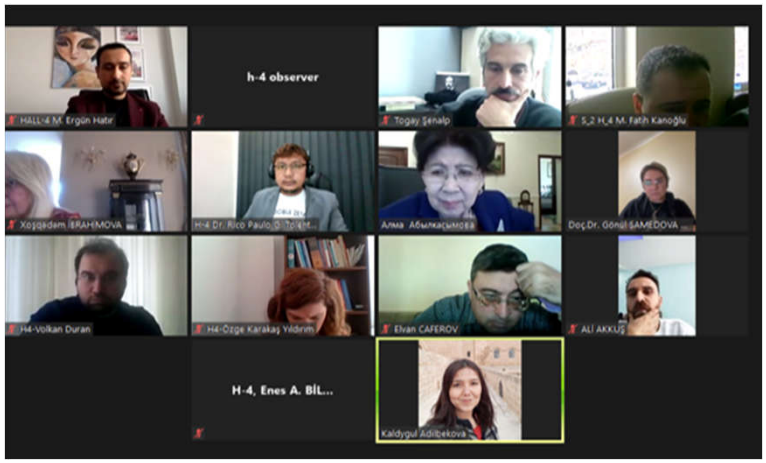




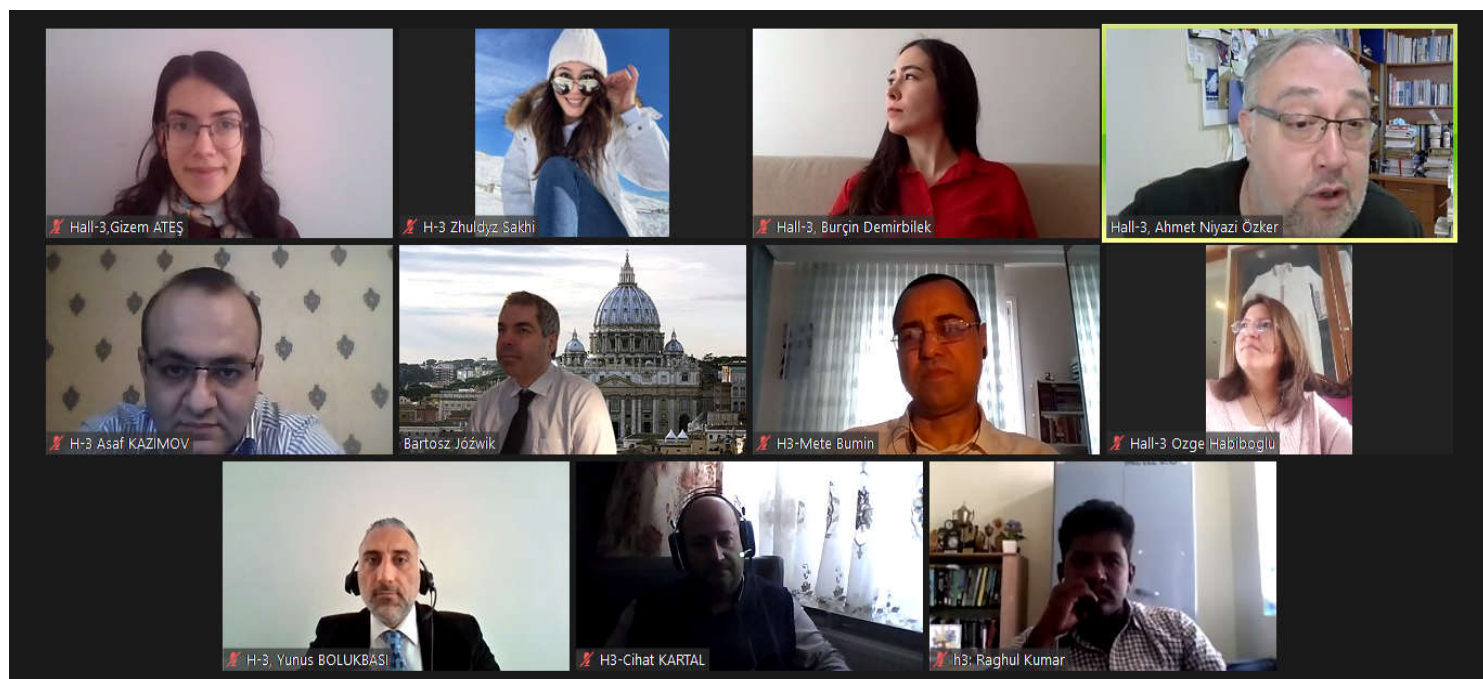












**ITM** Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano  
Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo

**TOKYO SUMMIT 3**  
3rd International Conference on Innovative Studies of Contemporary Sciences  
February 19-21, 2021 Tokyo, Japan

## "RESEARCH IN ECO SUSTAINABLE RUBBER COMPOUNDS BASED ON LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS"

GIOVANNI BARRERA T.<sup>1\*</sup>, JAIME A. JARAMILLO C.<sup>2</sup>, CARLOS M. GUTIERREZ A.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano, Arts and Humanities Faculty, Industrial Design Engineering Department, Medellín, Colombia

<sup>2</sup>Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje-SENA, Center for Advanced Manufacturing Technology, Medellín, Colombia.

2021

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**INSTITUTO DE ELECTROQUIMICA Y SISTEMAS DE ENERGIA**  
ACADEMICIAN EVGENI BUDEVSKI

## ELECTROCHEMICAL TESTS:

- Electrochemical tests – half cell
- Conditions:
  - 6M KOH
  - Walkman: Stainless steel
  - Bifunctional catalytic layer (AL):  $\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Ag} + \text{PTFE}$
- Compared to IBLRM – carbon-containing bifunctional air electrode with AL:  $\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Ag} + \text{PTFE}$
- ~ 500 cycles at 2 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>

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**TOKYO SUMMIT**  
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19 - 21 February 2021

A polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) phantom proposal for testing the performance of 3D image reconstruction techniques for biological samples in microscale resolution

Adem Polat

AAT Science and Technology University, Adana, Turkey

**TOKYO SUMMIT 3**  
3rd International Conference on Innovative Studies of Contemporary Sciences  
February 19-21, 2021 Tokyo, Japan

## Tidal Effect on the Geotechnical Responses of a Sandy Gravel Earth Dam based on Numerical Simulations

Nurazmina Hanie Yusri & Chee-Ming Chan

Department of Civil Engineering Technology,  
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, Paoh, Batu 5 Johor, MALAYSIA

**TOKYO SUMMIT**

**3<sup>RD</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INNOVATIVE  
STUDIES OF CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES**

**FEBRUARY 19–21, 2021**

**TOKYO, JAPAN**

**CONFERENCE PROGRAM**







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**Participants Countries:**





**19.02.2021**



**Tokyo Local Time: 15<sup>00</sup>-17<sup>00</sup>**



**Ankara Local Time: 09<sup>00</sup>-11<sup>00</sup>**



**SESSION-1 | HALL-1**

**MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Tamar Makharoblidze**

Assos. Prof. Dr. Yegana Aziz Hajiyevea	Z. B. Bunyadov Institute of Oriental Studies <i>Azerbaijan</i>	THE KARABAKH WAR AND IRANIAN AZERBAIJANS
Zamin ALIYEV	Nakhchivan State University <i>Azerbaijan</i>	PRO-ARMENIAN POLICY OF TSARIST RUSSIA AND THE PROCESS OF RESETTLEMENT OF ARMENIANS TO NAKHCHIVAN
Assos. Prof. Dr Adem KARA	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University <i>Turkey</i>	CYPRUS REVOLT OF 1806
Prof. Dr. Kubra Aliyeva	Azerbaijan National Academy <i>Azerbaijan</i>	FALSE & QUOT; SCIENCE ABOUT ARMENIAN CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS & QUOT; IN THE TERRITORY OF CAUCASIAN ALBANIA
Gülçin GÜNDÜZ Tülay CANBOLAT	Toros University Çukurova University <i>Turkey</i>	EMOTIONAL DESIGN APPROACHES IN FURNITURE DESIGN
Assos. Prof. Dr. Mihalıs KUYUCU	Alanya HEP University <i>Turkey</i>	THE POWER OF MEDIA TO DETERMINE THE AGENDA IN THE AXIS OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION: AN UPDATE ON THE MEDIA SOURCES AND MEDIA BRANDS SHAPING THE AGENDA IN THE MEDIA
Prof. Dr. Tamar Makharoblidze	School of Arts and Sciences, Ilia State University. Tbilisi. <i>Georgia</i>	DEAF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN GEORGIA (PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES)
Altyn TUKUMBAYEVA	Baku Slavic University <i>Azerbaijan</i>	TRANSLATION OF NON-EQUIVALENT LEXIS ARE BASED ON TRANSLATIONS OF M. BULGAKOV'S NOVEL "MASTER AND MARGARITA" INTO AZERBAIJANI, KAZAKH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES
Emelya SULEYMANOVA	Nakhchivan" University <i>Azerbaijan</i>	THE IMPORTANCE OF INCLUDING FOLKLORE TEXTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL



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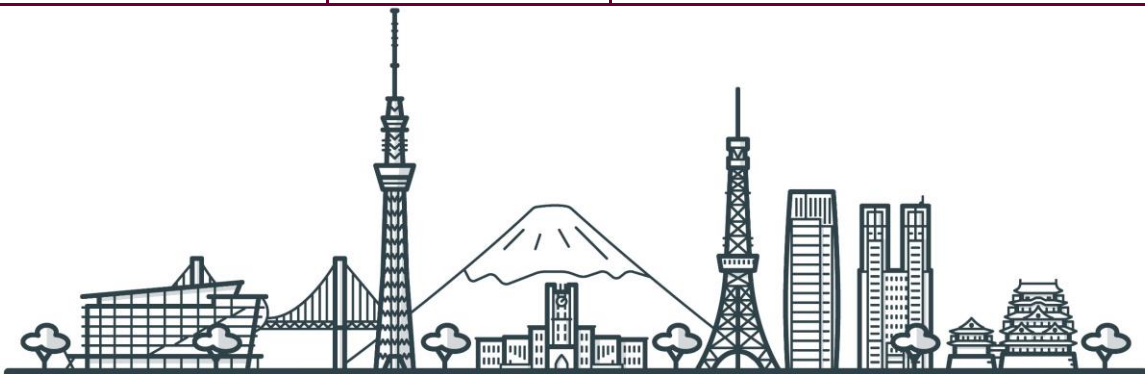
**Ankara Local Time: 09<sup>00</sup>-11<sup>00</sup>**



**SESSION-1 | HALL-2**

**MODERATOR: Dr. Sylvia STAMOVA**

Petar STAMOV Sylvia STAMOVA	Medical university "Prof. Paraskev Stoyanov" <i>Bulgaria</i>	IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC ON PEDIATRIC SURGICAL PRACTICE
Mohamed-Amine CHADI Hajar MOUSANNIF	LISI Laboratory, Cadi Ayyad University, <i>Marrakech, Morocco</i>	MAKING SENSE OF THE CURRENT COVID 19 SITUATION AND SUGGESTING A TAILORED RELEASE STRATEGY THROUGH MODELING AND SIMULATION CASE STUDY: CASABLANCA, MOROCCO
Efe Jennifer Jaiyeoba Ojigho Oladipo Gabriel Sunday Eto Gift Oke Emmanuel Ikechukwu Okolie	Delta State University, <i>Abraka, Nigeria</i>	QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE EAR : A NIGERIAN STUDY
Exp. Dr. Ece YİĞİT	Istanbul Medipol University <i>Turkey</i>	MEDICAL USE OF EUCALYPTUS
Mehmet EKINCI Mehmet ERŞİN	Haseki Education and Training Hospital <i>Turkey</i>	DOES TIBIAL COMPONENT ALIGNMENT AFFECT THE POSTOPERATIVE FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME FOLLOWING TOTAL KNEE ARTHROPLASTY?
Güncel ÖZTÜRK Anıl DEMİRÖZ Yağmur AYDIN	Cerrahpaşa University <i>Turkey</i>	USING REVERSED FLOW PREFABRICATED VASCULAR STRUCTURES FOR REMOVING CUTANEOUS ISLAND FLAP: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY
Şahika Nur Bidar Assoc. Prof. Lale Sariye Akan	Health Sciences Institute <i>Turkey</i>	TURKISH VALIDATION OF FLAVONOIDS SPECIFIC FOOD FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE: A VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa ÇİFTÇİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fırat ERDOĞAN	Medipol University <i>Turkey</i>	FREQUENCY OF MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE IN THE ETHIOLOGY OF THE CHILDHOOD PNEUMONIA
Assistant MD. Sezer MARKIRT Assoc. Prof. Hakan KAYA	Adiyaman University <i>Turkey</i>	CASE OF VENTRICULAR SEPTAL RUPTURE CAUSED BY ACUTE MYOCARD INFARCTUS
Ercan ÇİL Ayşe Şahin TUTAK	Adiyaman University <i>Turkey</i>	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEGREE OF AIR BUFFERING AND ALBUMIN, NEUTROPHIL / LYMPHOCYTE RATIO AND OTHER LABORATORY VALUES IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE



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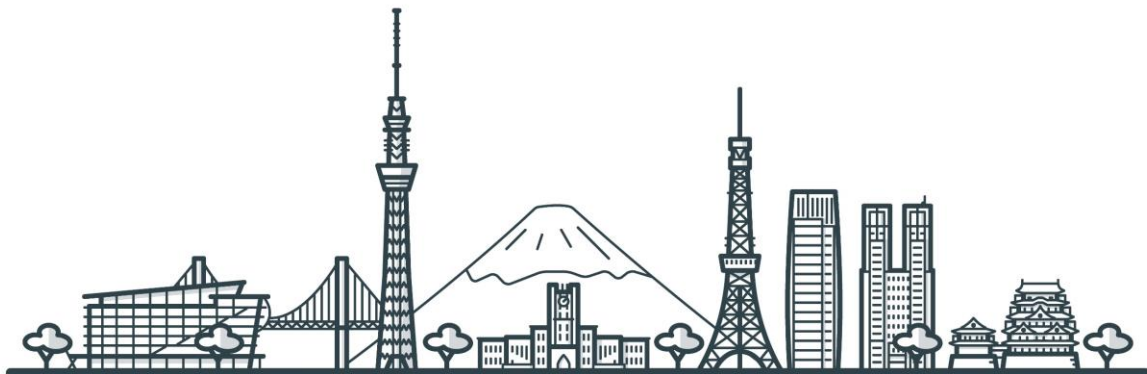
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**SESSION-1 | HALL-3**

**MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER**

Nusrat Salman oglu Babayev Habil Hüseyin oğlu Aslanov Sanan Nusrat oğlu Babazadeh	Azerbaijan State University of Economics Baku State University Azerbaijan Caspian University Azerbaijan	THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL BASES OF STATE REGULATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY
Asaf KAZIMOV	Azerbaijan University, Azerbaijan	COMPETENCIES OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN ENTERPRISES AND ITS DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. BARTOSZ JÓŹWIK	Catholic University of Lublin Poland	CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS, ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
Mehmet CANAKCI Gizem ATES	Inonu University Turkey	A PERSPECTIVE ON THE ARGENTINE ECONOMIC CRISIS AND IMF RELATIONS
Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER	Bandirma Onyedi Eylül University Turkey	CHANGES IN ECONOMIC GROWTH FOCUSED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN DEVELOPED OECD COUNTRIES AND IT'S EVALUATION AFTER 2010
Assist. Prof. Dr. Cihat KARTAL Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Serdar ATAY Esra TOPNUR	Kırıkkale University Turkey	ELECTRONIC TRANSFORMATION IN ACCOUNTING AND ITS EFFECTS ON CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIPS
Burçin DEMIRBILEK	Çankırı Karatekin University Turkey	A JUSTICE BASED EVALUATION OF INTER-BASIN WATER TRANSFERS (IBWTS) IN TURKEY
Lect. Özge HABİBOĞLU Res. Assist. Zübeyir ÇELİK Lect. Yunus BÖLÜKBAŞI	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University Turkey	RESEARCH OF CONSUMERS ONLINE SHOPPING ATTITUDES AND INTENTIONS BASED ON FEAR OF CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) AND DEATH ANXIETY
Assos. Prof. Mete BUMİN	Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency Turkey	DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPOSITS IN TURKISH BANKING SECTOR
Mohammed Mustafa Hussein Abdullah Salim Ghaeb	Mosul University Iraq	ADOPTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 17799 TO ENSURE INFORMATION SECURITY A CASE STUDY IN MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES IN IRAQ



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**SESSION-1 | HALL-4**

**MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nilgun ULUTASDEMIR**

Dr. Semih CANPOLAT Dr. Ercan KURT	Adıyaman Gerger State Hospital, <i>Turkey</i>	FOREIGN SUBJECT IN THE EXTERNAL EAR OF THE PATIENT WHO HAS BEEN ADMITTED TO THE CHILDREN'S CLINIC WITH VOMITING AND NOMINITY COMPLAINTS: PRESENTATION OF 1 CASE
Sibel ORHAN Emine KIZILKAYA Ayşe Ece TOYOĞLU Sultan SAĞLAM Sidal AKÇAY Muhammet GÜMÜŞ	Namık Kemal University Cumhuriyet University <i>Turkey</i>	HEALTH INSTITUTIONS REFUNDS RELATED METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS CORRELATION OF GROUPS IN TURKEY: COVIDIEN-19 STATUS PANDEMIC
Aşkın KARADUMAN	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University <i>Turkey</i>	WOMEN'S HEALTH ON THE ASPECT OF GENDER INEQUALITY IN TURKEY
Dr. Reyhan SARIÇİÇEK Merve ÖZTAYLAN ÖZMEN	Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University <i>Turkey</i>	AN IMPLEMENTATION ON FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF THE TURKISH HEALTH SYSTEM: HEALTH TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME
Yasemin SELAMOĞLU MDr. Havvanur KELEŞ Seyda Ok AYDOĞAN	Kudret-i Nefes Academy, Samsun, <i>Turkey</i>	THE ACTIVATION OF DIAPHRAGM BREATHING AND PHYSICAL BALANCE WITH THE KUDRET-I NEFES® BREATHING TECHNIQUE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Büşra CESUR Res. Assist. Merve Ayşe BOZKURT	Cumhuriyet University, <i>Turkey</i>	E-LEARNING IN HEALTH SCIENCES
Res. Assist. Sevda UZUN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nilgun ULUTASDEMIR	Gümüşhane University <i>Turkey</i>	APPROACH TO SOCIAL SECURITY AND MENTAL PROBLEMS
Dr. Tuba MERT	Medipol University <i>Turkey</i>	OUR EXPERIENCE OF BREAST USG RESULTS IN OUR PATIENTS WHOSE MAMMOGRAPHY RESULTS ARE REPORTED AS BIRADS 0
İlker ÇAKIR Gökşen GÖRGÜLÜ Zübeyde EMIRALIOĞLU ÇAKIR Barış SEVER İbrahim ÖMEROĞLU	Buca Seyfi Demirsoy Training and Research Hospital <i>Turkey</i>	EVALUATION OF FIGO STAGE 1A AND STAGE 1B ENDOMETRIAL CANCER CASES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Büşra CESUR Res. Assist. Merve KURT	Cumhuriyet University <i>Turkey</i>	AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE PANDEMIC PERIOD: HEALTH LITERACY AND MIDWIFERY SERVICES



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**19.02.2021**



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**Ankara Local Time: 11<sup>30</sup>-13<sup>30</sup>**



**SESSION-2 | HALL-1**

**MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof.Dr. Shalini JAISWAL**

Siddhant P O Ukaogo Ruchira Singh RS Kanaujia	Durgesh Nandini Degree College, Ayodhya, <i>India</i>	SCLEROTIA PRODUCTION: A WAY AHEAD TO MORCHELLA CULTIVATION
Dr. Shalini JAISWAL	AMITY University <i>India</i>	2019 -FOREST FIRES DISASTER IN AUSTRALIA
Mohammad Oves Iqbal MI Ismail	King Abdul Aziz University Jeddah, <i>Saudi Arabia</i>	OVERUSE OF HAND SANITIZERS LEADS TO HUMAN HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS
Abdullayeva Tarana GEYIS Dursunova Lala Ilgar gizi	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Caspian lyceum, chemistry and biology teacher <i>Azerbaijan</i>	FEATURES OF MODULE TRAINING TECHNOLOGY
A. Khomenko D. Boyko A. Litsman	Sumy State University <i>Ukraine</i>	TRIBOLOGY OF MOLECULAR THIN FILM OF LIQUID CARBON DISULFIDE BETWEEN DIAMOND SURFACES: CLASSICAL MOLECULAR DYNAMICS INVESTIGATION
GHALEM Salim LEBBAL Mohamed Redha BOUCHEMAT Mohamed BOUMAZA.T	Laboratory L.M.I, Department of Electronics, University of Constantine 1, <i>Constantine, ALGERIA</i>	OPTIMISATION OF THE COUPLING LENGTH OF MAGNETO PHOTONIC SLAB WAVEGUIDE BASED ON A SQUARE LATTICE
Murat KIRANŞAN	Gümüşhane University, <i>Turkey</i>	PHOTOCHEMICALLY ASSISTED ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES AND THEIR APPLICATIONS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES
Duygu İNCİ Rahmiye AYDIN	Kocaeli University, <i>Turkey</i>	STABILITY CONSTANTS OF NICKEL(II) TYROSINATE COMPLEXES
R. El Brychy M. Rguiti A. El Asri My.D. Mellaoui N. Rhazzane L. Bazzi M.Hilali S.Elissami H.Zejli	Team of Chemistry Physic, Faculty of Sciences, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, <i>Morocco</i>	ELECTROCHEMICAL OXIDATION OF CRYSTAL VIOLET DYE USING SNO 2 ANODE



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**19.02.2021**



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**SESSION-2 | HALL-2**

**MODERATOR: Dr. Guguli DUMBADZE**

Kübra YAZGAN Elif KARAGÜN Müge SARPER KAHVECİ	Kocaeli University <i>Turkey</i>	RESEARCH OF THE LIFE QUALITY OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE 55 YEARS OLD AND OVER 55 YEARS OLD ACCORDING TO THEIR ATTENDANCE TO RECREATIVE ACTIVITIES
Duygu MUTLUAY	Mehmet Akif Ersoy University <i>Turkey</i>	EFFECTS OF ACRYLAMIDE ON IVF DERIVED EMBRYOS IN VITRO
Abdallah ALHAMSS Özge PARLAR ÖZ Nermin DEMİRKOL	Gaziantep University, <i>Turkey</i>	REHABILITATION OF SEVERELY ATROPHIC MAXILLA WITH HYBRID PROSTHESIS
Abdallah ALHAMSS Özge PARLAR ÖZ Nermin DEMİRKOL	Gaziantep University <i>Turkey</i>	CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS METHODS IN PROTHETIC DENTISTRY
Sylvia STAMOVA Yana KOLEVA Svetlana GEORGIEVA Neli ERMENLIEVA Emilia GEORGIEVA	Medical university "Prof. Paraskev Stoyanov" <i>Varna, Bulgaria</i>	PROBABLE MICROBIAL EVALUATION OF THE BENZOCAINE AS AN ANTIMICROBIAL AGENT
R. Kasmi L. Elmchichi M. Bouachrine A. Ouammou	Dhar El Mahraz, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, <i>Fez, Morocco</i>	VIRTUAL SCREENING BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF 3D-QSAR MODELS AND MOLECULAR DOCKING: CASE OF NOVEL ANTI-CANCER HETEROCYCLIC DRUGS, TARGETED FOR CDK2
Guguli DUMBADZE Kakhaber GUCHMANIDZE Tamar OKROPIRIDZE	Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University <i>Georgia</i>	MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE COMPOSITION AND QUANTIFICATION AS A MEASURE TOWARDS EFFECTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT IN BATUMI (GEORGIA)
Yasaman Parsia Shahryar Sorooshian	University of Gothenburg, <i>Sweden</i> Saito University College, <i>Malaysia</i>	SUCCESS OF PRODUCTION SYSTEMS WITH SCIENCE OF MICROORGANISMS
Ozlem GOK Seda BEYAZ Abdullah ASLAN	Firat University, Faculty <i>Turkey</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE PROTECTIVE ROLE OF SUMAC PLANT AGAINST OXIDATIVE DAMAGE IN <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> WITH SOME PARAMETERS



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**SESSION-2 | HALL-3**

**MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. A. Beril TUĞRUL**

Prof. Dr. A. Beril TUĞRUL	Istanbul Technical University <i>Turkey</i>	EVALUATION OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
Giovanni Barrera Jaime A. Jaramillo C. Carlos M. Gutierrez A.	Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano, Arts and Humanities <i>Colombia</i>	RESEARCH IN ECO SUSTAINABLE RUBBER COMPOUNDS BASED ON LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS
Nurhamina Hanie Yusri Chee-Ming Chan	Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, <i>Malaysia</i>	TIDAL EFFECT ON THE GEOTECHNICAL RESPONSES OF A SANDY GRAVEL EARTH DAM BASED ON NUMERICAL SIMULATIONS
Miglena Slavova Borislav Abrashev Emilia Mladenova Elena Mihaylova Blagoy Burdin Valentin Terziev	"Academician Evgeni Budevski" - Acad. G. Bonchev <i>Bulgaria</i>	ELECTROCHEMICAL TESTING OF ZEOLITE BASED GAS-DIFFUSION ELECTRODE FOR SECONDARY METAL AIR BATTERIES
Messaoud Caid Djamel Rached	Université Djillali Liabès de Sidi Bel-Abbès <i>Algeria</i>	AB-INITIO CALCULATIONS TO INVESTIGATE STRUCTURAL, ELECTRONIC AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF (BTE)N/(ZNSE)M SUPERLATTICES
Sivagama Sundari M S R.Raghul Kumar	Amrita College of Engineering and Technology, Nagercoil, TamilNadu, <i>India</i>	REDUCTION OF THD IN CASCADED H-BRIDGE MULTILEVEL INVERTER USING DISCRETE SINE AREA EQUALIZATION PWM TECHNIQUE
Naveen Gupta Gnaneshwaran Arumugam	Lovely Professional University, Department of Physics, Phagwara, <i>India</i>	PROPAGATION DYNAMICS OF ELLIPTICAL Q-GAUSSIAN LASER BEAMS IN COLLISIONAL PLASMAS WITH AXIAL DENSITY RAMP: VARIATIONAL THEORY APPROACH
Asst. Prof. Dr. Adem POLAT	Adana Alparslan Turkes Science and Technology University, Adana, <i>Turkey</i>	A POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE (PDMS) PHANTOM PROPOSAL FOR TESTING THE PERFORMANCE OF 3D IMAGE RECONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES FOR BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES IN MICROSCALE RESOLUTION
Dr. Dogus OZUYAR	Ankara University <i>Turkey</i>	TESS PHOTOMETRY OF A KNOWN AND TWO CANDIDATE ROAP STARS



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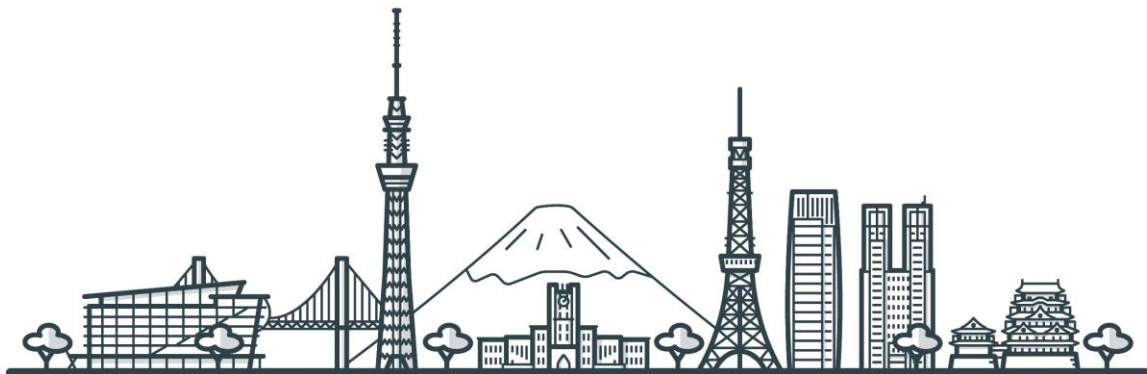
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**SESSION-2 | HALL-4**

**MODERATOR: Assos. Prof. Dr. Könül SƏMƏDOVA**

Ali AKKUŞ Enes Abdurrahman BİLGİN	Van Yuzuncu Yıl University <i>Turkey</i>	INVESTIGATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS & ATTITUDES TOWARDS CODING
Rico Paulo G. Tolentino	Department of Education, Bulacan, <i>Philippines</i>	ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: AN ONLINE TOOL FOR TEACHERS' ACTIVITIES AND ATTENDANCE
Abylkassymova Alma ESIMBEKOVNA	Kazakh national pedagogical university <i>Kazakhsatan</i>	ON THE METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF TEACHING MATHEMATICS AT SCHOOL AND PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTION IN THE CONTEXT OF UPDATING THE CONTENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION
Mehmet Fatih KANOĞLU	Yozgat Bozok University <i>Turkey</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP OF STEM SKILLS AND 21ST CENTURY COMPETENCES IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
Ibrahimova KHOSHGADAM GONAG GIZI	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University <i>Azerbaijan</i>	BLUM TAXONOMY IN THE REALIZATION OF LEARNING RESULTS AS A MEANS
Assos. Prof. Dr. Könül İbrahim qızı SƏMƏDOVA	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University <i>Azerbaijan</i>	ENVELOPE BRANCH SENTENCE IN NORTHERN DIALECTS PROCESSING FEATURES
Volkan DURAN	Iğdır University, <i>Turkey</i>	A VIEW OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN THE CONTEXT OF THE BOOK OF THE 'WHY' A BOOK CRITIQUE STUDY
Özge Karakaş YILDIRIM Mehmet ÖZDEMİR	Afyon Kocatepe University <i>Turkey</i>	A STUDY ON THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF WRITING SKILL ACTIVITIES IN JAPANESE AND TURKISH TEXTBOOKS
Assos. Prof. Dr. Togay ŞENALP	Mugla Sitki Kocman University <i>Turkey</i>	IDENTITY AFTER WESTERNISATION IN TURKISH AND JAPANESE MUSIC
M. Ergün HATIR	Necmettin Erbakan University <i>Turkey</i>	DETECTION OF WEATHERING IN STONE MONUMENTS VIA DEEP LEARNING METHOD



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**SESSION-1 | HALL-1**

**MODERATOR: Dr. Froilan D. Mobo**

Fatih ÜNAL Ahmet Erhan AKAN	Mardin Artuklu University <i>Turkey</i>	DETERMINATION OF OPTIMUM INSULATION THICKNESSES FOR DIFFERENT INSULATION MATERIALS AS THE CASE OF HEATING AND COOLING CONDITIONS
Mehmet ÖZÇELİK Nagihan BİLİR SAĞ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University <i>Turkey</i>	OPTIMUM WORKING FLUID SELECTION OF TLC-ORC COMBINED POWER SYSTEM
Dr. Froilan D. Mobo	Department of Research and Development Philippine Merchant Marine Academy <i>Philippine</i>	THE IMPACT OF GOOGLE EDUCATION SUITE AMIDST THE PANDEMIC: THE NEW NORMAL APPROACH
Subhajit Basu Chowdhury Shubankar Mahapatra Shrabasti Roy Priyanka Prasad	JIS College of Engineering, Assistant Professor, CMS, Kalyani, <i>INDIA</i>	A STUDY ON DIGITAL PURCHASING DURING COVID'19
Yohannes Kurniawan Daniel William	Bina Nusantara University Jakarta, <i>Indonesia</i>	DESIGNING THE CHATBOT FOR UNIVERSITY (A CASE STUDY)
Assit. Prof. Dr. Mustafa DEMİRBİLEK	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University <i>Turkey</i>	MODELLING SPREAD of COVID-19 PANDEMIC with STOCHASTIC NETWORK MODELS
Gülten Yılmaz Serhat Yılmaz	Kocaeli University <i>Turkey</i>	USED METHODS FOR DETERMINE HYDRODYNAMIC PARAMETERS IN UNMANNED UNDERWATER VEHICLES (UUV)
Jaillani Ghulam TAKAMUL Mohammed MADI	Hasan Kalyoncu University <i>Turkey</i>	EXPLORATORY VISUALIZATION MODEL FOR MEASURING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE IN ASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
Dr. Özgür ÖZDİLLİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seyfi ŞEVİK	Hitit University <i>Turkey</i>	PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF A WAVY PIN-FIN HEAT SINK
Ahmet TOP Muammer GÖKBULUT	Fırat University <i>Turkey</i>	3D MODELING OF A 4WD MOBILE ROBOT AND DEVELOPMENT OF ANDROID SOFTWARE FOR BLUETOOTH BASED CONTROL



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**SESSION-1 | HALL-2**

**MODERATOR: Dr. Thanos Touloupis**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vesile SHEMSHEK	Kastamonu University <i>Turkey</i>	ARTS AND CULTURE IN ISLAM
Assist. Prof. Dr. Fevzi YİĞİT	Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University <i>Turkey</i>	THE SYMBOLISM OF VEIL IN THE CONTEXT OF THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN BEING AND QUIDDITY
Rafiq Novruzov Gulnar Novruzova	Baku Slavic University <i>Azerbaijan</i>	THE IMAGE OF ADAM IN THE POETRY OF I. NASIMI
GUNASH SHIRVANZADE	Azerbaijan University <i>Azerbaijan</i>	SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DISABILITIES
Tatyana NEFEDOVA Alexandra STARIKOVA	Institute of Geography RAS, Moscow, <i>Russia</i>	POPULATION SPATIAL MOBILITY TYPES IN CENTRAL RUSSIA
Thanos TOULOUPIS Christina ATHANASIADES	Aristotle University Thessaloniki, <i>Greece</i>	RISKY INTERNET USE AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: THE ROLE OF RESILIENCE DURING EMERGING ADULTHOOD
Ayşe Gungör	Yıldız Technical University <i>Turkey</i>	TRANSFORMATION OF TENDENCIES IN POSTMODERNISM REBIRTH OF PAINTING AND DYING: DAMIEN HIRST, JEFF KOONS, TAKASHI MURAKAMI
Assist. Prof. Tural SHIRIYEV	National Museum of History of Azerbaijan Baku, Azerbaijan	NAKSHIBANDIYYA IN SAFAVID-SUFISM RELATIONS



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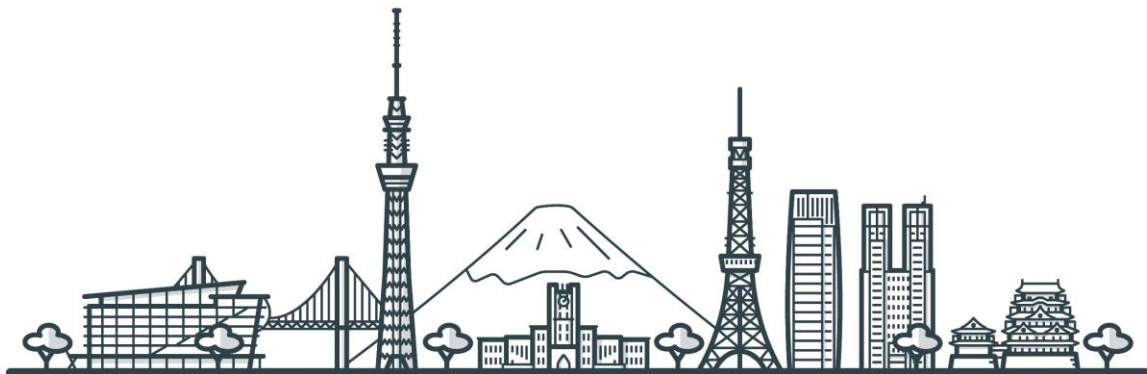
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**SESSION-1 | HALL-3**

**MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakkı ÇİFTÇİ**

Res. Assist. Gökhan GÜNCAN	Yalova University <i>Turkey</i>	SCOPE OF INSURANCE COVER IN COMPULSORY TRAFFIC INSURANCE
Abhilasha Sisodia Rishikesh Sisodia	School Of Law, Greater Noida, <i>India</i>	FORTIFICATION OF RIGHT TO PRIVACY LAW IN INDIA: MENACE EMBODYING DIGITALIZATION
KAMALA ABBASOVA	Azerbaijan University <i>Azerbaijan</i>	DIRECTIONS TO INCREASE TEACHERS& KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS IN INCLUSIVE EDUCATION
Aygun SOLTANZADE	Azerbaijan University of Languages Baku, <i>Azerbaijan</i> .	KARABAKH IS AZERBAIJAN'S NATIVE LAND
Aygun SOLTANZADE	Azerbaijan University of Languages Baku, <i>Azerbaijan</i> .	THE POLITICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND KAZAKHSTAN
Inga Išdonaitė-Medžiūnienė	University of Applied Social Sciences (SMK), Klaipėda, <i>Lithuania</i>	JOB SATISFACTION AND QUALIFICATION DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN LITHUANIA WELLNESS BUSINESS: GENDER ASPECT
Aysel Musayeva-GURBANOVA	Azerbaijan State University of Economics <i>Azerbaijan</i>	ENERGY SECURITY STRATEGIES IN JAPAN AFTER FUKUSHIMA NUCLEAR CRISIS
Dr. Emre AYDİLEK Şeyda BÜKRÜCÜ KAZKONDU	Bulent Ecevit University, <i>Turkey</i>	THE CONTENT ANALYSIS OF TURKEY REPORTS PREPARED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION: GOOD NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS AND REGIONAL COOPERATION
Özgün Arda KUŞ Özge Uğurlu AKBAŞ	İstanbul University <i>Turkey</i>	DIGITAL GAMING INDUSTRY AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT: A REVIEW ON CYBERPUNK 2077
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakkı ÇİFTÇİ	Cukurova University <i>Turkey</i>	BASIC GOALS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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**SESSION-1 | HALL-4**

**MODERATOR: Dr. Ivan KAZACHKOV**

Petra Pelletier Cécile McLaughlin Stéphane Valette Claire Lefort Magali Boespflug	University of Paris, Paris, <i>France</i>	COVID-19: FROM BIOLOGICAL REALITY TO THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF A VIRUS
Abeer Mohammed Ali Al-garawyi	Education for Pure Science College/Al- Muthanna University <i>Iraq</i>	ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF SECONDARY METABOLITES EXTRACTED AND PURIFIED FROM TRICHOPHYTON MENTAGROPHYTES
Gashaye Dessalew Abie Tesfaye Kebede Enyew Gurju Awgichew Eshetu Haile	Bahir Dar University, Bahir Dar, <i>Ethiopia</i>	SECOND-REFINEMENT OF GAUSS-SEIDEL ITERATIVE METHOD FOR SOLVING LINEAR SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS
Mohamed Zied Chaari Rashid Al-Rahimi Abdulaziz Aljaberi	ohamed Zied Chaari, Rashid Al-Rahimi, Abdulaziz Aljaberi Qatar Scientific Club, FABLAB, <i>Qatar</i>	REAL-TIME MONITORING OF INDOOR HEALTHCARE TRACKING USING THE INTERNET OF THINGS BASED IBEACON
Sarra Itidal ABOU Hafida BOUZIANE Abdallah CHOUARFIA	University of Science and Technology of Oran Mohamed- Boudiaf USTO-MB <i>Algeria.</i>	DEEP CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK FOR DRUG-TARGET BINDING AFFINITY PREDICTION USING IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT INTERACTION FEATURES
Ivan KAZACHKOV Kujtim HYSENI Mohammad AL FOUZAN Yevgen CHESNOKOV	Nizhyn Gogol State University, Information Technology and Data Analysis, <i>Ukraine</i>	DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF DEVICE WITH DOUBLE ROTATION TURBINE
Cemre TÖNGEL R.A. Burcu PALA Prof. Dr. Coşkun AYDINER	Gebze Technical University, <i>Turkey</i>	INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL WATER RECOVERY USING NANOFILTRATION AND REVERSE OSMOSIS PROCESSES FROM BIOLOGICALLY TREATED INTEGRATED MEAT FACILITY WASTEWATER
Aydan Aksoğan KORKMAZ Hikmet Serdar MUTLU Pınar Biçici ÇETINKAYA	Malatya Turgut Özal University <i>Turkey</i>	THE EFFECTS OF LIGNITE COAL ON PORCELAIN BODIES
NOUIOURA Ghizlane TOURABI Maryem LOUASTE Bouchra DERWICH El houssine	Université sidi Mohammed ben Abdellah, Fès, <i>Maroccp.</i>	CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT METHODS OF EXTRACTION OF CONVENTIONAL AND INNOVATIVE ESSENTIAL OILS OF ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS



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**SESSION-1 | HALL-5**

**MODERATOR: Ana Maria Rigão Torre**

Ana Maria Rigão Torre Amoretti, Rogério Cattelan Antocheves de Lima, Soraia Raupp Musse Paulo Knob	Federal University Santa Maria, <i>Brazil</i>	COMPUTATIONAL SIMULATION OF EVACUATION IN NIGHT HOUSE – CROWD BEHAVIOR GUIDED BY EMERGENCY SIGNALING
Hrabrin Bachev Nina Koteva	Institute of Agricultural Economics, Agrarian Organisation Department, Sofia, <i>Bulgaria</i>	DECODING COMPETITIVENESS OF AGRICULTURAL FARMS IN BULGARIA
H. Rashid F. Hadi U. Zakir A. Zeeshan	University of Malakand, <i>Pakistan.</i>	ANALYTICAL AND NUMERICAL STUDY OF WEIBLE INSTABILITY IN NON-THERMAL PLASMA
Gaber Bassyouni Hanan El-Ameer	Alexandria University Cairo, Egypt.	EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON WHEAT CROP PRODUCTION IN EGYPT
Ayşenur ERDİL	Istanbul Medeniyet University	THE IMPORTANCE OF SIX SIGMA BEHALF OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF SOFTWARE
Francisca Oliveira Rodolpho Leite Danilo Andrade Rebeka Sousa Paulysendra Silva Phillype Lopes Roberto Arruda	Instituto Federal do Piauí, PPGEM- Programa de Pós- Graduação em Engenharia dos Materiais, <i>Teresina-PI, Brasil</i>	SOLID WASTE: STUDY OF THE REUSE OF WASTE OF TILES AND BRICKS IN THE MANUFACTURE FOR FLOORS OF INTERLOCKED BLOCKS
Jean Pierre De Menezes Martinez Luís Perez Zotes Letícia de O. G. R. de Souza	Universidade Federal Fluminense, Laboratory of Technology, Business Management and Environment (LATEC), <i>Niterói, Brazil</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE CONSUMER MATERIALS STOCK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN A FEDERAL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION



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**SESSION-2 | HALL-1**

**MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Marina ZHELTUKHINA**

Dr. Dorian Aliu Assist. Prof. Dr. Armando Aliu Assist. Prof. Dr. Hakkı Çilginoğlu	Kastamonu University <i>Turkey</i>	EFFECTIVE TOURISM DIPLOMACY, VACCINE TOURISM, AND THE TRIPLE-HELIX MODEL: THE BALTIC SEA COUNTRIES REGIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN THE PERIOD OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Assist. Prof. Dr. Osman Vedüd EŞİDİR Dr. Gökhan BAK	Fırat University <i>Turkey</i>	AN INVESTIGATION ON THE CORPORATE DIPLOMACY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WORLDWIDE AFTER TRUMP FOLLOWING THE JANUARY 6 RIOT
Dr. Selman Selim AKYÜZ	Selcuk University <i>Turkey</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP OF POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS AND COMMUNICATION PRACTICES WITH THE PERCEPTION OF TRANSPARENCY AND VACCINE ATTITUDE DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD
Asst. Prof. Dr. Hacer AKER	Selcuk University, <i>Turkey</i>	(NOT) THINK WITH VIRUS, (NOT) THINK ABOUT VIRUS: CONTAGION
Res. Assit. Özlem GÜNCAN	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University <i>Turkey</i>	A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE GRADUATE THESE ON "TOY"
Prof. Dr. Marina ZHELTUKHINA	Volgograd State Socio-Pedagogical University, Moscow City University <i>Russia</i>	INNOVATIVE STUDIES OF RESEARCH COMPETENCE IN THE MODERN DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT
Sarika Moon	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad off campus <i>India</i>	VIRTUAL HARASSMENT OF REMOTELY WORKING ICT SECTOR WOMEN EMPLOYEES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDIAN CONTEXT
Zekiye TAMER GENCER	Sivas Cumhuriyet University <i>Turkey</i>	AN ANALYSIS ON THE STUDENTS OF COMMUNICATION FACULTY REGARDING THE DISTANCE AND DIGITAL EDUCATION DURING THE PANDEMIC
Dionéia Motta Monte-Serrat Carlo Cattani	University of Sao Paulo, <i>Brazil</i>	LANGUAGE AND MYTH



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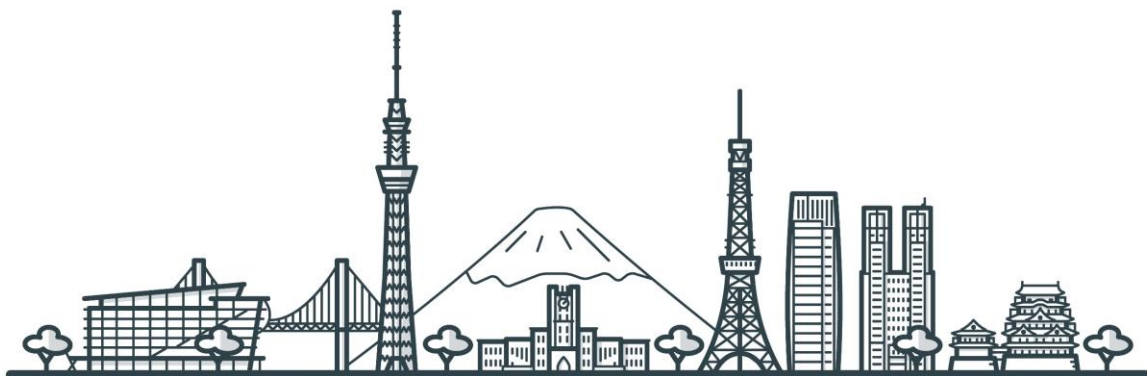
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**SESSION-2 | HALL-2**

**MODERATOR: Dr. Cem ŞEN**

Evelina Stonytė Assoc. Prof. Remigijus Kinderis	Klaipeda State University of Applied Sciences, Klaipeda, <i>Lithuania.</i>	BRAND AWARENESS ANALYSIS OF SWIMMING POOL „KLAIPĖDOS BASEINAS“ IN WEST LITHUANIA
Dr . Fatma Özge BARUÖNÜ	<i>Turkey</i>	A NEW REQUIREMENT OF NEW NORMAL: A CONSUMER VIEW TO MASKS
Dr. Ali AYCI	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, <i>Turkey</i>	RESEARCH ON THE ONLINE SHOPPING PREFERENCES OF CONSUMERS UNDER PANDEMIC CONDITIONS AND THE EFFECT OF DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AFFECTING THESE CHOICES ON ONLINE SHOPPING PREFERENCES
Muhammad FAROOQ Rizwanullah	Momentous School <i>Pakistan</i>	AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE UN MANIFESTO OF HUMAN RIGHTS FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE
Lorena MIHELAC	Šolski center Novo mesto, music and IT department, SciDrom lab, Novo mesto, <i>Slovenia</i>	TRANSFERABILITY OF KNOWLEDGE: ADAPTING VET CURRICULUM FOR THE DEMANDS OF THE 21 ST JOB MARKET WITH GAMIFICATION
Asst. Prof. Dr. Suzan URGAN	19 Mayıs University <i>Turkey</i>	DUNNING KRUGER SYNDROME EFFECT IN ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR
Dr. Mehmet Erkan SOYKAN	Kayseri University <i>Turkey</i>	HAR VOLATILITY MODELLING FOR A SELECTED STOCK EXCHANGE
Dr. Cem ŞEN	Turkish Military Representation to NATO, <i>Brussels/Belgium</i>	ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE AND SUBJECTIVE HAPPINESS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF WORKPLACE SOCIAL COURAGE



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**SESSION-2 | HALL-3**

**MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Mirvari İSMAYILOVA**

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emre DEBRELİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sibel KAYMAKAMOĞLU	European University, <i>Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus</i> <i>Turkey</i>	ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING AND TEACHING DURING COVID-19 VIA ONLINE PLATFORMS THROUGH THE EYES OF EFL TEACHERS: HOW REALISTIC IS IT?
Dr. Osman AKTAŞ Dr. Luay Hatem YAQOOB	University of Ankara <i>Turkey</i>	PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS FROM THE ARAB LINGUISTS PERSPECTIVE
Aysel AHMADOVA	AMEA Institute of Linguistics, Baku, <i>Azerbaijan</i>	RESPECT AND POLITENESS IN JAPANESE AND OLD TURKIC
TURAN AKBARLI	Baku Slavic University <i>Azerbaijan</i>	INTERLINGUAL LACUNAS AS OBSTACLES IN TRANSLATION PROCESS (ON THE MATERIAL OF THE AZERBAIJANI, ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES)
Gullu ABDULLAYEVA	Baku Slavic University <i>Azerbaijan</i>	AUTHOR'S MANNER OF WRITING AS A SPECIFIC FEATURE OF AUTHOR'S TRANSLATION
Assoc. Prof. Guney Asif Magerramova-Agayeva	Baku Slavic University, <i>Azerbaijan</i>	ABOUT THE NATURE OF A TEXT
Assos.Prof. Nazile Abdullazadeh	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University <i>Azerbaijan</i>	IMAGE OF ARMENIAN WOMAN IN AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE - TURKISH DEATH
Assos. Prof. Dr. Zamiq İltifat oğlu TƏHMƏZOV	ADPU, Müasir <i>Azerbaijan</i>	MUTUAL INTEGRATION OF LIPS IN THE TURKISH LANGUAGES AND DIALECTES
Prof. Dr. Mirvari Abbas qızı İSMAYILOVA	Department of Modern Azerbaijani Language <i>Azerbaijan</i>	ISSUES OF LEXICAL-SEMANTIC INTEGRATION AND DIFFERENTIATION IN TURKISH LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS



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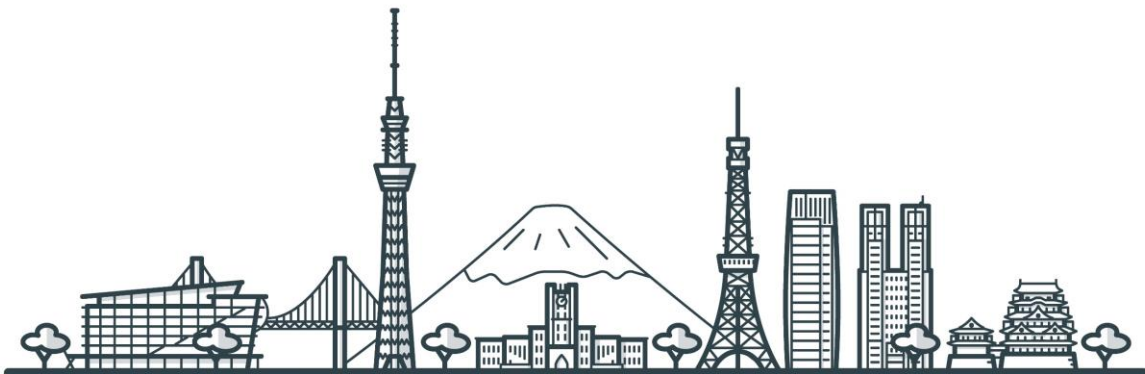
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**SESSION-2 | HALL-4**

**MODERATOR: Dr. Fevzi KELEN**

Ali GÜRBÜZ Bahadır SADIKLAR	Recep Tayyip Erdogan University <i>Turkey</i>	RADIAL RIBBED STEEL DOME DESIGN UNDER WIND AND EARTHQUAKE LOADS
Habibe Elif GÜLŞEN AKBAY Halil KUMBUR	Mersin University <i>Turkey</i>	CHEMICAL, MECHANICAL AND HYBRID PRE- TREATMENT OF FRUIT WASTE AND SEWAGE SLUDGE MIXTURE BEFORE THE ANAEROBIC FERMENTATION PROCESS TO INCREASE THE SOLUBLE ORGANIC MATTER RATIOS
Pınar UZUN Hilal YILDIZ	Isparta University <i>Turkey</i>	A RECENT TREND; USE OF ESSENTIAL OILS FOR MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS
Berkant DİNDAR Serhat AKBULUT	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, <i>Turkey</i>	FABRICATION OF HONEYCOMP SANDWICH COMPOSITES FOR ENGINEERING APPLICATIONS
Fevzi KELEN	Van Yuzuncu Yıl University <i>Turkey</i>	IMPROVE AZ91 MAGNESIUM MATRIX HYBRID COMPOSITE MATERIALS TO INCREASE LIGHTWEIGHT MATERIAL CONTENT IN AUTOMOBILES
Aysu SARI ÇETİN	Master Interior Architect, <i>Turkey</i>	ECOLOGICAL BUILDING DESIGN CRITERIA
Ali ŞENOL Tarık TALAN Cemal AKTÜRK	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University <i>Turkey</i>	A RESEARCH ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' AWARENESS OF CYBER SECURITY:CASE STUDY OF PASSWORD USAGE
Merve Begum NARLI Prof.Dr. Tulay OZCAN	Bandırma Onyedi Eylul University, <i>Turkey</i>	THE IMPACT of BEAN PREBIOTIC SOURCES on the in vitro GROWTH of Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis
Safa POLAT Adem YAR	Karabuk University, <i>Turkey</i>	TWO-COMPONENT INTERFACE MODELING OF HIGH THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY DIA/CU COMPOSITES
Danial Monsefi PARAPARI Elham Sanagar DARBANI	Shahrood University Technology, <i>Iran</i>	THE EFFECT OF URBAN FORM ON OUTDOOR THERMAL COMFORT IN HOT AND ARID CLIMATE, CASE STUDY: KERMAN



**Tokyo**

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**MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Grozi DELCHEV**

Naim L. Braha Valdete Loku	The University of Prishtina, <i>Kosove</i>	SOME WEIGHTED STATISTICAL CONVERGENCE AND ASSOCIATED KOROVKIN AND VORONOVSKAYA TYPE THEOREMS
Mirna Fawaz Huda Anshasi	Beirut Arab University, <i>Beirut, Lebanon</i>	SENIOR NURSING STUDENT&S PERCEPTIONS OF AN INTERPROFESSIONAL SIMULATION-BASED EDUCATION (IPSE): A QUALITATIVE STUDY
Grozi DELCHEV	Trakia University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Plant Production, <i>Stara Zagora, Bulgaria.</i>	STABILITY AND SELECTIVITY OF SOME HERBICIDES AND HERBICIDE TANK MIXTURES ON DURUM WHEAT (TRITICUM DURUM DESF.)
A. Guerinik F. Tayeboun	Physics Department, Exact Sciences Faculty, Djillali Liabes University of Sidi Bel <i>Algeria</i>	THEORETICAL STUDY OF A BIOSENSOR WITH HIGH SENSITIVITY USING SURFACE PLASMON RESONANCE
Ammar ODEH Ismail KESHTA	Computer Science Systems Department, Princess Sumaya University for Technology, Amman, <i>Jordan</i>	A MODEL FOR ESTIMATING THE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT: A PILOT STUDY
Abbasova Almara Alisa	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University <i>Azerbaijan</i>	SUGGESTIONS (AXIOMS) OF CONSTRUCTIVE GEOMETRY AND STAGE OF SOLUTION OF CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS
Elnara MURADOVA	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, <i>Azerbaijan</i>	MAIN PESTS OF FRUIT TREES IN SHAKI- ZAGATALA REGION
Francisca OLIVEIRA Heitor FERNANDES Sávio MELO Rebeka SOUSA Paulysendra SILVA Phillype LOPES Roberto ARRUDA	Instituto Federal do Piauí, Teresina-PI, <i>Brasil</i>	USE OF WASTE OF THE REUSE OF TIRES AS AGGREGATE IN THE PRODUCTION OF ECOLOGICAL BRICK PRODUCED IN TERESINA-PI



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## 1801-1806 KIBRIS İSYANI

*CYPRUS REVOLT OF 1801-1806*

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### Özet

Bugün, Ortadoğu'nun ve bilhassa Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin Akdeniz'deki varlığı açısından önemli olan Kıbrıs, 1571'den 1878'e kadar üç yüz yıl Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun hakimiyeti altında kaldı. İmparatorluğun doğudan gelen ticaret yollarının üzerinde bulunması ve bilhassa doğu Akdeniz çevresinin korunması hususunda önemli rolü oldu. Osmanlı hükümetinin merkezi idaresinin bozulması ile buradaki teşkilat da zayıflamış, bölgede türeyen eşkıya zaman zaman ayaklanarak düzenin bozulmasına sebep olmuştur. Bilhassa bölgede yaşayan yerli Hristiyanların ve dışardan gelen Rusların ve Fransızların teşviki ile ortaya çıkan ayaklanmalar vuku bulmuştur.

Tarihi olarak değerlendirdiğimizde, Ege Denizi kıyıları ile Mısır ve Suriye sahilleri arasında deniz seferlerinin başladığı dönemden itibaren Kıbrıs her daim önem arzeden ve bir şekilde hakim olunmak istenen bir bölge olmuştur.

Çalışmamız olan 1806 isyanı öncesinde Fransızların Mısır'a saldırdığı süreçte Kıbrıs'ta asayişsizlik yaşandığı görülmektedir. Osmanlı Devleti'nin Fransa ile Mısır'da devam eden harbini fırsat bilerek isyan edenler olmuşsa da devletin bunlara göz yumduklarını görüyoruz. Fakat bu isyancıların halkı kışkırtarak eylemlerini büyültmeleri üzerine Kıbrıs Muhafızı Vezir Süleyman Paşa'ya verilen emir ile isyancıların cezalandırılması ve düzenin sağlanması istenmiştir. Fakat yine de alınan tedbirlere rağmen Ada'da sükunetin sağlanamadığı bu yüzden düzenin bozulmuş olduğunu bölgeye gönderilen emirlerin sıklığından rahatlıkla anlayabiliyoruz.

19. yüzyılda Osmanlı toprakları üzerinde büyük devletlerin tasarruf ve hayalleri, Kıbrıs Adasının nüfus yapısının çeşitliliği sebebiyle önemli sorunları da beraberinde getirecektir. Çalışmamızda 1806-1821 yılları arasında Kıbrıs'ta ortaya çıkan isyan ele alınarak, sebep ve sonuçları irdelenmiş, bulgular aktarılmaya çalışılmıştır. Çalışmamızda Osmanlı arşivinde bulunan belgelerin yanı sıra Kıbrıs Şer'iyeye Sicillerinden istifade edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kıbrıs, İsyân, Osmanlı Devleti, Rum, Akdeniz

### Abstract

Today, the important presence in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, in particular the Republic of Cyprus, Turkey, three hundred years from 1571 until 1878 was under the domination of the Ottoman Empire. The empire played an important role in being on the trade routes from the east and especially in protecting the eastern Mediterranean environment. With the deterioration of the central administration of the Ottoman government, the organization here also weakened, and the bandits who emerged in the region revolted from time to time and caused the order to deteriorate. Especially, uprisings took place with the encouragement of local Christians living in the region and the Russians and French from abroad.

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When we evaluate it historically, Cyprus has always been an important and desired region to be dominated since the sea voyages started between the Aegean and the coasts of Egypt and Syria.

It is seen that there was disorder in Cyprus during the period when the French attacked Egypt before the 1806 revolt, which is our study. Although there were those who rebelled taking advantage of the ongoing war of the Ottoman Empire in France and Egypt, we see that the state turned a blind eye to them. However, when these rebels provoked the people and increased their actions, the order given to the Vizier Suleiman Pasha, the Guardian of Cyprus, was asked to punish the rebels and restore order. However, despite the measures taken, we can easily understand from the frequency of the orders sent to the region that peace was not maintained on the island, so the order was broken.

In the 19th century, the savings and dreams of the great states on the Ottoman lands will bring important problems due to the diversity of the population structure of the Cyprus Island. In our study, the rebellion that occurred in Cyprus between the years 1806-1821 was handled, its causes and consequences were examined and the findings were tried to be conveyed. In our study, in addition to the documents in the Ottoman archive, the Cyprus Sharia Registers were used.

**Keywords:** Cyprus, Rebellion, Ottoman State, Greek, Mediterranean



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# DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM EKSENİNDE MEDYANIN GÜNDEM BELİRLEME GÜCÜ: MEDYADA GÜNDEMİ ŞEKİLLENDİREN MECRA VE MARKALAR ÜZERİNE BİR GÜNCELLEME

*THE POWER OF MEDIA TO DETERMINE THE AGENDA IN THE AXIS OF DIGITAL  
TRANSFORMATION: AN UPDATE ON THE MEDIA SOURCES AND MEDIA BRANDS  
SHAPING THE AGENDA IN THE MEDIA*

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## Özet

Bu çalışmada üniversitede eğitim gören öğrencilerin medyanın gündem yaratma gücü ile ilgili görüşleri araştırılmıştır. Medyanın gündem yaratma gücü yıllardır pek çok araştırmaya konu olmuştur. Medyanın hangi mecralarla gündemi belirlediği ve bunu nasıl yaptığı sorgulanmıştır. Teknolojik gelişmelere paralel olarak medyanın gündem yaratma gücü de değişmiştir. Geçmişte gazeteler medyanın gündem belirleme gücüne etki ederken, daha sonra radyo, televizyon ve internet buna ortak olmuştur. Son yüzyılda teknolojik gelişmeler medyanın da gündem belirleme gücünü değiştirmiştir. Bu çalışmada üniversitelerde eğitim alan milenyum kuşağına göre medyanın hangi mecralarının gündem belirlemede daha etkili olduğu araştırılmıştır. Çalışmanın ilk bölümünde gündem belirleme kuramı ve medya ile ilgili literatür çalışması yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın araştırma bölümünde ise ‘milenyum gençliğine göre medyada hangi marka ve mecralar gündemin şekillenmesinde daha etkili?’ sorusuna yanıt aranmıştır. Çalışma medyanın değişen teknolojiler sayesinde gündem belirlemede farklı mecraları kullandığını ve günümüzde dijital medyanın gündem belirleme gücünün geleneksel medyaya oranlar daha da arttığına vurgu yapılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Gündem , Medya , Gündem Belirleme Kuramı, Medya Markaları

## Abstract

In this study, the opinions of university students about the media's power to create agenda were investigated. The power of the media to create the agenda has been the subject of many studies for years. The channels in which the media set the agenda and how it did so were questioned. In parallel with technological developments, the power of media to create an agenda has also changed. In the past, newspapers influenced the media's power to set the agenda, but later on, radio, television and the Internet became partners in this. Technological developments in the last century have changed the agenda-setting power of the media. In this study, it was investigated which channels of the media are more effective in setting the agenda according to the millennium generation studying at universities. In the first part of the study, a literature study about agenda setting theory and media has been done. In the research part of the study, the answer to question “which brands and channels are more effective in shaping the agenda in media according to the youth of the millennium?” was sought. The study emphasized that the media uses different sources in determining the agenda thanks to the changing technologies and that the ratio of digital media to determine the agenda has increased more than traditional media.

**Key Words:** Agenda, Media, Agenda Setting, Media Brands

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**TRANSLATION OF NON-EQUIVALENT LEXIS ARE BASED ON TRANSLATIONS  
OF M. BULGAKOV'S NOVEL "MASTER AND MARGARITA" INTO  
AZERBAIJANI, KAZAKH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

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**Abstract**

This article is devoted to the study of non-equivalent lexis in M. Bulgakov's novel "Master and Margarita". And also to determine the reasons of the difficulties of the translation non-equivalent lexis, respectively, to carry out a comparative analysis of translations into Azerbaijani, Kazakh and English languages and to reveal the ways of the translation of non-equivalent lexis. We are faced with difficult task because the non-equivalent lexis is a difficult aspect in translation studies. We will consider under non-equivalent lexis precisely realities. And also give several examples for each of them and explore the ways or methods that translators used during their translation of the non-equivalent lexis.

Many linguists and scientists such as L.S. Barhudarov, S. Vlahov, S. Florin, J.I. Retsker, A.O. Ivanov, V.N. Komissarov, A.D. Schweitzer, V.V. Vinogradov studied and devoted a lot of works on the aspect of non-equivalent lexis. In our work we will rely on V. Vonogradov's classification by the using of non-equivalent lexis methods, that we identified in M. Bulgakov's novel "Master and Margarita". We hope that our research will be useful not only for students, master and scientist, but also for all translators.

**Keywords:** non-equivalent lexis, phraseological unit, methods of translation.

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# İBTİDAİ SINIFLARDƏ TƏLİM - TƏRBIYƏ PROSESİNDƏ FOLKOR MƏTİNLƏRİNƏ YER VERİLMƏSİNİN ƏHƏMİYYƏTİ

## *THE IMPORTANCE OF INCLUDING FOLKLORE TEXTS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL*

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### **Özet**

Müasir ümumtəhsil məktəblərinin ibtidai siniflər üçün "Azərbaycan dili" dərslikləri üzərində millilik nöqteyi-nəzərindən araşdırma apardım. Araşdırmada məqsədim kitablarda Azərbaycan folklor mətnlərindən hansı səviyyədə istifadə olunmasını müəyyənləşdirmək idi.

Folklorla yaddaş ədəbiyyatı da demək mümkündür. Yaddaşlardan yaddaşlara ötürülərək cılalana-cılalana bugünüməzədk gəlmiş folklor mətnləri təlim-tədris işində keyfiyyətli nəticə əldə edilməsini xeyli asanlaşdırır. Folklorla təmas uşaqların canlı xalq dilinə qırılmaz tellərlə bağlanmasına, ana dilinin imkanları ilə, eləcə də xalq həyatının bütün sahələri ilə yaxından tanış olmasına şərait yaradır. Xalqa aid bütün biliklər tam dolğunluğu ilə folklorda öz əksini tapmışdır. Ona görə də uşaqlara bu xalqın kimliyini anlatmaqda xalq ədəbiyyatı ən uğurlu vasitədir. Təlim-tərbiyə işində folklor mətnlərinə önəm verilməsinin digər mühüm səbəbləri tələffüzün asanlığı, oynaq ritm və ahəngə malik olması, səs gözəlliyi, uşaqların buna biganə qala bilməməsi, mətnin yadda saxlanılmasının asan olmasıdır.

Bu ədəbiyyatın şanslı olmasının bir səbəbi də onun yaddaşlarda, təfəkkürdə ilkinliyidir. Hər kəsin dünyaya gəldiyi ilk gündən eşitdiyi laylalarla folklorla təması başlayır, daha sonra oxşamalar, dilaçma dövründə sanamalar, düzgülər və s. Beləcə bu səs ruhunun mayasına çevrilir, mənəviyyatına hopur. Deməli, bu, hər kəsin doğma ədəbiyyatıdır.

Bu araşdırmalar zamanı ilk olaraq yada düşən Azərbaycanın görkəmli maarif xadimi F.Köçərlinin uşaqlar üçün tərtib etdiyi "Balalara hədiyyə" kitabı oldu. Mətn seçimində yüksək pedaqoji professionalıq duyulan və "Ana dili" dərsliklərinin tərtibinə nümunə olacaq bu kitabın əksər hissəsi folklor mətnlərindən ibarətdir. Kitabı diqqətlə araşdırdıqda onun məktəbəqədər və ibtidai təhsil dövrü üçün çox dəyərli vəsait olduğu qənaətinə gəlmək olur.

Təlim və tərbiyə işində uşaq folklorunun təməl rolu oynaması xalq pedaqogikasıdan hər kəsə məlumdur. Yuxarıda adlarını çəkdiyimiz Azərbaycanın ilk professional pedaqoqlarının təhsil prosesində bu ədəbiyyata bir mənbə kimi yanaşmaları, uşaq və yeniyetmələrin fiziki və zehni inkişafında, mənəviyyatlarının milli zəmində formalaşmasında ən kəsə yol hesab etmələri də buna sübutdur. Təlim prosesi üçün vəsait hazırlayarkən uşaqların yaş psixologiyasının, maraq dairəsinin, qavrama qabiliyyətinin diqqət mərkəzində saxlanılması mühüm şərtidir.

Mətnlərin seçilməsində digər mühüm şərt ana dilinin bütün zənginliklərinin şagirdlərə çatdırılması, həmçinin, mətnlərin asan dərk edilməsi və yadda qalması, gözəl səslənməsi, tərbiyəvi mövzuda olması, dünyagörüşünün və mənəviyyatın formalaşmasına xidmət etməsidir. Belə olduqda uşaq dərslərini qısa müddətə və həvəslə hazırlaya bilər, əhvalı şən olar, özünü ağır yük altında hiss etməz, təhsilə neqativ münasibət yaranmaz, ailədə valideynlə uşaq arasında bu proseslə bağlı problem yaranmaz, yeni biliklər almaq ruhun ehtiyacına çevrilir. Deməli, xoşbəxt məktəbli ömrü yaşamağın bir mənbəyi də uşağın yaşına, marağına münasib vəsaitin olmasıdır. F.Köçərlinin təbirincə desək, "Qəlbi şad etmək özlüyündə bir xidmətdir".

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**Açar sözlər:** folklor, uşaq folklorunun əhəmiyyəti, ibtidai siniflərdə folklorun rolu

### **Abstract**

I conducted research on the textbooks "Azerbaijani language" for primary school students of modern secondary schools from the point of view of nationality. My goal in the research was to determine the level of use of Azerbaijani folklore texts in books.

Folklore can also be called memory literature. Folklore texts, which have been passed from memory to memory and polished to this day, make it much easier to achieve quality results in teaching and learning. Contact with folklore allows children to connect with the living language of the people with unbreakable cords, to get acquainted with the possibilities of the native language, as well as all aspects of people's life. All the knowledge about the people is fully reflected in folklore. Therefore, folk literature is the most successful tool in explaining to children the identity of this nation. Other important reasons for the emphasis on folklore texts in education are the ease of pronunciation, playful rhythm and harmony, beauty of sound, children's inability to remain indifferent to it and the ease of memorization of the text.

One of the reasons for the success of this literature is its primacy in memory and thinking. From the first day of birth, everyone begins to come in contact with folklore with the lullabies they hear, and then with similarities, counts during recitation, truths, and so on.. In this way, this sound becomes the yeast of the soul and permeates its spirituality. So, this is everyone's native literature.

The first thing that came to mind during this research was the book "Gifts for children" compiled for children by the prominent Azerbaijani educator F. Kocharli. Most of this book, which will serve as an example for the compilation of "mother tongue" textbooks, consist of folklore texts. A closer look at the book reveals that it is a very valuable resource for preschool and primary education.

It is well known from folk pedagogy that children's folklore plays a key role in education and upbringing. Azerbaijan's first professional educators' approach to this literature as a source in the educational process, considering children and adolescents as the shortest way in physical and mental development, in the formation of their spirituality on a national basis are proofs of that. It is important to keep in mind the age psychology, interests and perceptions of children when preparing materials for the learning process.

Another important condition in the selection of texts is to convey to students all the riches of the native language, to sound beautiful, to be on an educational topic, to serve the formation of worldview and spirituality. In this case, the child can prepare lessons for a short time and with enthusiasm, will be in a good mood, will not feel overwhelmed, will not have a negative attitude to education, will be no problem in this process between the parent and the child in the family, and the acquisition of new knowledge becomes a necessity of the soul. So, one of the sources of a happy school life is the availability of funds suitable for the child's age and interests. In the words of F. Kocharli, "To make the heart happy is a service in itself."

**Keywords:** folklore, the importance of children's folklore, the role of folklore in primary school



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# MOBİLYA TASARIMINDA DUYGUSAL TASARIM YAKLAŞIMLARI

## EMOTIONAL DESIGN APPROACHES IN FURNITURE DESIGN

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### Özet

Duygular insanların en önemli özelliklerinden biridir; davranış, motivasyon ve düşüncelerimizin pek çoğu duygular tarafından etkilenir. Duyguların yarattığı bu etkiler insan davranışlarına ve seçimlerine etki eden kavramları oluşturmaktadır. Bu kavramlar tasarım disiplinine de yansiyarak duygu ve tasarım ilişkisini güçlendirmiştir. Kullanıcıya yönelik tasarım araştırmaları kapsamında, ürünlerin yarattığı duygu durumu mobilya tasarımında önem kazanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda tasarım duygu ilişkisini mobilya tasarım sürecinde bir tasarım yaklaşımı olarak irdelemek çalışmanın amacı olarak belirlenmiştir. Tasarım duygu ilişkisi tasarım araştırmaları kapsamında belirli kuramlar ile mobilya tasarımı özelinde incelenmektedir. Çalışma sonucunda duygusal tasarım modelleri ve bu modellerin mobilya tasarımları ile ilişkisi ortaya konmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** mobilya tasarımı, duygusal tasarım, ürün

### Abstract

Emotions are one of the most important characteristics of people; many of our behavior, motivation, and thoughts are affected by emotions. These effects created by emotions constitute the concepts that affect human behavior and choices. These concepts are reflected in the design discipline and strengthened the relationship between emotion and design. Within the scope of user-oriented design researches, the emotional state created by the products gains importance in furniture design. In this context, examining the relationship between design and feeling as a design approach in the furniture design process has been determined as the aim of the study. The relationship between design and feeling is examined in specific theories and furniture design within the scope of design research. As a result of the study, emotional design models and the relationship of these models with furniture designs are revealed.

**Keywords:** furniture design, emotional design, product

\* Bu çalışma Çukurova Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü'nde hazırlanan "Oturma Elemanı Örneğinde Duygusal Tasarım Yaklaşımları Üzerine bir Analiz" başlıklı yüksek lisans tezinden üretilmiştir.

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## **FALSE "SCIENCE ABOUT ARMENIAN CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS" IN THE TERRITORY OF CAUCASIAN ALBANIA**

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### **Abstract**

There were ancient states in Azerbaijan such as Manna, Midia, Atropatena and Albania. Albania is one of the first states adopted Christianity in the Caucasus. Before the adoption of Christianity, in Azerbaijan the following religions existed: Zoroastrianism, as well as shamanism, the cult of small gods. Albanians deified the forces of nature and fauna, worshiped various animals, birds, plants and groves. It should be noted that Zoroastrianism was the most ancient religion in Manna, Midia and it was associated with the seven heaven stars. The prophet Zoroaster got his name from that belief, i.e. "zoro" in Greek means "learned", and "aster" in Greek means heavens. But the Achaemenids, Sassanids and Parthia changed the second part of the Avesta, adding fire worship there. This fact is mentioned even in the "Shahnama" by Firdausi and "Haft Paykar" ("Seven Planets") by Nizami and Navoi. The adoption of Christianity approves the fact that Albania did not want to accept the fire worship that was imposed on it by the Sassanian Empire (Iran). From the III century AD basilicas and round churches began to appear in Mingachevir, Gyavurgala, Khudavyang, Jaluda. The Albanian Church is apostolic one, its the oldest in the Caucasus and one of the earliest in the entire Christian world. The path of its development differs from Armenian church. The roots of the Albanian Church, its origin is directly related to the Jerusalem Church, the Jerusalem Patriarch, while the origins of the Christian churches in Armenia date back to the XII-XIII centuries and go back to the churches of Hellenic Osroena and Hellenic Cappadocia. So, who are the real Armenians? Eduard Vartanov, in his scientific works, writes about Kypchaks with Turkic roots, who call themselves Armenians. However, he writes that the Kipchak Armenians are not Hays who live in the Azerbaijan, but they are Turks.

**Keywords:** Albania, Hai, Turks, Christianity, Kypchaks

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## **DEAF LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN GEORGIA (PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES)**

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### **Abstract**

Georgian Sign Language (GESL) is a native language for about 2500 Deaf and Hard of Hearing people (DHH) in Georgia. These people are the linguistic minority in the country. In the Soviet period sign languages in this region were highly influenced by the Russian language. The Russian influence is easy to find in the lexical units and in the old Georgian dactyl alphabet, which was totally based on the Russian one. In practice this means that many deaf people can communicate in this “Soviet sign language” and they would like to keep this possibility. However, the process of nationalization has begun everywhere in the post-Soviet region and sign languages are creating their own dactyl alphabets and providing the scientific researches of their own national sign languages. Thus, GESL as an independent natural language is an understudied one and local DHH has various challenges in terms of language development and cultural identity issues.

This is the first paper on the topic and I hope it will find a wide interest among linguists and not only.

**Keywords:** Georgian Sign Language, GESL, Sign Languages, Deaf culture, DHH

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## THE KARABAKH WAR AND IRANIAN AZERBAIJANS

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### **Abstract**

Armenia's increasingly assertive and belligerent stance against Azerbaijan over the past few years, regardless of the dynamics of Azerbaijan's domestic socio-economic development, the role of Turkey and Russia in the conflict and the international context, has resulted in Azerbaijan's liberation of its historical lands. The defeat of Armenia, which it has supported since the beginning of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, has added to Iran's concerns. During the war, Iran's decision to allow the transportation of weapons to Armenia from its territories - the areas where Iranian Azerbaijanis live compactly - resulted in serious, sustained protests by the population there.

In the early days of the war, the support shown as a separate group began to take on a mass character in early October and took on an organized form. The ranks of national forces fighting for the support of Northern Azerbaijan have expanded at the expense of political organizations, intellectuals, cultural activists, students and businessmen. Although the Nagorno-Karabakh war did not become a common inspiration for the forces representing all social classes in South Azerbaijan, it created great enthusiasm among the national driving forces and led to their consolidation.

Under the influence of the mass demonstrations of South Azerbaijanis, the support to operations of the Azerbaijani army of a very limited number of Azerbaijani MPs in the Iranian parliament and some Azerbaijani representatives of the clergy (imams of East Azerbaijan, West Azerbaijan, Zanzan and Ardabil) can only be considered to ease tensions. Although the statement of high-ranking reformers and conservatives on the return of the occupied territories to Azerbaijan was made as a result of Azerbaijan's victory in the South Caucasus and the protests of Azerbaijanis living inside Iran, the struggle within the government was not without its impact.

**Key words:** Iran, iranian azerbaijanis, Karabakh war, support



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## **PRO-ARMENIAN POLICY OF TSARIST RUSSIA AND THE PROCESS OF RESETTLEMENT OF ARMENIANS TO NAKHCHIVAN**

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### **Abstract**

The successful conclusion of the Russo-Persian (1826-1828) and Russian-Turkish (1828-1829) wars for Russia created favorable conditions for the resettlement of Armenians to Northern Azerbaijan and its integral part, Nakhchivan. The Turkmenchay Peace Treaty, signed by the Russian government in a secret deal with Iran, is a heavy blow to the history of Azerbaijan, as well as to the history of the Nakhchivan Khanate, a unique path of development. The treaty signed on February 10, 1828 between the Russian Empire and the Iranian state led to the division of Azerbaijan into two parts. According to Article 15 of the treaty, the resettlement of Armenians to the ancient and eternal lands of Azerbaijan, Yerevan, Nakhchivan, Karabakh and other regions, was allowed without any obstacles. On February 29, 1828 General Paskevich ordered "to place the Armenians mainly in the Iravan and Nakhchivan regions and partially in Karabakh, to relocate them to the most populated areas of a number of Muslim villages and their places were given to the Armenians". As a result of this resettlement policy, the demographic situation in Nakhchivan was changed in favor of the Armenians. The majority of the aboriginal population of Nakhchivan was forced to emigrate to Iran and Turkey. These facts once again refute the myths that the majority of the population of Nakhchivan was made up by Armenians in the 19th century and confirm that the region was an ancient Turkic land. Historical documents show that Armenian merchants played an important role in the trade relations between Iran and Russia. Armenian politicians, guided by the idea of creating a "Great Armenia" state, use the elements of espionage and slavery, as well as all means for the alliance with Russia.

**Keywords:** Nakhchivan, resettlement, 19th century, Turkmenchay, facts

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## QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE EAR : A NIGERIAN STUDY

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### Abstract

**Background :** The human ear which is a vital anthropological structure have been a key to individual identification in cases of crimes, accidents and in natural disasters. **Objective :** This study which was a first time study assessed the ears of a 100 Nigerians residing in PortHarcourt city, qualitatively and, quantitatively . **Materials and methods:** The ears of participants were obtained via the aid of a Hewlett Placard G4010 photo scanner. Qualitatively the prints obtained were categorised into 9 patterns by the authors (Type1-9) while quantitatively the use of an AUTOCAD version 2010 was used in evaluating the height and width of the ear, earlobe, and, ear conchal . Descriptive statistics was used in illustrating the frequencies of print patterns and metric measurements of the ear, Chi-square test ascertained bilateral symmetry of the ears of participants while a Mann-Whitney test evaluated the relationship between metric measurements and gender . **Result:** Qualitatively the Chisquare analysis showed bilateral symmetry( $P=1.1641E-127$ ), Type 2 earprint pattern (27.0%) was the most predominant pattern which was followed by Type 7 (18.0%), while the least was Type 9 (1.0%). Females had a higher prevalence of Type 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 earprint patterns while a predominant of Type 1, 3 and, 6 were observed in males. Ear print patterns were sexually dimorphic among participants ( $P= 4.7E-04$ ). Further findings showed that the height and, width of the ear, earlobe and, ear conchal had a mean of  $42.32\pm9.65$ ,  $23.24\pm6.15$ ;  $12.38\pm3.54$ ,  $17.04\pm4.63$ ; and,  $15.85\pm3.49$ ,  $15.44\pm3.72$  respectively while metric variables showed dimorphism for the right and left ear height, right ear width and, right earlobe height ( $P= 0.023$ ,  $0.043$ ,  $0.006$ ,  $0.093$ ) respectively. **Conclusion:** Qualitatively there was no intra variation of the ear while quantitatively inter variation was observed among participants.

**Keywords:** Ear print, Type, PortHarcourt, Nigerians.

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## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEGREE OF AIR BUFFERING AND ALBUMIN, NEUTROPHIL / LYMPHOCYTE RATIO AND OTHER LABORATORY VALUES IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

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### Summary:

**Objective:** To determine an easily accessible and inexpensive laboratory examination in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) that correlates with the degree of airflow limitation.

**Method:** Laboratory and spirometry results of 76 patients who admitted to the chest diseases outpatient clinic and emergency department with the diagnosis of COPD exacerbation between January 2018 and December 2018 were retrospectively reviewed.

**Results:** Age, WBC, neutrophil, NLR, CRP values were significantly higher in the severe + very heavy group (p value <0.05), while albumin was low (p value <0.05). Likewise, in the Partila Correlaction Test analysis performed by controlling gender, age, WBC, neutrophil, and NLR p values were determined as 0.004, 0.048, 0.009, 0.005, 0.020, respectively, and were statistically significantly higher (p value <0.05). In the Multitple Logistic Regression analysis performed according to the severity of the disease, albumin 19.95 odds ratio, p value 0.007; Neutrophil odds ratio was 1.40, p value was 0.024.

**Conclusion:** In this study, we believe that there is a significant correlation between the degree of airflow limitation in COPD and the decreased serum levels of albumin as high CRP, NLR, WBC and negative acute phase reactant.

**Keywords:** Airflow limitation in COPD, Albumin, Neutrophil / lymphocyte (NLR) ratio

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## MEDICAL USE OF EUCALYPTUS

### OKALİPTUSUN TIBBİ KULLANIMI

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#### Abstract

Eucalyptus is a tree genus from the Myrtaceae family, native to Australia. The oil is obtained from the leaves of the eucalyptus tree and this oil contains 1.8 cineol (85.8%),  $\alpha$ -pinene (7.2%) and  $\beta$ -myrcene (1.5%). The other name of 1.8 cineol is eucalyptol. Eucalyptol has an antibacterial, antiviral, antifungal, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effect. It suppresses the proinflammatory cytokine production induced by lipopolysaccharide and thus reduces oxidative stress. It has an analgesic effect by inhibiting the formation of arachidonic acid, one of the main mechanisms in the development of pain. The most common use of eucalyptus is pulmonary system diseases. It is a respiratory tract antiseptic. It has a secretomotor, secretolytic and spasmolytic effect. Eucalyptus oil is used by inhalation in the treatment of upper and lower respiratory tract infections with cold, sore throat, shortness of breath symptoms, chronic bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma. Tea prepared with its leaves can be used in the treatment of inflammations in the mouth and throat mucosa. The tannins it contains have an astringent effect and are recommended to be drunk slowly to better penetrate the mucosa. Although its major area of use is respiratory tracts, recent studies have shown that eucalyptus improves pancreatic beta cell function and may be effective in the treatment of diabetes. Eucalyptus oil must be diluted for internal and external use, its use in pure form is toxic. It is not recommended for those with stomach, intestinal, liver and gall bladder disorders because it may cause gastrointestinal contractions and aggravation of symptoms. It is not used in children under 2 years of age. Misuse of eucalyptus oil in high doses, which can cross the blood brain barrier, can lead to neurotoxicity. It may cause tissue hypoxia, which may be mortal, due to the hydrocyanic acid it contains. The beneficial effects of eucalyptus, which has been used in medical treatment for many years, on human health have been proven by many scientific studies, but it should be kept in mind that it can cause serious life-threatening toxicity when not used correctly and in doses.

**Keywords:** Eucalyptus, Essential Oils, Phytotherapy, Aromatherapy, Pulmonary System Diseases

#### Özet

Okaliptus, Myrtaceae familyasından anavatanı Avustralya olan bir ağaç cinsidir. Okaliptus ağacının yapraklarından yağı elde edilmektedir ve bu yağ 1.8 sineol (% 85.8),  $\alpha$ -pinen (% 7.2) ve  $\beta$ -mirsen (% 1.5) içermektedir. 1.8 sineolün diğer ismi okaliptoldür. Okaliptolün antibakteriyel, antiviral, antifungal, antiinflamatuvar ve antioksidan etkisi vardır. Lipopolisakkarit ile indüklenen proinflamatuvar sitokin üretimini baskılamakta ve bu yolla oksidatif stresi azaltmaktadır. Ağrı gelişiminde temel rol oynayan mekanizmalardan arasıdonik asit oluşumunu inhibe ederek analjezik etki göstermektedir. Okaliptusun en sık kullanım alanı pulmoner sistem hastalıklarıdır. Solunum yolları antiseptiğidir. Sekretomotorik, sekretolitik ve spazmolitik etki gösterir. Okaliptus yağı soğuk algınlığı, boğaz ağrısı, nefes darlığı semptomları ile seyreden üst ve alt solunum yolu enfeksiyonlarında, kronik bronşit, kronik obstrüktif akciğer



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hastalığı ve astım tedavisinde inhalasyon yolu ile kullanılır. Burun tıkanıklığı ve burun akıntısına karşı buğu yöntemi ile kullanılır. Gargarası yapılabilir. Ayrıca pastil formunda hazır preparatları mevcuttur. Yaprakları ile hazırlanmış çay ağız-boğaz mukozasındaki iltihaplarının tedavisinde kullanılabilir. İçerdiği tanenlerin astrejan etkisi vardır ve mukozaya daha iyi penetre olmaları için yavaş içilmesi önerilir. Majör kullanım alanı solunum yolları olmakla birlikte son zamanlarda okaliptusun pankreas beta hücre fonksiyonunu iyileştirdiği ve diyabet tedavisinde etkili olabileceğini gösteren çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Okaliptus yağının dahilen ve haricen kullanımda mutlaka seyreltilmesi gerekir, saf halde kullanımı toksiktir. Mide, barsak, karaciğer ve safra kesesi rahatsızlıkları olanların kullanması önerilmez çünkü gastrointestinal sistemde kontraksiyonlara ve semptomların şiddetlenmesine neden olabilir. < 2 yaş altındaki çocuklarda kullanılmaz. Kan beyin bariyerini geçebilen okaliptus yağının yüksek dozlarda yanlış kullanımı nörotoksisiteye yol açabilir. İçerdiği hidrosiyamik asit nedeni ile mortal seyredebilen doku hipoksisine yol açabilir. Tıbbi tedavide uzun yıllardır kullanılan okaliptusun insan sağlığı üzerine faydalı etkileri birçok bilimsel çalışma ile kanıtlanmıştır ancak doğru şekilde ve dozlarda kullanılmadığında hayatı tehdit eden ciddi toksisiteye neden olabileceği unutulmamalıdır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Okaliptus, Esansiyel Yağlar, Fitoterapi, Aromaterapi, Pulmoner Sistem Hastalıkları

# KUTANÖZ ADA FLEPİNİ ÇIKARMAK İÇİN TERS AKIŞLI PREFABRİK VASKÜLER YAPILARIN KULLANILMASI: DENEYSEL BİR ÇALIŞMA

## USING REVERSED FLOW PREFABRICATED VASCULAR STRUCTURES FOR REMOVING CUTANEOUS ISLAND FLAP: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

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### Özet

Literatürde prefabrike damarsal yapıları kullanarak ada flebi kaldırılmasıyla ilgili araştırmalar mevcut iken ters akımlı prefabrike damarsal yapıları kullanarak ada flebi kaldırılmasıyla ilgili deneysel bir çalışmaya rastlanılmamıştır. Çalışma için böğür bölgesinde ters akımlı prefabrike damarsal taşıyıcı olarak femoral-safen damar sinir paketini kullanan ada flebi planlandı. Bu amaçla ağırlıkları 250 – 350 gr arasında değişen Wistar-Albino cinsi yirmidört adet erkek sıçan dört eşit gruba ayrıldı. Deney iki aşamada gerçekleştirildi. Birinci aşamada ters akımlı flep oluşturmak için femoral arter (Grup II) ve ven ( Grup III) ayrı ayrı veya her ikisi birden (Grup I)bağlandı. Sham grubunda her iki damarda salim bırakıldı. Sonra prefabrike damarsal taşıyıcı olarak femoral-safen damar sinir paketi mikroskop yardımıyla diseke edilerek böğür bölgesi cilt altına transfer edildi. 8 hafta sonra ikinci aşamada damarların taşındığı böğür bölgesinde 3x3 cm büyüklüğünde ada flebi hazırlandı ve kaldırıldıktan sonra tekrar yerlerine sütüre edildi. Deri adası sonraki 7 gün boyunca makroskopik olarak gözlenerek dijital fotorafı çekildi. Prefabrike edilen flepte akımın varlığını araştırmak amacıyla anjiyografi ve IV olarak MIBI radyonüklid maddesi verilerek sintigrafi yapıldı. Ayrıca ada flebinden ve prefabrike edilen pedikülden alınan enine kesitler histopatolojik olarak incelendi. Elde edilen sonuçlar istatistiksel olarak değerlendirildi. Makroskopik gözlem sonrası deri adasında yaşayan alanlar gösterildi. Sintigrafide, anjiyografik çalışmada ve histopatolojik olarak prefabrike damarsal yapılarda kan akımı varlığı ve deri adasında yaşayan alanlar gösterildi. “Tukey’s” karşılaştırma testinde, Sham grubu ile Grup III ve Grup I ile Grup II arasında yüksek benzerlikler saptandı. Bu deneysel çalışmada ilk kez tarif edilen ters akımlı prefabrike damarsal yapıları kullanarak kaldırılan ada flebi modeli alışılmamış bir flep modeli olarak kabul edilebilir. Bu yöntemin tekrarlayan rekonstrüksiyonların gerektiği sorunlu olgularda ve besleyici arterin yaralanmış olduğu durumlarda yardımcı olabileceği düşünülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** deneysel, flep, ada, rekonstrüksiyon, ters

### Abstract

While there are studies in the literature about on island flap removal using prefabricated vascular structures, there are no experimental studies on island flap removal using reverse flow prefabricated vascular structures. An island flap using a femoral-saphenous vascular nerve package as a reverse flow prefabricated vascular carrier experiment was planned for the study. For this purpose, twenty-four male Wistar-Albino rats weighing between 250 and 350 g were divided into four equal groups. The experiment was carried out in two stages. In the first stage,

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femoral artery (Group II) and vein (Group III) were connected separately or both (Group I) to create a reverse flow flap. It was released in both vessels in the sham group. Consecutively, the femoral-saphenous vascular nerve package was dissected and prepared to serve as a prefabricated vascular carrier with the aid of the microscope, the rear area was then transferred under the skin. The second stage started following 8 weeks. A 3x3 cm island flap was prepared in the rear area carrying the veins and after being removed, it was sutured again in the flankrear. Skin island was observed macroscopically for the next 7 days and digital photos were taken. In order to investigate the presence of flow in the prefabricated flap, angiography was performed and MIBI as radionuclide was given intravenously for the scintigraphy. In addition, the cross sections from the island flap and the prefabricated pedicle were examined histopathologically. The obtained results were evaluated statistically. After the macroscopic observation, the areas living on the skin island were shown. In scintigraphy, angiographic study and histopathologically presence of blood flow and areas living in the skin island were shown in prefabricated vascular structures, In the "Tukey's" comparison test, high similarities were found between the Sham group and Group III as well as Group I and Group II. The island flap model lifted using the reverse flow prefabricated vascular structures described for the first time in this experimental study can be accepted as an unusual flap model. This method is expected to be helpful in problematic cases where repetitive reconstructions are required and in cases where the feeding artery is injured.

**Keywords:** experimental, flap, island, reconstruction, reverse

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# DOES TIBIAL COMPONENT ALIGNMENT AFFECT THE POSTOPERATIVE FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME FOLLOWING TOTAL KNEE ARTHROPLASTY?

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## Background

The neutral mechanical alignment is regarded as gold standard in the total knee arthroplasty and it is associated with long term implant survival. But some of the patients with neutral alignment has poor postoperative results. With the improvement in the implant technology, some studies in the literature shows that the component malalignment did not significantly affect the component failure and postoperative functional results. The aim of our study is to evaluate the relationship between the postoperative tibial komponent alignment and functional outcome.

## Material and method

Two hundred sixteen knees of 186 (26 Male,160 Female) patients were included in this retrospective study. 30 patients had bilateral total knee arthroplasty. All the patients were operated using Smith and Nephew Genesis 2 CR<sup>®</sup> total knee arthroplasty implant. Demographic data, preop and postoperative VAS(Visual Analogue Scale), KSS(Knee Society Score) and WOMAC(Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index ) scores were collected. Tibial component angle(TCA) were measured and patients were divided into four groups according to the TCA(Valgus, TCA <0°; normal, TCA 0-3°; mild varus, TCA 4-6°; severe varus, TCA >6°). Functional scores were compared between four groups.

## Results

Mean age of the patients was 66.3±7.5. Forty-six knees had valgus alignment(21%), 94 knees had normal(44%), 60 knees had mild varus(28%) and 16 knees had severe varus(7%) alignment. No knee required revision surgery during follow-up period. There were no significant difference between four groups with the functional scores(VAS, KSS and WOMAC scores).

## Conclusion

Our study showed that tibial component implantation angle(tibial component alignment) did not affect postoperative VAS, KSS and WOMAC scores.

**Keywords:** Total knee arthroplasty, tibial component, alignment, functional scores



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# **MAKING SENSE OF THE CURRENT COVID 19 SITUATION AND SUGGESTING A TAILORED RELEASE STRATEGY THROUGH MODELING AND SIMULATION CASE STUDY: CASABLANCA, MOROCCO**

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## **Abstract**

Since the very first days of announcing Covid 19 as a global pandemic, researchers around the world from different backgrounds and organizations including national governments and the World Health Organization (WHO) have extensively begun using Modeling and Simulation (M&S) techniques in deciding on the optimal strategies in order to mitigate the public health and economical effects of Covid-19. In this paper, we present our results from applying M&S on the city of Casablanca, Morocco to comprehend (i): How it can be relatively easy or difficult for such pandemic to penetrate to the studied region (country, city, district, etc.). (ii): How it can spread relatively fast or slow within that region. And finally (iii): What is the optimal strategy for containing and mitigating the propagation of the disease while still keeping the economy as near to normal as possible.

**Keywords:** Covid-19; Modeling and simulation; Lockdown-release strategy; Morocco, Casablanca

# ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI PNÖMONİ ETİYOLOJİSİNDE MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE SIKLIĞI

## *FREQUENCY OF MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE IN THE ETHIOLOGY OF THE CHILDHOOD PNEUMONIA*

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### **Özet**

#### **Giriş ve Amaç:**

Pnömoni çocukluk çağının en önemli mortalite sebeplerinden birisidir. Pnömonilerde etiyolojik ajanın saptanması, sık rastlanılan etkenlere yönelik kesin ve hızlı tanı yöntemlerinin olmaması nedeniyle zordur. Bu nedenle pnömonilerde genellikle ampirik antibiyotik tedavisi başlanmaktadır. Sıklıkla seçilen antibiyotiklerin Mycoplasma pneumoniae tedavisinde etkili olamaması toplam tedavi başarısını azaltmaktadır. Bu çalışmada sık karşılaşılan pnömoni etkenlerinden biri olan Mycoplasma pneumoniae sıklığını araştırarak daha isabetli tedavi seçimine yardımcı olmayı amaçladık.

#### **Yöntem:**

Pnömoni tanısı alan hastaların kan örneklerinde Mycoplasma pneumoniae'ya karşı gelişen serum spesifik immunglobulin M indirekt immünofloresan yöntemiyle araştırıldı.

#### **Sonuç:**

Pnömoni tanısı konan hastaların % 18,6'sında Mycoplasma pneumoniae hastalık etkeni olarak saptandı.

#### **Tartışma:**

Pnömoni tanısı konan çocuk yaş grubu olgularda ampirik antibiyotik tedavisi başlanırken seçilecek ajanın Mycoplasma pneumoniae'yı da kapsayacak şekilde etkin bir spektruma sahip olmasına dikkat edilmelidir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Çocukluk çağı, Pnömoni, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Etiyoloji, Antibiyoterapi.

### **Summary**

#### **Introduction and Aim:**

The pneumonia is one of the most important causes of mortality in childhood. Since there are not adequate fast and widespread laboratory techniques available for establishing the common microorganisms causing pneumonia, it is not easy to find the causative agent every time. For this reason, antibiotic therapies for pneumonia are started empirically in general. Most of the antibiotics preferred for the empirical treatment of the pneumonia are not effective on the microorganism, Mycoplasma pneumonia, so it leads to decrease the overall success of empirical treatment. Aim of our study is to find out the incidence of Mycoplasma pneumonia and to increase the overall efficacy of empirical antibiotic treatment of pneumonia by improving the choice of appropriate agent.

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**Methods:** Serum specific Immunoglobulin M antibody against Mycoplasma pneumonia is investigated in the specimens of patients with pneumonia.

**Result:** Mycoplasma pneumonia was the causative organism in 18.6 % of the patients with pneumonia.

**Conclusion:** It is important to choose the empirical antibiotic treatment for childhood pneumonia as broad spectrum as that covers one of the important causative agents, mycoplasma pneumonia.

**Key words:** Childhood, Pneumonia, Mycoplasma pneumonia, Etiology, Antibiotherapy.

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## IMPACT OF CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC ON PEDIATRIC SURGICAL PRACTICE

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### Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic is a dramatic challenge for health systems all over the world. Bulgarian Government forbade the plan admission operations, but the emergency ones were not in this period. During this pandemic situation is noticed reduced hospitalization rates including in Pediatric surgery. The aim of the present study is to review, describe, and acknowledge the impact of COVID-19 on the pediatric surgical treatment at a Pediatric surgery department in hospital St. Anna- Varna, Bulgaria. In order to achieve this purpose a retrospective study of hospitalized patients in the period 01.01.2019-31.12.2019 was applied and compared to the cases from 01.01.2020-31.12.2020. The observed data demonstrate noticeable decrease in the number of patients. The total number of outpatient cases in the previous year declined from 985 in 2019 to 570 in 2020. The obtained results demonstrate decreased hospital admissions during the pandemic and suggest that large number of parents may have deferred necessary care. Further studies are needed to determine the clinical and operative consequences of this delay.

**Keyword:** Covid 19, pediatric, surgery



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## **A CASE OF VENTRICULAR SEPTAL RUPTURE CAUSED BY ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION**

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### **Abstract**

Interventricular septum rupture is a rare complication of acute myocardial infarction, but it is fatal and it is required early diagnosis and treatment. In this report, we presented a case of ventricular septal rupture caused by acute anterior MI.

**Key words:** Echocardiography, myocardial infarction, ventricular septal rupture, echocardiography

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## TURKISH VALIDATION OF FLAVONOIDS SPECIFIC FOOD FREQUENCY QUESTIONNAIRE: A VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

*FLAVONOİDLERE ÖZGÜ BESİN TÜKETİM SIKLIĞI ANKETİ'NİN TÜRKÇE UYARLAMASI: GEÇERLİK VE GÜVENİRLİK ÇALIŞMASI*

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### Özet

Flavonoids are a diverse group of polyphenolic compounds found in plants that can be taken in the diet. Also flavonoids have six subclasses: anthocyanins, flavonols flavanones, flavanols, flavones ve izoflavones. The aim of this study is to determine the validity and reability of the flavonoids specific food frequency questionnaire. 129 Adult individuals between the ages of 19-65 participated in the study , which was planned in three stages. The flavonoids specific food frequency questionnaire includes a total of 79 foods and consist of 5 sections: soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, vegetables, fruits and others. In the first stage, flavonoids specific food frequency questionnaire was applied, adapted to Turkish population, which could be answered online. In the second stage, one day food consumption record was taken from individuals. In the third stage, the food consumption frequency questionnaire specific to flavonoids was re-applied. When the food consumption record and first application flavonoids specific food frequency questionnaire values are examined, it is seen that the flavonoid and subclass values calculated in first application flavonoids specific food frequency questionnaire are higher. There is a significant difference in the intake of dietary flavonoid and flavonoid subclasses for both the first application of the Flavonoids Specific Food Frequency Survey and the one day food consumption record. Spearman's correlation coefficient was examined to evaluate the reproducibility between first application flavonoids specific food frequency questionnaire and second application flavonoids specific food frequency questionnaire, and a high correlation was found between total flavonoid, flavan-3-ol, and flovonol intakes, and a moderate relationship was found between anthocyanin and flavanone intakes. The survey is considered suitable for ranking individuals by total flavonoid intake but shows limitations to estimate absolute total flavonoid and subclass intake.

**Key Words:** Diet, Food Frequency Questionnaire, Flavonoids, Reability Validity

### Abstract

Flavonoidler, bitkilerde bulunan ve diyetle alınabilen polifenolik bileşiklerin çeşitli bir grubudur ve altı ana sınıfa ayrılmaktadır: antosiyaninler, flavonoller, flavanonlar, flavanoller, flavonlar ve izoflavonlar. Bu çalışmanın amacı Flavonoidlere Özgü Besin Tüketim Sıklığı Anketi'nin geçerlilik ve güvenilirliğini tespit etmektir. Üç aşamalı olarak planlanan çalışmaya 19-65 yaş arası 129 yetişkin birey katılmıştır. Flavonoidlere Özgü Besin Tüketim Sıklığı Anketi toplam 79 besin içermekte ve alkolsüz içecekler, alkollü içecekler, sebzeler, meyveler ve diğerleri olarak 5 bölümden oluşmaktadır. İlk aşamada internet üzerinden yanıtlanabilecek Türk toplumuna uyarlanmış Flavonoidlere Özgü Besin Tüketim Sıklığı Anketi uygulanmıştır. İkinci aşamada bireylerden 1 günlük besin tüketim kaydı alınmıştır. Üçüncü aşamada ise Flavonoidlere Özgü Besin Tüketim Sıklığı Anketi tekrar uygulanmıştır. Besin tüketim kaydı ve flavonoidlere özgü besin tüketim sıklığı anketinin ilk uygulama değerlerine bakıldığında besin

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tüketim sıklığı anketinde hesaplanan flavonoid ve alt sınıf değerlerinin daha yüksek olduğu görülmektedir. Hem Flavonoidlere Özgü Besin Tüketim Sıklığı Anketinin ilk uygulaması hem de 1 günlük besin tüketim kaydı için, diyet flavonoid ve flavonoid alt sınıflarının alımında anlamlı fark gözlenmektedir. Besin tüketim sıklığı anketinin 1. ve 2. uygulaması arasında tekrar edilebilirliğin değerlendirilmesi için Spearman's korelasyon katsayısına bakılmış ve toplam flavonoid, flavan-3-ol, ve flovonol alımları arasında yüksek ilişki, antosiyanin, flavanon alım miktarları arasında orta düzey ilişki saptanmıştır. Anket, bireyleri toplam flavonoid alımına göre sıralamak için uygun görülmekte ancak mutlak toplam flavonoid ve alt sınıf alımını tahmin etmek için sınırlamalar göstermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Besin tüketim sıklığı anketi, Diyet, Flavonoidler, Geçerlilik, Güvenirlilik, Validasyon

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## **CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS, ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

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### **Abstract**

The rapid economic growth observed in Central European countries in the last thirty years has been the result of profound political changes and economic liberalization. This growth is partly connected with reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. However, the problem of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions seems to remain unresolved. The aim of this research is to test whether the Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis holds true for Central European countries in an annual sample data that covers 1995–2016 in most countries. We examine cointegration by applying an ARDL bound testing. This is the first research which examines the relationship between CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and economic growth in individual Central European countries from a long-run perspective, and which allows the results to be compared. We confirmed the cointegration, but our estimates confirmed the EKC hypothesis only in Poland. Our findings suggest that to solve the problem of environmental degradation in Central Europe, it is necessary to individualize the policies that are implemented in the European Union.

**Keywords:** Environmental Kuznets curve, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions , Central Europe



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## A JUSTICE BASED EVALUATION OF INTER-BASIN WATER TRANSFERS (IBWTS) IN TURKEY

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### **Abstract**

In response to its EU accession agenda, Turkey has implemented EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) requirements for river basin management planning by creating 25 river basin districts. 25 river basin districts were established and River Basin Action Plans (RBAPs) were completed in 2013. Currently, the preparation of River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) are aimed to be completed in 2023. While institutional reorganisation of water management at this scale could lead to greater protection for water resources, rescaling conversely has the potential to initiate conflicts through inter-basin transfers. Some Turkish river basins do not now have the capacity to meet domestic demands for water resources from agriculture, industry and hydroelectric power generation. Water transfer projects have consequently been developed to support water management in such river basins but they could initiate conflicts over natural resources and result in welfare losses for impacted groups. Drawing upon a capabilities approach to environmental justice, the paper examines the potential implications of water transfers for communities that depend upon such resources but also the sustainable functioning of basin ecosystems. It initially constructs a normative theoretical framework for analysing environmental injustice using the notions of community and environmental capabilities before applying it to two contentious case studies of inter-basin water transfers: the Great Melen and Konya Plain projects. The study utilises official documentary data and semi-structured interviews with stakeholders at the river basin level. Preliminary results suggest that both projects may significantly impact the capabilities of local communities to support themselves but also the sustainability of river dependent ecosystems.

**Keywords:** water transfers, conflicts, environmental justice, capabilities approach.

# MUHASEBEDE ELEKTRONİK DÖNÜŞÜM VE MÜŞTERİ İLİŞKİLERİNE ETKİLERİ

## *ELECTRONIC TRANSFORMATION IN ACCOUNTING AND ITS EFFECTS ON CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIPS*

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### **Özet**

Teknolojik gelişime rağmen muhasebecilerin hizmet verirken değişime ayak uydurmakta zorlandıkları görülmektedir. Bu durum kimi zaman artan iş yükleri nedeniyle yüksek teknolojiyi takip etmekte zorlanmaktan başlayarak, muhasebecilere getirmiş olduğu finansal yükler nedeniyle değişime adaptasyonda verimsizliği ortaya koymaktadır. Muhasebecilerin kullanmış olduğu özel programların birçoğu verilerin düzenli biçimde stoklanmasından düzgün bir analize kadar pek çok işlevi temin etmesine rağmen, etkin karar alma sistemlerini içermemektedir. Örneğin, mükellef her an mali durumuna ilişkin analizlere, karar süreçlerinde ihtiyaç duyabileceği için muhasebecinin kullandığı program mükelleflerine 365 gün 24 saat hizmet verebilmelidir. Zira ekonomik yaşam döngüsünde veri akışı da aynı zaman prensibinde devam etmektedir. Bu durum bilhassa uluslararası ölçekte faaliyet gösteren işletmeler için geçerlidir. Yanı sıra kriz dönemlerinde ekonomik veriler sıklıkla değişmekte ve anlık tepkiler gerektirmektedir. Bu nedenle kullanılan program mükelleflerin portföy yönetimlerine de etkin destek sağlayabilmelidir.

Çoğu zaman mükellef karar verme sürecinin başında muhasebecisi ile görüşmek istemez. Yatırım ya da portföy değerlendirme ihtiyaçlarına uygun olarak veri toplamak, uygun kararlarını vermek ve akabinde kararın kritik noktalarını değerlendirebilmek için muhasebecinin sunduğu danışmanlık hizmetinden yararlanır. Aslında mükellef muhasebecisine elimdeki finansal kaynaklar ile ne yapmalıyım diye sorarken aklında zaten belirli fikirler vardır. Ancak ya bu fikirlerine destek istemektedir ya da başında öngörülemediği bir durumun varlığından haberdar olmak istemektedir. Muhasebecinin bu noktada etkin danışmanlık hizmeti verebilmesi için finansal nitelikteki bilgilerinin yanı sıra sektörlerin ekonomik verileri konusunda da bilgi sahibi olmalıdır. Bu ise ancak entegre bir ağ sisteminde veri alma kapasitesine sahip programlar aracılığı ile gerçekleştirilebilecektir. Bu noktada çalışmamız; muhasebecinin danışmanlık hizmetlerini yerine getirip getiremediğinden ziyade mesleğini yürütebilmesinde ileri teknoloji ile nasıl entegre biçimde çalışabileceğine odaklanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Elektronik Dönüşüm, Müşteri İlişkileri, Muhasebe Mesleği

### **Abstract**

Despite the technological development, accountants have a hard time adapting to innovations while serving. This situation sometimes causes the accountants to have difficulties in following

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high technology due to increasing workloads. Sometimes it reveals inefficiency in adaptation to change due to the financial burden it brings to accountants. Although electronic programs used by accountants perform many functions from regular stocking of data to proper analysis, they do not have qualified decision-making systems. For example, a taxpayer may need analysis regarding his financial situation at any time during decision-making processes. Therefore, the program used by the accountant should be able to serve its taxpayers 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Because the data flow continues on the same time principle in the economic life cycle. This situation is especially important for businesses operating in the international market. In times of crisis, economic data frequently change and require an immediate response. For this reason, the accounting program should provide effective support to taxpayers' portfolio management.

Generally, taxpayers do not want to meet with the accountant at the beginning of the decision-making process. They benefit from the consultancy services of accountants in order to collect data in accordance with their investment or portfolio valuation needs, to make appropriate decisions and to evaluate the critical points of the decision. In fact, when asking the taxpayer accountant what to do with the financial resources I have, he already has certain ideas in mind. However, they either want support for these ideas or want to be informed about the existence of an unpredictable event at the beginning. In order for the accountant to provide effective consulting services, he must have knowledge about the economic data of the sectors as well as his financial information. This is only possible with programs capable of receiving data in an integrated network system. At this point, our study focuses on how the accountant can work in an integrated manner with advanced technology in carrying out his profession rather than his ability to perform consulting services.

**Keywords:** Electronic Conversion, Customer Relations, Accounting Profession

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## A PERSPECTIVE ON THE ARGENTINE ECONOMIC CRISIS AND IMF RELATIONS

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### **Abstract**

When countries want to make improvements in their economic conditions and borrowing conditions, they sometimes apply to international financial institutions (World Bank-WB, International Monetary Fund-IMF). In this study, the relations of the macroeconomic past of Argentina with the IMF are analyzed. The aim of the paper is to analyze the Argentine IMF borrowing relations and the economic consequences from the past to the present and to evaluate the role of international organizations in economies with chronic problems. For this purpose, general information about Argentina, the changes in its economic appearance in the historical process, the Argentine Crisis, and today's process in IMF relations have been examined. In the research, a document analysis method suitable for qualitative research was preferred. As a result of the research, the Argentine economy had a more stable economic outlook until the 1990s but did not adhere to the fiscal rule with the increase in the total debt stock, current account, and budget deficits over the years, could not create budgetary discipline, and most importantly, due to it was experiencing a conjuncture to haven't confidence in in the economy, the balance of the economy has deteriorated. This situation, which makes the job of political institutions difficult, has dragged the country into an economic crisis. Argentina, which introduced the monetary board system in the post-2000 period, that does not adopt the floating exchange rate system, the effort to reduce inflation and keep interest rates at acceptable levels for a while by the fixing method the exchange rate did not respond. Although it experienced a fluctuating growth and recovery between 2008 and 2017, with a deep economic crisis in 2001, it continues to take measures in the economy with the Covid-19 epidemic, due to the problems caused by both the IMF perception and bad management. However, Argentina's economy has been contracting by -1, -5.4 -19, -10.2, respectively, for the last 4 quarters.

**Keywords:** Argentine Economic Crisis, IMF, Debt.

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## DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPOSITS IN THE TURKISH BANKING SECTOR

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### Abstract

Deposits are the main funding source of the banks in the Turkish banking sector. The share of deposits in total liabilities excluding equity is 65,1% in the banking sector as of December 2020. The distribution of deposits in terms of currency has changed in the last two decades. As a result of the reforms carried out within the scope of Economic Program which were implemented after the 2000 and 2001 crises in Turkish economy and banking sector, Turkish lira was stabilized. Due to the stability achieved in local currency, depositors started to keep their savings in Turkish lira and the share of foreign exchange deposits began to decrease. While the share of foreign exchange deposits in total deposits was 35,7% in December 2005, this ratio decreased to its lowest level in December 2010 by realizing as 28,7%. However, with the developments in international financial markets and Turkish economy beginning from 2013, this trend was reversed, and the share of foreign exchange deposits has continuously increased by reaching 54,5% as of December 2020.

In this study, we examined the development of foreign exchange deposits in the Turkish banking sector. In this context, firstly, subgroups of total deposits are given, then the amount of Turkish lira and foreign exchange deposits and their share in total deposits are examined, and finally the relationship between the change of the share of foreign exchange deposits in total deposits and the change of exchange rates is investigated by using monthly data for the period of December 2005-December 2020. In our analysis, we found that there is a positive correlation between the change of the share of foreign exchange deposits and change of exchange rates in the Turkish banking sector. With the possible appreciation of the Turkish lira which would be resulted by implementing the reforms planned in Turkish economy, it is expected that the share of foreign exchange deposits in total deposits will gradually decrease in the following period.

**Keywords:** Banking Sector, Foreign Exchange Deposits, Exchange Rates, Dollarization.

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\* The views expressed in this paper are solely of the author, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency of Turkey.



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## **THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL BASES OF STATE REGULATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**

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### **Summary**

A free market economy is not able to solve all the socio-economic problems of modern society, so government intervention in the economy is necessary in areas that the market economy cannot regulate. Depending on the state of the economy, the forms and methods of state regulation differ in different countries. Although the economy of each country has national characteristics, it operates in the conditions of universal economic regularity. In other words, depending on the nature and level of economic development, national economies are becoming more and more integrated into the globalizing world economy. Economic globalization is the process of transforming national economies into a single world economy. The processes taking place in the world clearly show that globalization will largely determine the development strategy of mankind in the XXI century. The processes of economic globalization and integration are based on the free movement of goods and services, the international movement of capital and labor, and the concerted implementation of economic, monetary, financial, scientific, technical, social, foreign, and military policies. In this way, the countries of the world are able to increase their production capacity, production efficiency, and as a logical indicator of this, they are trying to increase the welfare of the population. From this point of view, in the context of globalization, it would be expedient to pay special attention to the role of the state.

**Keywords:** national economy, economic regulation, state regulation, economic globalization, market mechanism, economic development

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## CHANGES IN ECONOMIC GROWTH FOCUSED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE IN DEVELOPED OECD COUNTRIES AND IT'S EVALUATION AFTER 2010

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### **Abstract**

In this study, we have tried to analyse the fiscal factor effects of developed countries, which we consider within the scope of OECD countries, on the economic negative growth trends that were interrupted after the said global financial crisis, especially after the second half of 2008. Countries with high global financial efficiency, whose economic growth was adversely affected after the 2009 financial crisis, are affected from the financial factors related to their economic growth in terms of financial deviations on a different scale, and it is observed that especially the EU countries have entered a more negative economic deviation process. At this point, it understand that the OECD financial conditions indexes have a significant place in order to analyse the subject and the macro variables in the short and long term determining this index have a significant effect on this phenomenon. It is understood that the position of real interest rates, real variables related to the exchange rate, and the financial positions and practices of financial institutions in the process are particularly effective. And also this process, in which the rate of return of government bonds and the distribution of household wealth are also effective on economic growth, directly also affects the financial performance of OECD countries with its relationship throughout economic balances such as inflation and unemployment rate especially. On the other hand, the relationship of the OECD financial conditions index with the average growth rates of OECD countries has also been a reason for the macroeconomic measures to improve the financial conditions of these countries, which fact has put forth the financial conditions of these countries determines the targets and content.

**Key Words:** Economic Growth; Financial Conditions; Financial Performance, Macroeconomics Variables; OECD.

**JEL Codes:** F41; F43; F45.

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## RESEARCH OF CONSUMERS' ONLINE SHOPPING ATTITUDES AND INTENTIONS, BASED ON FEAR OF CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) AND DEATH ANXIETY

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### Abstract

Recently, researchers have shown an increased interest in the impact of the coronavirus (covid-19) disease on economic activities. However, few studies have investigated its effects on emotions and consumer behavior. The main aim of this study is to examine the effects of the fear of coronavirus (covid-19) on online shopping attitudes and intentions, as well as death anxiety. This paper analyses two different dimensions of consumer reaction to the coronavirus (covid-19): the emotional reaction and the symptomatic reaction. This research employs a two-stage research design. First, it examines the effects of the emotional and the symptomatic reactions (variables) on death anxiety and online shopping attitude. Second, it analyses the effects of death anxiety and online shopping attitude on online shopping intention. This paper also compares different groups using control variables such as age, gender, income, and shopping attitude. Data for this study is based on a snowball sampling of 318 respondents and collected using the online questionnaire. Regression and nonparametric tests (Mann-Whitney U test and Kruskal-Wallis test) are performed using SPSS. The research findings show that 1-) consumers reactions to the coronavirus (covid-19) have a significant and positive effect on death anxiety; 2-) death anxiety has a significant and positive effect on online shopping attitudes; 3-) the attitude towards online shopping has a significant and positive effect on online shopping intention.

Also according to the results of the analysis; females' emotional coronavirus (covid-19) reactions are higher than males'. Individuals in the low-income group have more symptomatic coronavirus (covid-19) reactions and death anxiety. Finally, individuals who turned to online shopping during the pandemic period due to coronavirus (covid-19) have lower attitudes and intentions towards online shopping than individuals who have been using online shopping for a longer period. And also the highest income group appears to have more online shopping intentions.

**Keywords:** Fear of Coronavirus, Death Anxiety, Attitude, Intention, Online Shopping

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## COMPETENCIES OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN ENTERPRISES AND ITS DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT

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### Summary

Today, companies around the world tend to change their competence models during recruitment and adaptation. Companies are gradually moving away from traditional recruitment methods defined solely by professional knowledge. Therefore, if in the past companies placed more emphasis on the number of certificates and candidates' professional knowledge, now companies are gradually building their own skill matrix. As a result, such skills and abilities are more pronounced in the portrait of an ideal candidate. That is, when hiring, the employee must have a number of abilities along with the candidate's professional knowledge. This means that a person with poor professional knowledge can be taught gradually in the work process. Today, they are hired on the basis of more professional knowledge and fired for their agile skills. In other words, sometimes a very literate, well-versed person's behavior with colleagues or subordinates around him continues with tense notes. The formation process of the concept of human resources management as an economic category in the management of enterprises has gone through a historical development and today the component is examined and examined separately in every aspect. In the real world today, every step in the workplace is measured and researched by competencies in the direct behavior of human resources. Competence is a Latin word meaning "authorized to judge" and "have the right to speak." Competencies are the set of experience, knowledge and skills required for an employee to fulfill their job responsibilities in accordance with their job description. The work environment shapes job responsibilities, knowledge and application needs, performance standards, success criteria, behavioral patterns and operational skills. Professional competence is also the ability of a professional activity subject to work in accordance with the requirements of the job. Professional competencies are directly affected by corporate spirit, internal culture, personal qualifications, job requirements and conditions for staff development. Key competences are those that are important to every person in the realization and development of their abilities, active citizenship, social activity, employment in general. Professional competence is the ability of a professional activity subject to fulfill his duties in accordance with his duties. The demands on employees in modern business life are increasing day by day. Therefore, everyone must constantly work on themselves to ensure successful activities. The concept of competence is not only a precise concept, it also has a certain abstract meaning.

There are many types of competencies in the human resources field: organizational, basic technical, functional, management, behavioral competencies, etc. When selecting an employee for an organization, the human resources department must clearly define the competencies the candidate wants to see and what competencies are required to accurately perform the advertised position.

**Keywords:** human resources, human resources, competence, performance appraisal, business environment

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# TÜRKİYE’DE TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET EŞİTSİZLİĞİ EKSENİNDE KADIN SAĞLIĞI

## *WOMEN'S HEALTH ON THE ASPECT OF GENDER INEQUALITY IN TURKEY*

**Aşkın KARADUMAN**

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### **Özet**

Günümüzde çok sayıda ülkede toplumların kadın ve erkeğe farklı roller biçmesi ve her bir cinsiyeti belirli davranış kalıplarına uygun görmesi toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliğinin ortaya çıkmasına ve yıllar içinde kalıp yargıların oluşmasına zemin hazırlamıştır. Türkiye’de toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliği özellikle kadınların eğitim hakkı, çalışma hayatı ve sağlıkları açısından önemli problemler oluşturmaktadır. Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliğinin en fazla etkilediği alanların başında kadın sağlığı gelmektedir. Kadın sağlığı her dönemde doğrudan ya da dolaylı olarak bulunduğu toplumun cinsiyetlerle ilgili bakış açılarından büyük oranda etkilenmektedir. Sağlık konusunda kadınların toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliğinden kaynaklı yaşadığı sorunlar sadece biyolojik olmakla kalmayıp sosyolojik ve psikolojik boyutlarda da kadınları etkilemektedir. Kadınların yeterli düzeyde eğitim alamaması, küçük yaşlarda yapılan evlilikler, eğitim hakkından yoksun kalmaya bağlı olarak çalışma hayatında yeterli derecede aktif olamamaları ve tüm bunların dolaylı bir sonucu olarak yapılan yanlış evliliklerde bedensel ya da psikolojik şiddete maruz kalınması gibi sorunlar kadınların hem fiziksel hem de psikolojik anlamda ciddi sağlık sorunları yaşamasına davetiye çıkarmaktadır. Doğum öncesinden itibaren kadınlar hayatlarının her döneminde erkeklerle kıyaslandığında daha fazla sağlık sorunu ile mücadele etmektedir. Sağlık sorunu yaşayan kadının sağlık hizmetlerine ulaşmasında da toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliğinin etkilerini görmek mümkündür. Kadınların ulaşmakta ve faydalanmakta en fazla zorluk yaşadıkları hizmet türlerinin başında ise üreme sağlığı hizmetleri gelmektedir. Toplumun cinsiyet konusundaki yargılarının etkisi altında kalan kadınlar bu hizmetlerden gerekli ölçüde ve zamanda faydalanamamakta bu da beraberinde tedavisi gecikmiş ya da tedavisi mümkün olmayan hastalıkları getirmektedir. Bu bağlamda söz konusu çalışmada toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliğinin Türkiye’deki kadınların sağlığı açısından olumsuz etkilerinin teorik bir çerçevede incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmanın sonuç kısmında ise toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliğinin sebeplerine ve bu kavramın kadınlar üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerinin azaltılmasını sağlayacak önlemler alınmasına yönelik çalışmaların desteklenmesi önerilmektedir.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Toplumsal Cinsiyet Eşitsizliği, Kadın Sağlığı, Sağlık.

### **Abstract**

In many countries today, the fact that societies assign different roles to men and women and see each gender in accordance with certain behavior patterns has laid the groundwork for the emergence of gender inequality and the formation of stereotypes over the years. Gender inequality in Turkey poses important problems, especially in terms of women's right to education, working life and health. Women's health is one of the areas most affected by gender inequality. In each period, women's health is greatly influenced by the perspectives of the



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society in which they are located, directly or indirectly, about the sexes. The problems that women experience due to gender inequality in health are not only biological, but also affect women in sociological and psychological dimensions. Women unable to obtain adequate education at a young age marriage, to be deprived of the right to education that they couldn't sufficiently active in working life depending on and all this exposure to physical or psychological violence as an indirect result of a mistake made in the marriage issues such as serious health problems in both the physical and psychological sense of women invites you to live. From before birth, women struggle with more health problems than men at every period of their lives. It is also possible to see the effects of gender inequality in the access of women with health problems to health services. At the beginning of the types of services that women have the most difficulty accessing and using are reproductive health services. Women who are under the influence of society's gender judgments are not able to use these services to the required extent and time, which leads to diseases that are delayed or incurable. In this context, the aim of this study is to examine the negative effects of gender inequality on women's health in Turkey in a theoretical framework. In the conclusion part of the study, it is recommended to support studies on the causes of gender inequality and to take measures to reduce the negative effects of this concept on women.

**Keywords:** Gender Inequality, Women's Health, Health.

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## AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE PANDEMIC PERIOD: HEALTH LITERACY AND MIDWIFERY SERVICES

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### Abstract

Pandemic is a situation that requires emergency intervention that can cause morbidity and mortality. In health emergencies, there is a need to systematically incorporate community-based responses. The perception, acceptance, and implementation of these interventions by the society is closely related to the health literacy level of individuals (Özkan et al., 2020). Today, the development of health literacy is becoming crucial to prepare individuals and societies for emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic that require urgent actions and rapid control (Can, 2020). Health literacy can facilitate the distinction between reliable information on COVID-19 and misinformation, helps navigate health information and healthcare resources, and health literacy empowers people to make conscious health decisions and practice healthy and protective behaviors (Ashrafi-Rizi, & Kazempour, 2020; Paakkari & Okan, 2020; Okan, Sørensen & Messer, 2020; Okan et al., 2020). In the process of COVID-19 disease, which WHO accepts as a pandemic, midwives who provide professional health services have great responsibilities to protect and improve the health of individuals (Aydın et al., 2020; CMHD 2020). Midwifery is a professional group that sets out from the needs of the society, functions within the society, provides health education and counseling services to individuals away from the center in clinical settings and in the field to protect and improve public health (Cesur et al., 2019; Yıldırım & Esencan, 2020). The importance and necessity of midwives to provide social support as well as professional clinical support both within the scope of preventive health and in contacts with COVID-19 emerges. Midwives provide supportive care as a health professional who plays a key role in making all complex information understandable during the pandemic period (Aydın et al., 2020).

Given the important role that health literacy plays in preventing the spread of infection and mitigating the effects of these pandemics, there is a need to design emergency responses to improve the health literacy of the population regarding the pandemic (Seng et al., 2020). Special precautions and regulatory procedures are needed for political and economic areas to combat the emerging disease and to raise awareness among individuals and society through educational settings, social media, work environments, markets and healthcare systems (Abdel-Latif 2020; Can, 2020). Midwives who serve women, children and families in particular, and the society in general, are at an important point in raising public awareness and raising awareness about health literacy during the pandemic period.

**Keywords:** *Pandemic, Health Literacy, Midwifery.*

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## Özet

Pandemi morbidite ve mortaliteye neden olabilecek acil müdahale gerektiren bir durumdur. Sağlıkla ilgili acil durumlarda, topluma dayalı müdahaleleri sistematik olarak dahil etme ihtiyacı doğmaktadır. Bu müdahalelerin toplum tarafından algılanması, kabullenilmesi ve uygulanması ise bireylerin sağlık okuryazarlığı düzeyi ile yakından ilişkilidir (Özkan ve ark., 2020). Günümüzde sağlık okuryazarlığının gelişimi, bireyleri ve toplumları acil eylemler ve hızlı kontrol gerektiren COVID-19 salgını gibi acil durumlara hazırlamak için çok önemli hale gelmektedir (Can, 2020). Sağlık okuryazarlığı, COVID-19 ile ilgili güvenilir bilgiler ile konuyla ilgili yanlış bilgiler arasında ayırım yapılmasını kolaylaştırabilir, sağlık bilgileri ve sağlık hizmetleri kaynaklarında gezinmeye yardımcı olur ve sağlık okuryazarlığı, insanları bilinçli sağlık kararları alma ve bu konuda sağlıklı ve koruyucu davranışlar uygulama konusunda güçlendirmektedir (Ashrafi-Rizi, ve Kazempour, 2020; Paakkari ve Okan, 2020; Okan, Sørensen ve Messer, 2020; Okan ve ark., 2020). DSÖ'nün pandemi olarak kabul ettiği COVID-19 hastalığı sürecinde bireylerin sağlığını korumak ve geliştirmek için profesyonel sağlık hizmeti sunan ebeler büyük sorumluluklar düşmektedir (Aydın ve ark., 2020; CMHD 2020). Ebelik, toplumun gereksinimlerinden yola çıkan, toplumun içinde işlev gören, toplum sağlığını korumak ve iyileştirmek için klinik ortamlarda ve sahada, merkezden periferik bireylere sağlık eğitimi ve danışmanlık hizmetleri sunan bir meslek gurubudur (Cesur ve ark., 2019; Yıldırım ve Esencan, 2020). Ebelerin; hem koruyucu sağlık kapsamında hem de COVID-19 ile temaslılarda, profesyonel klinik desteğin yanı sıra sosyal destek sağlamalarının önemi ve gerekliliği ortaya çıkmaktadır. Ebeler, pandemi döneminde tüm karmaşık bilgilerin anlaşılır hale getirilmesinde kilit rol oynayan bir sağlık profesyoneli olarak destekleyici bakım sağlamaktadır (Aydın ve ark., 2020).

Sağlık okuryazarlığının enfeksiyonun yayılmasını önlemede ve bu pandemilerin etkilerini hafifletmede oynadığı önemli rolü göz önüne alındığında, toplumun pandemiyle ilgili sağlık okuryazarlığını geliştirmek için acil müdahalelerin tasarlanmasına ihtiyaç vardır (Seng ve ark., 2020). Eğitim ortamları, sosyal medya, çalışma ortamları, pazarlar ve sağlık hizmetleri sistemleri ile ortaya çıkan hastalıkla mücadele etmek ve bireysel ve toplumda bilinç oluşturmak için politik ve ekonomik alanlar için özel önlemlere ve düzenleyici prosedürlere ihtiyaç vardır (Abdel-Latif 2020; Can, 2020). Özelde kadın, çocuk ve aileye genelde topluma hizmet veren ebeler pandemi döneminde sağlık okuryazarlığı konusunda toplumu bilinçlendirme ve farkındalığı artırma konusunda önemli bir noktadadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Pandemi, Sağlık Okuryazarlığı, Ebelik.

## EVALUATION OF FIGO STAGE 1A AND STAGE 1B ENDOMETRIAL CANCER CASES

### *FIGO EVRE 1A VE EVRE 1B ENDOMETRİAL KANSER VAKALARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ*

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#### Abstract

**Objective:** The aim of this study to compare demographic data and pathological features of FIGO stage 1A(<%50 myometrial invasion) and stage 1B(≥%50 myometrial invasion) endometrial cancer cases.

**Material And Methods:** Patients diagnosed with stage1, endometrioid type of endometrial cancer who had been operated between January 2013 and January 2019 at Tepecik Training and Research Hospital were screened. The demographic data, preoperative CA125 levels, type of surgery, adjuvant radiation therapy status and pathological features of FIGO stage 1A and stage 1B endometrioid type of endometrial cancer cases were compared.

**Results:** Onehundred and twentyone stage 1A and 43 stage 1B endometrial cancer patients were compared.

Age was statistically higher in stage 1B group(p=0.003). There was no difference in body mass index(BMI) and parity between the groups(p>0.05). Preoperative CA-125 level was significantly higher in stage 1B group(p=0.002). When the type of surgery is grouped as laparotomy and laparoscopy, there was no difference between the groups(p=0.404). The concordance between preoperative and postoperative grade was higher in stage 1A than in stage 1B endometrial cancer patients. Size of tumor was significantly larger in stage 1B endometrial cancer patients(p<0.05). Lymphovascular space invasion(LVSI) positivity was significantly more common in patients with stage 1B endometrial cancer(p<0.05). Lymph node dissection was performed more frequently in patients with stage 1B endometrial cancer(p=0.04). As a result the number of dissected pelvic and paraaortic lymph nodes was statistically higher in stage1B endometrial cancer patients(p=0.02 and p=0.006). Adjuvant radiation therapy was applied more frequently in patients with stage 1B endometrial cancer(p<0.005)

**Conclusions:** Due to the pathological features of patients with stage 1B endometrial cancer, adjuvant radiation therapy application and additional surgical procedures such as lymph node dissection are required more.

**Keywords:**Endometrial cancer, stage 1A, stage 1B, pathology, lymph node dissection, radiation therapy

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## Özet

**Amaç:** Bu çalışmanın amacı FIGO evre 1A (<% 50 miyometrial invazyon) ve evre 1B ( $\geq$ % 50 miyometrial invazyon) endometrial kanser vakalarının demografik verilerini ve patolojik özelliklerini karşılaştırmaktır.

**Yöntem:** Ocak 2013 - Ocak 2019 tarihleri arasında Tepecik Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi'nde opere olan evre 1, endometrioid tip endometrium kanseri tanısı alan hastalar tarandı. FIGO evre 1A ve evre 1B endometrioid tip endometrial kanser vakalarının demografik verileri, ameliyat öncesi CA125 seviyeleri, ameliyat tipi, adjuvan radyoterapi durumu ve patolojik özellikleri karşılaştırıldı.

**Bulgular:** Yüzyirmi bir evre 1A ve 43 evre 1B endometrial kanser hastası karşılaştırıldı. Yaş, evre 1B grubunda istatistiksel olarak daha yüksekti ( $p = 0,003$ ). Gruplar arasında vücut kitle indeksi (VKİ) ve parite açısından fark yoktu ( $p > 0.05$ ). Preoperatif CA-125 düzeyi evre 1B grubunda anlamlı olarak yüksekti ( $p = 0,002$ ). Ameliyat türü laparotomi ve laparoskopi olarak gruplandırıldığında gruplar arasında fark yoktu ( $p = 0,404$ ). Preoperatif ve postoperatif grade arasındaki uyum evre 1A endometrial kanser hastalarında evre 1B'ye göre daha yüksekti. Evre 1B endometrial kanser hastalarında tümör boyutu anlamlı olarak daha büyüktü ( $p < 0.05$ ). Lenfovasküler boşluk invazyon (LVSI) pozitifliği, evre 1B endometrial kanserli hastalarda anlamlı olarak daha fazlaydı ( $p < 0.05$ ). Evre 1B endometrial kanserli hastalarda lenf nodu disseksiyonu daha sık yapılmıştı ( $p = 0.04$ ). Sonuç olarak evre 1B endometrial kanserli hastalarda disseke edilmiş pelvik ve paraaortik lenf nodu sayısı istatistiksel olarak daha yüksekti ( $p = 0.02$  ve  $p = 0.006$ ). Adjuvan radyoterapi, evre 1B endometrial kanserli hastalarda daha sık uygulanmıştı ( $p < 0.005$ ).

**Sonuç:** Evre 1B endometrial kanserli hastaların patolojik özelliklerinden dolayı bu hastalarda adjuvan radyoterapi ve lenf nodu disseksiyonu gibi ek cerrahi işlemlere daha çok ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Endometrium kanseri, evre 1A, evre 1B, patoloji, lenf nodu disseksiyonu, radyoterapi



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## E-LEARNING IN HEALTH SCIENCES

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### Abstract

The service industry, which has been changing in recent years - with the development of information systems - has also affected the education and training system and created the E-learning system that aims to make learning more effective. Education and training institutions are extremely important in terms of reaching large masses in today's technology with e-learning and realizing the idea of lifelong learning (Kantoğlu, 2012). E-learning is an education method in which information technologies and instructional materials, student-faculty interaction and other activities are provided through the web-based Teaching Management System. (Sun et al., 2008). E-learning is quite different from traditional teaching and provides many advantages such as speed, time saving, cost reduction, interactivity and a flexible structure. (Oermann, 2015). As traditional methods cannot meet the changing and developing education demand and individuals increase internet usage the importance of e-learning is also seen in health sciences education. The education system in health sciences includes the development of a wide variety of skills such as basic knowledge, clinical application of theory, questioning and problem-solving skills, and communication (Chao et al., 2017). With the Covid-19 epidemic, which has deeply affected education all over the world, E-learning will provide technological, interactive and flexible education that helps students prepare for real-world clinical applications. In addition, it provides the opportunity for both the student to repeat and the lecturer to revise, thus providing the opportunity to consolidate learning, improve practices positively and close the gap between theory and practice (Oermann, 2015; Erkut, 2020). In the changing and increasingly complex health system, there should be graduates who are open to renewal, who have adopted lifelong development and who have the characteristics of professional professions. Therefore, e-learning is of vital importance to keep up with innovations in the education and teaching system.

**Keywords:** Health Sciences, E-Learning, Education

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**MAMOGRAFİ SONUCU BİRADS 0 OLARAK RAPORLANAN HASTALARIMIZDA  
BAKILAN MEME USG SONUÇLARI DENEYİMİMİZ**  
*OUR EXPERIENCE OF BREAST USG RESULTS IN OUR PATIENTS WHOSE  
MAMMOGRAPHY RESULTS ARE REPORTED AS BİRADS 0:*

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Giriş:

Meme kanseri kadınlarda en sık rastlanan kanser türüdür.Mamografi meme içindeki 0.5 cm den küçük kitleleri saptama özelliği nedeniyle meme kanserinin erken teşhisinde çok önemli rola sahiptir.

Materyal Metod:

Eylül 2020-aralık 2020 tarihleri arasında genel cerrahi kliniğinde şikayeti olmayan rutin tarama amaçlı mamografi çekilen 61 hastanın sonuçları incelendi. 26 hasta Bıradı- 0 ,14 hasta Bıradı- 2 ,8 hasta Bıradı- 3 ,3 hasta Bıradı- 4 ,1 hasta Bıradı- 5 ,9 hasta Bıradı- 1 olarak mamografi raporu aldı.

Bu hastalardan Bıradı 0 olarak mamografi raporu alan 26 hastada istediğimiz kontrol meme usg sonuçlarımıza bakıldığında ;

16 ‘ü Bıradı-2 , 4’ü Bıradı-1 ve 6 ‘sı Bıradı- 3 olarak raporlandı.

Sonuç:

- ▶ Sonuçlarımıza bakıldığında mamografi bıradı 0 nedeniyle yapılan meme usg’lerde 26 hastanın 20 ‘sinde Bıradı 2 ve 3 olabilen meme kitleleri saptanmıştır.
- ▶ Mamografi bıradı -0 tamamlanmamış değerlendirmedir.meme usg şeklinde (ve bazen meme mr ) ek tetkik gerekmektedir.
- ▶ Anahtar kelimeler:Mamografi ,Meme kitlesi,Erken teşhis

Introduction:

Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer among women. mammography has a very important role in the early diagnosis of breast cancer due to its ability to detect masses smaller than 0.5 cm in the breast.

Material and Method:

The mammography results of 61 patients with no complaints who admitted to general surgery clinic for routine screening between september 2020 - december 2020, were inspected.

26 patients were reported as bıradı- 0, 14 patients were reported as Bıradı -2, 8 patients were reported as Bıradı -3, 3 patients were reported as Bıradı -4, 1 patient was reported as Bıradı- 5, 9 patients were reported as Bıradı 1, according to mammography results.

26 patients who received bıradı 0 mammography reports; were examined with breast usg, and 16 of them were reported as Bıradı - 2, 4 of them as Bıradı- 1 and 6 of them as Bıradı- 3.

Results:

- Breast usgs have determined breast masses that can be bıradı 2 and 3 in 20 of 26 patients with bıradı 0 in mammography reports.
- Mammography bıradı -0 is an incomplete evaluation. additional inspection with breast usg (and sometimes with breast mri) is required.
- Key words: Mamography, Breast mass, Early diagnosis

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# TÜRK SAĞLIK SİSTEMİNİN FİNANSAL SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİNE DAİR BİR UYGULAMA: SAĞLIKTA DÖNÜŞÜM PROGRAMI

## AN IMPLEMENTATION ON FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF THE TURKISH HEALTH SYSTEM: HEALTH TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME

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### Özet

Dünyada yaşanan gelişmeler, bireylerin sağlık ve yaşam kalitesine ilişkin bir farkındalığının oluşmasına ve sağlık hizmetlerine olan talebin artmasına sebep olmuştur. Salgın hastalıkların ortaya çıkması, bireylerin artan oranda sağlık hizmetine erişimi ve kaliteli sağlık hizmetlerine yönelik beklentileri, sağlık hizmetinin hem profesyonel emek yoğun hem de teknoloji yoğun bir yapıda bulunması, nüfusun giderek yaşlanması gibi faktörler sağlık hizmetlerinin maliyetini arttırmış artan maliyet de sağlık sistemlerinde finansal sürdürülebilirliğe yönelik araştırmaları mecburi kılmıştır. Sağlık sektöründe popüler bir kavram olan sağlıkta sürdürülebilirlik özetle sağlık hizmetlerindeki artışa bağlı olarak sağlık hizmetlerinin maliyetlerinin artması ve bu maliyetlerin sağlık hizmetleri harcamalarıyla dengede tutulması çalışmalarıyla ortaya çıkmıştır. Günümüzde sağlık hizmetlerinin etkili ve verimli bir şekilde sürdürülebilmesi ülkelerin en önemli amaçlarından birisi olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Özellikle içinde bulunduğumuz salgın hastalık dönemi sağlık sisteminin finansal sürdürülebilirliğinin gerekliliğini bir defa daha göstermiştir.

Bu çalışmada sağlıkta finansal sürdürülebilirlik kavramı ve finansal sürdürülebilirlik amaçları hakkında bilgi verilecektir. Ülkemizde sağlık sektöründe finansal sürdürülebilirliği sağlamak amacıyla Sağlıkta Dönüşüm Programı olarak adlandırılan bazı reformlar yapılmıştır. Bu çalışma kapsamında Sağlıkta Dönüşüm Programı'nın gerekçesi, artan maliyetler üzerindeki etkisinin sonuçları, sağlık hizmetlerinde yapılan yeniliklerin ortaya konması ve şuan ki konumunun değerlendirilmesi yapılacak ve sağlık sisteminin finansal sürdürülebilirliğine ilişkin öneriler sunulacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Finansal Sürdürülebilirlik, Sağlık Sisteminin Finansal Sürdürülebilirliği, Sağlıkta Dönüşüm Programı.

### Summary

Developments in the world have led to an enhancement in individuals' awareness of health and quality of life and an increase in the demand for health services. Factors such as the emergence of pandemic diseases, the increasing access of individuals to healthcare services and their expectations for quality healthcare services, the fact that healthcare is both professionally labor-intensive and technology-intensive and the aging of the population have increased the cost of healthcare services. The increasing costs of healthcare services have made it mandatory to work towards financial sustainability in health systems. Sustainability in health, which is a popular concept in the health sector; Increasing healthcare costs as a result of the increase in healthcare service provision and the efforts to balance these costs with healthcare expenditures have emerged. Today, sustaining health services effectively and efficiently is one of the most important goals of countries. Especially the pandemic period we are in, has reminded the whole world the necessity of financial sustainability of the health system.

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In this study, information will be given about the concept of financial sustainability in health and the aims of financial sustainability. In order to ensure financial sustainability in the health sector in our country, some reforms called the Health Transformation Programme have been made. Within the scope of this study, the rationale of the Health Transformation Program, the results of its effect on increasing costs, the innovations made in health services and the evaluation of its current position will be made and recommendations will be made regarding the financial sustainability of the health system.

**Keywords:** Financial Sustainability, Financial Sustainability of Health System, Health Transformation Programme.

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## APPROACH TO SOCIAL SECURITY AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

### *SOSYAL GÜVENLİK VE RUHSAL SORUNLARA YAKLAŞIM*

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#### **Abstract**

There are a few of the ways it can actually be delivered to healthcare. The state is obliged to create systems that can meet these. Information about cipher encryption and encryption related to the health of cigarette health and encryption cipher encryption. Looking at recent years, there has been an increase in health expenditures in all countries. It is thought that the reasons such as the increase in per capita income, the increase of individual health awareness, the increase of the urban fairy, the emergence of new diseases and the increase in the number of patients are thought to be effective in the increase in health expenditures. With the increase in health expenditures, problems related to financial viability have emerged in health systems. Country budgets of health expenditures are increasing day by day. The treatment and care of mental illnesses requires a wide range of health and social assistance systems. The use of these services varies depending on the severity, type, duration, hospital location, adequacy of community mental health services and return to these centers. For this disease, the health system and the cost to the society, the health system and the cost to the society, as well as the health system service facilities, which are outside the service opportunities, are the healthcare system, which is a significant part of the society, cost-effectiveness for a disease with chronicization and disability. has to analyze. The increasing number of useful end-treatment options and those that enforce the cost of budget constraints. In order to be beneficial for its use, the most efficient and cheapest way of providing the existing facilities should be removed.

**Keywords:** Social security, mental problems, health services

#### **Özet**

Sağlık hizmetlerinin herkese eşit olarak sunulabilmesinin bazı maliyetleri bulunmaktadır. Devlet, bu maliyetleri karşılayabilecek sistemleri oluşturmakla yükümlüdür. Bireylerin sağlığının korunması ve iyileştirilmesi amacıyla ülkelerin sağlık sistemleri ve giderleri ile sosyal güvenlik ve sağlık politikaları oldukça önemlidir. Son yıllara bakıldığında bütün ülkelerdeki sağlık giderlerinde artış gözlenmektedir. Sağlık giderlerindeki artışta kişi başına düşen gelirin artması, bireylerdeki sağlık bilincinin artması, kentleşmeyle birlikte kent nüfusunun artması, yeni hastalıkların ortaya çıkması ve hasta sayısındaki artış gibi nedenlerin etkili olduğu düşünülmektedir. Sağlık giderlerindeki artışla birlikte sağlık sistemlerinde finansal sürdürülebilirlik ile ilgili sorunlar ortaya çıkmıştır. Gün geçtikçe sağlık giderlerinin ülke bütçelerinin içindeki yeri artmaktadır. Ruhsal hastalıkların tedavisi ve bakımı çok geniş bir sağlık ve toplumsal yardım sistemini gerekli kılmaktadır. Bu hizmetlerin kullanımı hastalığın şiddetine, türüne, süresine, hastane yerleşim yeri, toplum ruh sağlığı hizmetlerinin varlığı, yeterliliğine ve bu merkezlere ulaşılabilirliğine bağlı olarak değişmektedir. Dolayısıyla

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hastalığın sađlık sistemine ve topluma maliyeti de hizmet olanaklarının varlıđı ve kullanımına gre farklılık gstermektedir Tedavi maliyeti ne olursa olsun hastaların hastalıklarından kurtarılması iin alıřılan sađlık sistemi, toplumda nemli bir kesimi etkileyen, sređenleřme ve yeti yitimi ile giden bir hastalık iin maliyet-etkinlik zmlmeleri yapmak durumundadır. zellikle son yıllarda tedavi seeneklerinin artması ve bte sınırlamalarının getirilmesi maliyet alıřmalarını zorunlu kılmaktadır. Var olan imkanlarla en etkin ve en ucuza gelen tedavi seenekleri daha fazla kiřinin en uygun řekilde yararlanması iin her zaman n plna ıkarılmalıdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sosyal gvenlik, ruhsal sorunlar, sađlık hizmetleri



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# TÜRKİYE'DEKİ SAĞLIK KURUMLARINA YAPILAN GERİ ÖDEME YÖNTEMLERİNİN TEŞHİS İLİŞKİLİ GRUPLARLA İLİŞKİLENDİRİLMESİ: COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNDE DURUM

*HEALTH INSTITUTIONS REFUNDS RELATED METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS  
CORRELATION OF GROUPS IN TURKEY: COVIDIEN-19 STATUS PANDEMIC*

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## **Abstract**

Covidien-19 pandemic continues to affect a long time in Turkey. This situation causes many difficulties in reimbursement methods made to health institutions. Reimbursement methods made to health service providers determine an important quality and place in the provision of health services. The types of reimbursement methods made will strengthen the environment experienced in the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as significantly affect the care service that patients should receive and the expenditures made. The use of quality service, which is tried to be achieved with the scarce resources available, acts as a bridge between service providers and paying institutions. In this way, the use of Diagnosis Related Groups, whose use is tried to be widespread, and the payment methods introduced in the Covid-19 pandemic, are tried to be made effective in health institutions. In particular, the study tried to explain the situation, considering Covidien-19 pandemic focuses on methods of reimbursement to health institutions in Turkey. In addition, the formation of Diagnosis Related Groups in the shape of Turkey, related to the payments made to service providers with Groups interested Diagnostic and Diagnostic Related Groups based repayment methods are dealt with in Turkey. At the end of the study, it was seen how the repayments attempted to be made in the Covid-19 pandemic affect the distribution of financial resources among health institutions, and the knowledge of the importance of Diagnosis Related Groups in dealing with payment methods was obtained. health institutions in Turkey, the financial value they receive from health care providers, it is important to minimize the terms of the financial aspect of victimization. It is thought that the study carried out will fill the gap in the literature and lead the future researches.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Reimbursement Methods, Diagnosis Related Groups, Health Institutions

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## Özet

Covid-19 pandemisi, uzun süredir Türkiye’de etkisini sürdürmektedir. Bu durum, sağlık kurumlarına yapılan geri ödeme yöntemlerinde de birçok zorluğun yaşanmasına sebebiyet vermektedir. Sağlık hizmet sunucularına yapılan geri ödeme yöntemleri, sağlık hizmetleri sunumunda önemli bir kalite ve yer tayin etmektedir. Yapılan geri ödeme yöntemlerinin türleri, Covid-19 pandemisinde yaşanan ortamı güçlendirebileceği gibi, hastaların alması gereken bakım hizmetini ve yapılan harcamaları önemli derecede etkileyecektir. Eldeki kıt kaynaklarla ortaya konmaya çalışılan kaliteli hizmet kullanımı, hizmet sunucuları ve ödeme yapan kurumlar arasında bir köprü görevi oluşturmaktadır. Bu sayede kullanımı yaygınlaştırılmaya çalışılan Teşhis İlişkili Gruplar’ın ve Covid-19 pandemisinde ortaya konulan ödeme yöntemlerinin sağlık kurumları içerisinde kullanımı efektif hale getirilmeye çalışılmaktadır. Özellikle çalışmada, açıklamaya çalışılan durum göz önünde bulundurularak, Covid-19 pandemisinde Türkiye’deki sağlık kurumlarına yapılan geri ödeme yöntemleri üzerinde durulmaktadır. Ayrıca, Teşhis İlişkili Gruplar’ın Türkiye’deki oluşum şekline, hizmet sunucularına yapılan ödemelerin Teşhis İlişkili Gruplar’la ilgisine ve Teşhis İlişkili Gruplar’a dayalı Türkiye’deki geri ödeme yöntemlerine değinilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonunda ise, Covid-19 pandemisinde yapılmaya çalışılan geri ödemelerin sağlık kurumları arasındaki finansal kaynak dağılımını nasıl etkilediği görülmüş ve Teşhis İlişkili Gruplar’ın ödeme yöntemlerinin ele alınmasında ne derece önemli olduğu bilgisi elde edilmiştir. Türkiye’deki sağlık kurumlarının, sağlık hizmet sunucularından almış oldukları finansal değer, maddi boyuttaki mağduriyetlerin en aza indirgenmesi açısından önem taşımaktadır. Gerçekleştirilen çalışmanın, literatürdeki boşluğu doldurarak, gelecekte yapılması planlanan araştırmalara öncülük edeceği düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Covid-19, Geri Ödeme Yöntemleri, Teşhis İlişkili Gruplar, Sağlık Kurumları

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## KUDRET-İ NEFES® TEKNIĞİ İLE DİYAFRAM SOLUNUMU AKTİVASYONU VE BEDENSEL DENGİ

### *THE ACTIVATION OF DIAPHRAGM BREATHING AND PHYSICAL BALANCE WITH THE KUDRET-I NEFES® BREATHING TECHNIQUE*

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#### **Özet**

Solunum, atmosferik havanın alınıp verilmesi olayıdır. Alınıp verilen havaya da nefes denir. Nefes bedendeki yolculuğunu, solunum sistemi ve devamında dolaşım sistemi ile gerçekleştirir. Nefes yaşamın ana kaynağıdır ve etkin kullanıldığında tüm bedeni dengeye getiren bir mucizedir. Solunum sisteminin tam kapasite kullanılabilmesi için diyaframın etkin kullanımına ihtiyaç vardır.

Diyafram kası akciğerlerin hemen altında bulunur. Bebeklikte çok aktif olarak kullanılan bu kas, zaman içinde hızlı ve yüzeysel nefeslerle ihmal edilir. Diyaframın işlevselliğinin azalması, solunumu yeterince destekleyememesi ile bedende oksijen eksikliğinin sonuçlarına yol açar.

Diyafram hareketinden etkilenen diğer sistemlerde de bedensel denge bozulur. Kudret-i Nefes® Tekniğı, diyafram kasının güçlenmesiyle, akciğerin sahip olduğu potansiyelini tam olarak kullanmasını hedefleyen bir nefes terapi tekniğıdir. Bu durum, fizyolojik olarak solunan havanın vücuda alımını ve kullanımını artırır. Teknik tercihen burundan alınan ve ağızdan verilen, ritmik nefesler üzerine kurulmuştur. Seans sırasında ardışık alınan derin diyafram nefesleri kullanılır. Seansa eşlik eden Kudret-i Nefes® Koçu, akupunktur meridyenleri üzerinde eliyle bası uygular.

Kudret-i Nefes® Terapi Tekniğı uygulamasında belirlenen noktalara uygulanacak basılar ile kişinin, akupunktur meridyenleri olarak adlandırılan, enerji kanallarının daha verimli çalışması sağlanır. Aktivasyon ile enerji kanallarındaki bu akış ve alınan yüksek oksijen, bedende biriken toksinlerin atılımına yardımcı olurken, duygusal blokajlar üzerinde de çözümler yaratır. Diyaframın etkin kullanımı aynı zamanda iç organlar üzerinde masaj etkisi yaratır. İkinci beyin diye de adlandırılan bağırsaklar ve sindirim sistemi için bu hareket ve oksijenlenme büyük şifadır. Bu şifalanma kişinin tamamen kendi nefesinin verimli kullanabilmesinin doğal sonucudur. Kudret-i Nefes® seanslarında akupunktur meridyenlerine bası uygulaması ile birlikte, nefesi derinleştirmeye destek olarak sözel yönlendirme, pozisyon verme, aromaterapi ve kişinin kendi sesi de kullanılmaktadır. Bu uygulamalar seans sonunda kişiyi derin bir rahatlamaya ve dengeye getirir.

Diyaframı aktive etmek amacıyla nefesi ve beraberinde akupunktur meridyen noktalarını kullanıldığı Kudret-i Nefes® Tekniğinin uygulandığı nefes seansı çalışmalarında, uygulama yapılan kişilerde solunum kapasitesinde belirgin artış ve bedensel-psikolojik denge hali gözlemlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, bilinçli yapılan nefes uygulamalarının yaygınlaştırılması insanın kendine verebileceği en büyük hediye olarak düşünülebilir. Nefesin etkisi ve diğer sistemlerle bağlantısının önemi göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, Kudret-i Nefes® Tekniğı uygulamalarının, önümüzdeki yüzyılın en etkili şifalanma yöntemlerinden biri olacağı kanaatine varılmıştır.

## **Abstract**

Respiration occurs when atmospheric air is inhaled and exhaled. And this inhaled and exhaled air is called breath. The breath migrates into the body through the respiratory system and continues its journey with the circulatory system. Breath is the main source of life and when it is used effectively, it is a miracle that enables balance in the whole body. In order to be able to use the full capacity of the respiratory system, the diaphragm should be also used effectively. The diaphragm is a muscle situated just under the lungs. This muscle is actively used as a baby, however over time this muscle is neglected due to fast and shallow breathing habits. A decrease in diaphragm function causes to insufficient support to respiration which results eventually in oxygen deficiency in the body. The physical balance in the other systems, which are directly influenced by the diaphragm activity, is consequently disturbed as well. The Kudret-i Nefes<sup>®</sup> Technique is a breath therapy technique that aims to use the full potential of the lungs by strengthening the diaphragm muscle. This increases the intake and utilization of physiologically inhaled air into the body. This technique is based on rhythmic breaths preferably inhaled by the nose and exhaled by mouth in consecutive sequences. The Kudret-i Nefes<sup>®</sup> breath coach accompanying the sessions compresses the acupuncture meridian points.

During the practice of The Kudret-i Nefes<sup>®</sup> Therapy Technique, energy channels work more efficiently than to presses made at specific points that are on acupuncture meridians. The balanced energy flow in these channels and the elevated oxygen inhaled help to discharge toxins from the body and relieve the burdens of emotional barriers. The effective use of diaphragm muscle also has a massaging effect on the internal organs. This movement and oxygenation have an important healing effect on the intestines and digestive system that are also seen second brain. This healing process is a natural result of a person using his own breath effectively.

During Kudret-i Nefes<sup>®</sup> sessions, to deepen the breath, acupuncture meridian points are pressed. Additionally, to these acupresses, verbal guidance, positioning, aromatherapy and vocal techniques are also used. These practices bring the person to a total relief and balance state at the end of the session.

After breathing sessions of the Kudret-i Nefes<sup>®</sup> Technique, attendees stated to have a significant increase of respirational capacity and physical- psychological balance. Thus, bringing conscious breathing practices into daily life will be the biggest gift that a person can make for themselves. Considering the effect of breathing and its connection on other systems, it is believed that the practice of Kudret-i Nefes<sup>®</sup> Technique will be one of the most powerful healing practices of the next century.

**Key Words:** Breathe, Kudret-i Nefes, Respiration, Acupuncture, Balance, Healing

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**TRIBOLOGY OF MOLECULAR THIN FILM OF LIQUID CARBON DISULFIDE  
BETWEEN DIAMOND SURFACES:  
CLASSICAL MOLECULAR DYNAMICS INVESTIGATION**

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**Abstract**

Using the method of classical molecular dynamics, the tribological properties are studied of one and two molecular layers of liquid carbon disulfide, pressed by two atomically smooth diamond surfaces. Films with thickness of one and two molecular diameters are concerned and TIP4P model is used for carbon disulfide molecules. Dynamical and equilibrium characteristics of the system for different values of the external load and shear force are investigated. An increase of the external load causes the transition of the film to a solidlike state. This is manifested in a decrease of the diffusion constant and in the ordering of the liquid molecules into quasidiscrete layers. Time dependencies of the friction force and the changes of its average value with the load are obtained. In general, the behavior of the studied model is consistent with the experimental results obtained for simple liquids with spherical molecules.

**Keywords:** molecular dynamics, nanotribology, friction force, computer experiment, interatomic interaction potentials

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## FEATURES OF MODULE TRAINING TECHNOLOGY

### *MODUL TƏLİM TEXNOLOGİYASININ XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİ*

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#### **Özet**

Müasir dövrdə yaradıcı müəllimlər öz fəaliyyətlərində təlimin innovativ pedaqoji texnologiyalarından geniş istifadə edirlər. Bu baxımdan modul təlim texnologiyası mühüm əhəmiyyətə malikdir. Modul təlim ənənəvi təlimə alternativ kimi yaranmışdır və proqramlaşdırılmış təlimin nailiyyətlərini və əqli fəaliyyətin mərhələli formalaşması nəzəriyyəsini özündə birləşdirir.

Bu texnologiyanın tətbiqi tələbələrin tədris müstəqilliyinin, yaradıcı qabiliyyətlərinin, əməkdaşlıq şəraitində işləmək bacarıqlarının və tədris prosesində özünüidarə vərdişlərinin inkişafına kömək edir.

Modul təlimin mahiyyəti ondan ibarətdir ki, öyrənci modulla iş prosesində tamamilə sərbəst və ya müəyyən qədər müəllimin köməyi ilə elmi fəaliyyətinin konkret idrak məqsədlərinə yiyələnir.

Modul – funksional məqsədli kompleks olub, fənnin məzmununu və ona yiyələnmək texnologiyasını özündə birləşdirir. Beləliklə modul, modul təlimin vasitəsi kimi çıxış edir. Belə ki, buraya məqsədli fəaliyyət planı, informasiya bankı, didaktik məqsədlərə yiyələnmək kimi metodik göstərişlər daxildir.

Modul texnologiyası məhz ona görə cəlbədidir ki, öyrəncilərin fəal təlim fəaliyyətinə yönəlmişdir, tədris materiallarının məzmununun sürətli və keyfiyyətli mənimsənilməsinə yardım edən üsullara yiyələnməyə kömək edir.

#### **Abstract**

In modern times, creative teachers widely use innovative pedagogical technologies in their activities. In this regard, modular learning technology is important. Modular learning emerged as an alternative to traditional learning and incorporates the achievements of programmed learning and the theory of the gradual formation of mental activity.

The application of this technology helps to develop students' learning independence, creative abilities, the ability to work in a collaborative environment and self-management skills in the learning process.

The essence of modular training is that in the process of working with the module, the student acquires specific cognitive goals of scientific activity completely or with the help of a teacher. Module is a complex of functional purpose, which combines the content of the subject and the technology of mastering it. Thus, the module acts as a means of modular learning. Thus, it includes methodical instructions such as purposeful action plan, information bank, mastering didactic goals.

Modular technology is attractive because it focuses on the active learning activities of students, helping them to master methods that help them to master the content of teaching materials quickly and efficiently.



# STABILITY CONSTANTS OF NICKEL(II) TYROSINATE COMPLEXES

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## Abstract

The study of ternary complexes is significant from the viewpoint of fundamental coordination chemistry. The ternary complexes are important in the storage of metal ions and their transport through membranes in biological systems. Therefore, investigation on the stability of the ternary metal complexes could help against figuring out the driving forces which induced complex formation in biological systems.

For the first time in this study, the interaction of nickel(II) with tyrosine (tyr) and substituted phenanthrolines {1,10-phenanthroline (phen), 4-methyl-phenanthroline (4-mphen), 5-methyl-phenanthroline (5-mphen), 3,4,7,8-tetramethyl-1,10-phenanthroline (3,4,7,8-tmphen), 5-nitro-phenanthroline (5-nphen)} has been investigated by potentiometric method at 298.15 K in an  $I = 0.1$  M KCl ionic medium. The stability constants of the ternary complexes that these ligands formed with nickel(II) have been determined at 298.15 K in an 0.1 M KCl ionic medium using potentiometric method. The stability constants of the complexes were calculated with the BEST software. The concentration distribution curves of each complex species in solution were also evaluated by the SPE software. It was found that the stability order of ternary complexes in terms of substituted phenanthrolines ranged from 3,4,7,8-tmphen > 4,7-dmphen > 4-mphen > 5-mphen > 5-nphen.

**Keywords:** Nickel(II) complexes, tyrosine, substituted phenanthrolines, stability constants, potentiometry.

## Özet

Karışık ligand komplekslerinin incelenmesi koordinasyon kimyası açısından önemlidir. Karışık ligand kompleksleri, metal iyonlarının depolanmasında ve biyolojik sistemlerde membranlardan taşınmasında önemlidir. Bu nedenle, Karışık ligand komplekslerinin kararlılığı üzerine yapılan araştırmalar, biyolojik sistemlerde karmaşık oluşumlara neden olan itici güçleri bulmaya yardımcı olabilir.

İlk kez bu çalışmada, nikel(II) iyonunun tirozin (tyr) ve substituted fenantrolinler {1,10-fenantrolin (phen), 4-metil-1,10-fenantrolin (4-mphen), 5-metil-1,10-fenantrolin (5-mphen), 4,7-dimetil-1,10-fenantrolin (dmphen), 3,4,7,8-tetrametil-1,10-fenantrolin (tmphen), 5-nitro-1,10-fenantrolin (5-nphen)} ile etkileşimleri 25°C, 0.1 M KCl ve  $I = 0.1$  M KCl iyonik ortamında potansiyometrik yöntem ile araştırıldı. Nikel(II) iyonunun seçilen ligantlar ile oluşturduğu komplekslere ait denge tepkimeleri 25°C, 0.1 M KCl iyonik ortamında potansiyometrik yöntem ile araştırıldı. Nikel(II) karışık ligand komplekslerinin kararlılık

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sabitleri BEST bilgisayar programı kullanılarak hesaplandı. Çözeltide oluşan türlerin dağılımı ise SPE bilgisayar programı kullanılarak belirlendi. Karışık ligand komplekslerinin kararlılık sırasının substituted fenantrolinler bakımından 3,4,7,8-tmphen > 4,7-dmphen > 4-mphen > 5-mphen > 5-nphen sırasında değiştiği bulundu.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ni(II) kompleksleri, tirozin, substituted fenantrolinler, kararlılık sabiti, potansiyometri

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## OPTIMISATION OF THE COUPLING LENGTH OF MAGNETO PHOTONIC SLAB WAVEGUIDE BASED ON A SQUARE LATTICE

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### **Abstract**

The concept of an integrated isolator is based on the conversion between the non-reciprocal TE-TM mode, the non-reciprocal coupling between the modes is due to a magneto-optical phenomenon, called Faraday rotation. in this paper, we propose to study this phenomenon, by the simulation of a magneto-phonic crystal (MPC) waveguide slab, this structure is formed by a square lattice of circular air holes in a garnet medium of yttrium iron substituted for cerium (Ce -YIG), grown on a silica substrate SiO<sub>2</sub>, in this structure, we report a theoretical study of the conversion mode, and we study the effect of the thickness (T) and gyrotropy parameter (g), using a two-dimensional beam propagation method (BPM).

**Keywords:** magneto-phonic crystal waveguides, Photonic crystals, optical isolator, mode conversion TE-TM.

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## RESEARCH IN ECO SUSTAINABLE RUBBER COMPOUNDS BASED ON LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS

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### Abstract

The rubber products are one a little bite family of the biggest polymers group and have an extensive responsibility in the global heating, by this reason is necessary research in solutions that reduce this negative impact. The environmental footprint takes an essential role in the study to know the possibilities toward reducing the environmental impacts of the rubber products. This is the first work to evaluate the footprint of natural rubber and manufacture synthetic rubber products specifically (Standard Thai Rubber, STR 10) in Colombia and South America. This first approach takes as a reference an international database, papers, and secondary data, are being used to compile the life cycle inventory; the preliminary study focused on the environmental perspective of the different products synthetic rubber manufactured and reinforced with the usual carbon black in comparison from the NR using natural systems, such as the ash from sugarcane bagasse, jute fibers and residues from leather.

**Keywords:** sustainability, rubber composites, cycle of life analysis, Industrial Design, sustainable development Objectives, materials science.

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## OVERUSE OF HAND SANITIZERS LEADS TO HUMAN HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS

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### Abstract

Alcohol-based hand sanitizer is incredibly popular globally during the pandemic of Covid-19 to maintain the infection-free. Methanol must never be used in such a product because oral, pulmonary, and/or skin exposures can result in severe systemic toxicity and even death. The unexpected presence of methanol poses a severe threat to public health. Young children could have accidental intake as a supplement for alcohol (ethanol) and an inadvertent use by older persons. In addition to promoting treatment and critical care, methanol is more lethal, and overdose also includes antidotal therapy. When repeatedly used as a hand sanitizer, skin absorption contributes to chronic toxicity (e.g., vision disorders), particularly dermatology damage caused by methanol. The chemical-based hand-sanitizers are also leading to mismanagement of the microbial diversity in the agroecosystem. For this purpose, an alternative biogenic nanomaterials based hand sanitizer can be used. Nationwide surveillance systems, regional/international toxicovigilance networks, and situational awareness among healthcare professionals should facilitate the early detection, management, and prevention of such poisoning incidents public health significance.

**Keywords:** Hand sanitizer; Toxicity:

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## PHOTOCHEMICAL ASSISTED ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES AND THEIR APPLICATIONS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES

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### Abstract

Environmental pollution is the pollution of soil, water and air on the earth. However the most important pollution caused by environmental pollution; receiver it is water pollution as it is an environment. Comparison to soil and air the most polluted part is the water and water resources. Water is the vital for the survival of the living carries. All metabolic reactions in the ecosystem, from the smallest living organism to the largest alive need water. Safe drinking water sources are limited today. The main problems encountered are population growth, fast destruction of forests, urbanization, climate change due to global warming and industrialization. Great amounts of the water are consumed by industrial processes for various purposes and therefore great amounts of waste water is formed. Wastewater consists of a complex mixture of the different organic and inorganic components that are toxic and difficult to degradation.

Advanced oxidation processes (AOPs), which provide higher efficiency and support lower energy consumption are preferred as an alternative to traditional treatment methods. Advanced oxidation processes (AOPs) is an oxidation method based on the reaction of the highly reactive species such as the hydroxyl radicals ( $\bullet\text{OH}$ ) and organic pollutants. Photochemically assisted advanced oxidation processes consist of the photolytic, photocatalytic, photo-fenton and photocatalytic-ozonation processes. Photochemical advanced oxidation processes use of the photochemically generated reactive radicals to oxidize environmental pollutants. Light energy is one of the essential components of the photochemical advanced oxidation process. Depending on the technology used, UV light (wavelength range of 100-400 nm) or visible light (wavelength range of 400-700 nm) is used to generated radicals. There are two basic parameters required for the photochemical processes to take place. These parameters are the substance that will form or the transform into radicals with light. UV light and matter interact in the different ways. If it has enough energy and exceeds a certain energy, it causes a photoelectric effect by transferring it is energy completely to the electron. UV light energy is used in the photochemical reactions.

**Keywords:** Environmental Pollution, Photocatalytic, Photo-Fenton, Photo-Ozonation, Hydroxyl Radical.



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## SCLEROTIA PRODUCTION: A WAY AHEAD TO *MORCHELLA* CULTIVATION

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### Abstract

*Morchella*, the true morels, belonging to Helvellaceae family of class Ascomycetes, are amongst the most highly prized fungi in the world. Their artificial production is still a challenge, even though patents for their cultivation do exist. The tissue of *Morchella* sp. was transferred aseptically to Potato Dextrose Agar medium (peeled, sliced and boiled potato, 200 g; dextrose, 20 g; agar, 20 g L<sup>-1</sup>) to grow hyphae. The mycelium showed fastest growth as compared to other edible mushrooms. It covered entire area of Petri plate (90 mm) within 4-5 days with the growth rate of 18-22.5mm/day. A unique growth pattern i.e. vertically oriented mycelia were observed. Brown coloured pigmentation in the culture was also observed during the study. The basal media for spawn (wheat grains; Glucose, 1%, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, 2%; CaSO<sub>4</sub>, 1.5% and MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 1%) was aseptically inoculated with the mushroom culture. The spawn substrate was colonized by mushroom mycelium in 7-8 days. The sclerotia were formed in unused (old) spawn. Wheat straw was used as a substrate for mushroom cultivation. It was supplemented with wheat bran, 20%, Glucose (1%) and MgSO<sub>4</sub> (1%). It showed prolific growth when it was seeded by mushroom spawn using jar method. Once substrate was fully covered with mushroom mycelium, casing was applied. Sclerotia were successfully obtained after 14 days of incubation in our experiment both in the substrate and casing soil but failed to give rise to fruiting primordial. Further research is going on to domesticate this species in this part of country.

**Keywords:** Ascomycetes, Jar method, *Morchella*, Sclerotium.

# AŞIRI REZORBE ÜST DİŞSİZ ARKIN HİBRİT PROTEZ İLE REHABİLİTASYONU

## REHABILITATION OF SEVERELY ATROPHIC MAXILLA WITH HYBRID PROSTHESIS

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### Özet

**Giriş:** Hibrit protezler, orta ve ileri derecede kemik rezorpsiyonu olan hastaların kemik ve yumuşak dokularının tedavisinde, tümoral rezeksiyon sonucu çok fazla kemik kaybının olduğu dişsiz kretlerde, düzensiz alveolar kemik rezorpsiyonunda, üst çene dudak desteğinin sağlanmasının istendiği durumlarda yapılabilir. İmplant destekli hibrit sabit restorasyonlar sayesinde hastaların kaybettiği estetik ve fonksiyon kabul edilebilir seviyede geri kazandırılabilir. Aynı zamanda hastaya tutuculuk ve destek açısından kuvvetli bir protetik rehabilitasyon sağlanabilir. Hibrit protezler günümüzde dişsiz olan hastalara uygulanan tedavi seçeneklerinin arasında en güncel yöntemlerin arasına girer.

**Vaka tanımı:** 53 yaşında erkek hasta, üst çene dişsizliği, estetik ve fonksiyonel şikâyetleri sebebiyle Gaziantep Üniversitesi Protetik Diş Tedavisi Kliniğine başvurmuştur. Anamnezinde herhangi bir sistemik rahatsızlığı bulunmayan hastanın intraoral ve radyografik muayenesi sonrası, üst çenedeki alveol kemiğinde şiddetli rezorbsiyon tespit edildi. Var olan dikey boyut kaybını telafi etmek, kaybolan estetik ve fonksiyonun sorunsuz şekilde idame edilmesini sağlamak amacıyla hastaya, hastanın sosyoekonomik durumu da dikkate alınarak 6 implant üzerine metal altyapıya sahip akrilikten üretilen implant destekli hibrit protez yapımı planlandı.

**Sonuç:** Bu tür vakalarda tedavi planlamasında hastanın yaşı, sosyoekonomik durumu, şikâyetlerinin tipi ve şiddeti, tedavi sırasındaki ağız içi durumu ve okluzyon gibi pek çok faktör etkili olmaktadır. Hastanın şikâyeti tamamen geçti. Ekstraoral yumuşak doku (yanak ve dudak) desteği sağlandı. Tedavinin bitiminden sonra hastanın kontrolleri yapıldı. Hastanın psiko-sosyal rehabilitasyonunun sağlanmasıyla birlikte özgüven artışı yaşandı.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Hibrit protez, Dişsiz hasta, Dental İmplantlar

### Abstract

An implant-supported hybrid prosthesis is an acrylic resin complete fixed dental prosthesis and supported by implants might be a solution in extreme cases that the need of the restoration for esthetics, function, lip support, and speech. By using implant-supported hybrid fixed restorations, aesthetics and function lost by patients can be restored at an acceptable level. Hybrid prostheses are one of the modern methods which can we apply it to edentulous patients.

**Case Report:** a 53 years old male patient reported to our department with a complaint of upper jaw edentulism, compromised esthetic and bad phonation. After clinical evaluations, there was no systemic disease in his anamnesis. Severe resorption was detected in the alveolar bone in the upper jaw. In addition, massive bone defect and insufficient soft tissue support were examined. **Result:** Implant-supported hybrid prostheses were successfully performed. The clinical and radiologic findings were satisfactory. After 1 year of follow-up, no functional, phonetic, or esthetic problems with the restoration were noted. In such cases, many factors such as age, socioeconomic status, type and severity of complaints, intraoral condition and occlusion

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are effective in treatment planning and results. The patient's complaint was completely solved. Extraoral soft tissue (cheek and lip) support was provided.

**Key Words:** Hybrid Prosthesis, Edentulous, Dental Implants

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## EFFECTS OF ACRYLAMIDE ON IVF DERIVED EMBRYOS *IN VITRO*

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### Abstract

Acrylamide (ACR) is a water-soluble vinyl monomer used in industry, science and technology such as water purification, paper and fabric manufacturing and gel electrophoresis. ACR is also found in fried potatoes, potato chips, biscuits, breakfast cereals, coffee, canned olives, toast, popcorn that are consumed by humans. Occupational exposure to the industrial use and smoking were expected to be the main sources of ACR exposure, but a decade ago it was discovered that people can be exposed to ACR by their daily dietary. After the worldwide concern about dietary effects of ACR, it's important to know the adverse effects of ACR on embryos. To evaluate the effect of ACR on ivf derived embryos, fresh cauda epididymal sperms were collected from CD-1 male mice and incubated in TYH medium for capacitation. After incubation, a small amount of sperm suspension was added to the TYH medium containing the cumulus-oocyte complexes and cultured for 5–6 h for IVF. After IVF, fertilized oocytes with two pronuclei were transferred to KSOM-AA medium and cultured for 24 h to obtain embryos at the 2-cell stage at 37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub> in air. We cultured the 2-cell stage embryos in freshly diluted KSOM-AA medium supplemented with different doses (0, 0,5 µM, 10 µM) of ACR on day 1 for three days (until control embryos will reached blastocyst stage). Embryo survival rate was evaluated on days 2, 3 and 4. Two-cell stage embryo survival rate at a concentration of 5 µM and 10 µM ACR were decreased compared to 0 µM however it was not statistically significant ( $p>0.05$ ). We are suggesting that, further studies need to be done besides examining the embryos morphologically to obtain an information on the mechanism of action and to determine whether this chemical could affects the next generation in permanently or repairable way.

**Keywords:** Acrylamide, embryo, mouse, implantation, preimplantation development.

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# MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE COMPOSITION AND QUANTIFICATION AS A MEASURE TOWARDS EFFECTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT IN BATUMI (GEORGIA)

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## ABSTRACT

Waste management in Georgia is not in a desirable condition. Today the traditional form of waste management is the waste disposal in landfills, which creates serious economic and environmental problems.

The present study is concerned with Morphological and quantitative analysis of waste composition at the Batumi landfill. Here municipal waste generated and collected on the administrative territory of the Autonomous Republic of Adjara is transported, including from the settlements of Batumi, Khelvachauri, Keda, Shuakhevi, Khulo and Kobuleti municipalities, on average 180 - 200 tons of municipal waste per day.

The study was carried out in Batumi landfill in spring 2019 and summer, 7 days each season, using the standard testing method developed by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) and the amount of solid waste was determined by the method of Gawaiikar and Deshpande.

Investigations identified ten main categories of waste: paper and cardboard, glass, metal (small metal products, jars, etc.); Polyethylene / plastics, hygienic diapers (other plastic waste), fabrics, organic materials, construction waste, highly supervised waste, leather and rubber, other waste. Organic waste, paper and cardboard, polyethylene / plastic were the most prevalent of the listed categories, with the average amount of organic waste being 28.0%, polyethylene / plastic - 21.6%, paper and cardboard 16.2%.

Their quantitative differences between spring and summer seasons were revealed. In the case of plastics, paper and cardboard waste, subcategories have been identified, which require their organized collection and allow for increased processing scale. During the study period, black and non-ferrous metals, large household appliances, paint, bird feathers, furniture and liquid waste were not detected in municipal waste samples.

The above-mentioned waste components study shows that up to 50% of the various components undergoing recycling as a result of existing technological regulations for municipal waste collection, transportation and disposal, are in the soil. The burial of organic or partially organic waste is followed by the decomposition of waste, resulting in the emission of greenhouse gases, mainly methane and carbon dioxide into the air.

The conducted surveys allow the separation and recycling process of individual waste streams to be planned.

**Key Words:** Municipal waste, management, composition, Batumi, landfill.

# REKREATİF AKTİVİTELERE KATILIM DURUMLARINA GÖRE 55 YAŞ VE ÜZERİ BİREYLERİN YAŞAM KALİTESİNİN İNCELENMESİ

## RESEARCH OF THE LIFE QUALITY OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE 55 YEARS OLD AND OVER 55 YEARS OLD ACCORDING TO THEIR ATTENDANCE TO RECREATIVE ACTIVITIES

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### Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, serbest zaman etkinliklerine katılım durumlarına göre 55 yaş üzeri bireylerin yaşam kalitelerinin belirlenmesidir. Ayrıca yaşam kalitelerinin; yaş, cinsiyet, eğitim durumu, emeklilik durumları, emekli olmadan önce ne iş yaptığı, kaç yıldır emekli olduğu, sosyal güvence, medeni durum, kiminle yaşadığı, evlilik durumu, eşinin mesleği, çocuk sayısı, gelir düzeyi, tedavi görme gibi değişkenlere göre değişip değişmediğinin de incelenmesidir. Araştırma için evren belirsiz olduğu için, 55 yaş ve üzeri olma ölçüt alındığından amaçlı örnekleme yönteminden ölçüt örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma amacı doğrultusunda 2014 yılında Kocaeli ili merkez ilçesinde bulunan emekli evleri ziyaret edilmiş ve parklar gezilerek 55 yaş ve üzerinde olan bireylerle yüz yüze görüşülmüş, araştırmanın amacı açıklanmıştır. Araştırma hakkında bilgilendirme yapıldıktan sonra gönüllü katılmak isteyen 39 erkek, 41 kadın toplam 80 kişiye Kişisel Bilgi Formu ile Whool-Bref (TR) yaşam kalitesi ölçeği uygulanmıştır. Veriler SPSS 16.00 paket programında analiz edilmiştir. Anlamlılık 0.05 olarak alınmıştır. Yapılan istatistiksel analizlerde veriler normal dağılıma uyduğundan bağımsız gruplar için parametrik testler kullanılmıştır. İkili küme karşılaştırmaları için t test ile ikiden fazla küme karşılaştırmaları için de Varyans analizi kullanılmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda; sosyal ve çevresel alanlarda bilgi anketinde sorulan hiçbir değişken açısından yaşam kalitesi ölçek puanları anlamsız bulunmuştur. Sosyal güvence, psikolojik tedavi görme durumu, emeklilik yılı, emeklilik öncesi yaptığı iş, medeni hal, çocuk durumu, gelir düzeyi, rekreatif aktiviteye katılıma göre yaşam kalitesi ölçeğinin; fiziksel, ruhsal ve kültürel alan alt boyutlarında anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmamıştır. Cinsiyet; fiziksel, ruhsal yaşam kalitesi alanlarında anlamlı görülmez iken, kültürel alanda kadınlar lehine anlamlı bulunmuştur. Yaş fiziksel alanda 61-65 yaş lehine anlamlı iken; ruhsal, kültürel, sosyal ve çevresel alanda anlamsız bulunmuştur. Serbest zaman etkinliğine katılanlar lehine ruhsal alanda yaşam kalitesi anlamlı iken; fiziksel, sosyal, çevresel, sosyal ve kültürel alanda anlamsız bulunmuştur. Sonuçta, 55 yaş üzeri bireylerde serbest zaman etkinliklerine katılmanın psikolojik açıdan yaşam kalitesini arttırdığı belirlenmiştir. Daha kesin sonuçlar açısından detaylı çalışmalar önerilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yaşam kalitesi, yaşlı, emekli bireyler, serbest zaman etkinliği

### Abstract

The aim of this research is to be determined life quality of over 55 years old individuals according to their attendance to the leisure time activities. In addition, the aim of this research



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is to be investigated whether their life quality change or not according to these factors: age, gender, education level, whether they are retired or not, what they do before being retired, how many years they are retired, social security, marital status, with whom they live, their spouse's job, how many children they have, level of income. criterion sampling method which is from purposeful sampling method has been used because being 55 or over 55 years old has been measured, and sample group has been indefinite for the research. The purpose of the research has been explained in line with the purpose of the research by visiting home of retired people living in the center district of Kocaeli province in 2014, and by touring parks in order to meet face to face with individuals who are 55 years old or over 55 years old. After informing about the research, a Personal Information Form and Whool-Bref (TR) quality of life scale were applied to a total of 80 people, 39 males and 41 females, who volunteered to participate. The data were analyzed in SPSS 16.00 package program. Significance was taken as 0.05. Parametric tests were used for independent groups as the data conformed to normal distribution in the statistical analysis. T-test was used for pairwise cluster comparisons and Variance analysis was used for comparisons of more than two sets. As a result of the analysis made; Quality of life scale scores were not found to be significant in terms of any variable asked in the social and environmental information questionnaire. Quality of life scale according to social security, psychological treatment status, retirement year, work done before retirement, marital status, child status, income level, participation in recreational activity; There was no significant difference in physical, spiritual and cultural domain sub-dimensions. Gender; While it is not found significant in physical and mental quality of life domains, it is significant in favor of women in cultural domains. While age is significant in favor of 61-65 in physical domain; it was found to be meaningless in the spiritual, cultural, social and environmental domains. While the quality of life in the spiritual area is significant in favor of those who participate in leisure time activities; it is found to be meaningless in the physical, social, environmental, social and cultural fields. As a result, it was determined that participating in leisure time activities for individuals over 55 years old increases the quality of life psychologically. Detailed studies are recommended for more precise results.

**Key Words:** Life quality, elderly, retired individuals, leisure activity

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## INVESTIGATION OF THE PROTECTIVE ROLE OF SUMAC PLANT AGAINST OXIDATIVE DAMAGE IN *SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE* WITH SOME PARAMETERS

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### Abstract

Sumac, a species belonging to the *Rhus* genus, is a spice used to give a lemon flavor to dishes. It is used in traditional herbal therapy in the Far East. In our country, it is a plant used mostly in the Mediterranean region. Polyphenolic compounds such as flavone, tannin and anthocyanin contained in the sumac plant are responsible for the antimicrobial activity. Also; it has many biological activities such as antiapoptotic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and cytotoxic. In this study, the protective role of Sumac plant against oxidative damage caused by copper chloride ( $\text{CuCl}_2$ ) in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* was investigated. In this study, 4 groups were formed. Groups: (i) Control Group: Yeast only cultivated group; (ii) Sumac Group: Sumac (% 8) given group; (iii)  $\text{CuCl}_2$  Group:  $\text{CuCl}_2$  (30 mM) given group; (iv) Sumac +  $\text{CuCl}_2$  Group: Sumac (% 8) +  $\text{CuCl}_2$  (30 mM) given group. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* cultures were grown for 1 hour, 3 hours, 5 hours and 24 hours (overnight) at 30°C. Cell growth (1 hour, 3 hours, 5 hours and 24 hours), lipid peroxidation MDA (malondialdehyde) analyzes (24 hours), GSH (glutathione) level (24 hours) and catalase activity (24 hours) were determined by spectrophotometer. Total protein changes were detected by SDS-PAGE electrophoresis and calculated by the Lowry method (24 hours). According to the results obtained, cell development, GSH levels and catalase activity and total protein synthesis increased, while MDA level decreased in Sumac groups compared to the  $\text{CuCl}_2$  group. As a result, it has been observed that the sumac plant provides good antioxidant protection in the culture of *saccharomyces cerevisiae*, it is an effective free radical scavenger and has a role in promoting total protein synthesis.

**Keywords:** Copper chloride, MDA, Oxidative damage, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, Sumac

# CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS METHODS IN PROTHETIC DENTISTRY

## PROTETİK DİŞ HEKİMLİĞİNDE KLİNİK TEŞHİS YÖNTEMLERİ

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### Abstract

Diagnosis is the process of determining which [disease](#) or condition explains a person's [symptoms](#) and [signs](#). The information required for diagnosis is typically collected from a [history](#) and [physical examination](#) of the person. Dental and gum diseases are one of the most important health problems in our country and in the world. In dentistry and especially in prosthetic issues, suitable treatment is possible with correct diagnosis, thus many wrong applications can be prevented. With early diagnosis we can prevent bigger problems in the future and make the treatment both simpler and more economical. The most common diagnostic method in dental treatments is x-ray devices that we use after examination with the naked eye. X-rays provide information to dentists about soft tissues, hard tissues and we can use it to evaluating the relationship between jaws. It also provides information about the position and shape of the condylar of the temporomandibular joint and the problems that may occur in the joint. The lost occlusal vertical dimension in long term can influence the appearance of the face, so it will look older, and in severe condition it may cause angular cheilitis. Vertical dimension can be determined with different ways. Passive fit in screw retained implant supported bridge and other restorations can be evaluated by finger pressure, x-rays and sheffield test. The aesthetic success of restorations made in dentistry depends on the color and shade selecting with natural teeth. When restoring the tooth in a dental clinic, color matching of dental restorative materials with the tooth is performed using a shade guide or using a digital spectrophotometer device. This presentation aimed to discuss the diagnostic methods used in the prosthetic dentistry.

**Key Words:** Dental Health, Diagnosis, Examination

### Özet

Teşhis, tanı veya diyagnoz, bir kişinin sahip olduğu semptom ve bulgulara dayanarak kişinin hastalık ya da durumunun belirlenmesini içeren tıbbi işlemdir. Tanı için gerekli bilgiler genellikle tıbbi bakım isteyen kişinin anamnez ve fizik muayenesinden toplanır. Diş ve dişeti hastalıkları ülkemizde ve dünyada en önemli sağlık sorunların arasındadır. Ağız sindirim sistminin girişidir. Diş hekimliğinde ve özellikle protetik yaklaşımlarda doğru tedavi doğru teşhisle mümkündür, böylece hatalı birçok uygulamanın önüne geçilebilir. [Erken teşhis](#) ile uygulanacak koruyucu ve önleyici basit protetik yaklaşımlar, ileride oluşacak daha büyük sorunları önleyerek tedaviyi hem daha basit, hem de daha ekonomik hale getirecektir. Diş tedavilerinde en çok uygulanan teşhis ve tanı yöntemi çıplak göz ile muayene sonrasında kullandığımız röntgen cihazlarıdır. Radyolojik görüntüler çeneler arasındaki ilişkiyi değerlendirirken diş hekimlerine kemik ve diş sert dokularıyla ilgili bilgiler vermektedir. Aynı zamanda temporomandibular eklemin konumu, şekli ve ekleme oluşun veya oluşabilecek

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sorunlar hakkında da bilgi vermektedir. Fazla diş kaybı olan hastalarda okluzal dikey boyut kaybı sıklıkla görülebilir. Oklüzal dikey boyutu belirlemek için farklı yöntemler kullanılmaktadır. Doğal dişlere yapılan veya implant üstü protezlerin uyumunu ve pasifliğini değerlendirmek için parmak basıncı, doğrudan görme, radyolojik görüntüler veya tek vida testi kullanılabilir. Protetik işlemlerde yapılacak restorasyonların estetik başarısı doğal dişlerle olan renk uyumuna bağlıdır. Renk seçerken görsel ölçüm renk sakalasını kullanarak veya enstrümantal ölçüm renk seçme cihazı kullanılarak yapılabilir. Bu bildirinin amacı; protetik diş hekimliğinde klinikte kullanılan teşhis yöntemlerini detaylı bir şekilde sunmaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Diş Sağlığı, Tanı ve teşhis, Muayene

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## VIRTUAL SCREENING BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF 3D-QSAR MODELS AND MOLECULAR DOCKING: CASE OF NOVEL ANTI-CANCER HETEROCYCLIC DRUGS, TARGETED FOR CDK2.

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### Abstract

The cause of cancer involves multiple pathways. Cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) pathways as an important therapeutic target for the treatment of cancer have been well established. To design new bioactive molecules and study their interactions with the CDK2 enzyme, we used two virtual screening methods: 3D-QSAR modeling and molecular docking on a series of 28 heterocyclic derivatives.

To develop models (3D QSAR) we used CoMFA and CoMSIA techniques using SYBYL-X2.0 molecular modeling software. The statistical parameters reveal that the good CoMFA model displays ( $Q^2= 0.587$ ;  $R^2= 0.895$ ) and that of CoMSIA displays ( $Q^2= 0.552$ ;  $R^2= 0.768$ ) which are considered to be very good internal prediction values, while an external validation of a test series of 5 compounds not included in the model development series gives  $R^2_{test}$  values of 0.56 for CoMFA and  $R^2_{test}$  values of 0.51 for CoMSIA. Then, the molecular docking approach with AutoDockTools-1.5.6 is added in this work to enrich the interpretations extracted from the CoMFA and CoMSIA contour maps, to search in silico the most favorable mode of interaction of an inhibitor within its receptor (CDK2) which helps to predict new more powerful molecules in a limited time.

**Key-words:** CDK2, CoMFA, CoMSIA, 3D-QSAR, docking approach.

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## PROBABLE MICROBIAL EVALUATION OF THE BENZOCAINE AS AN ANTIMICROBIAL AGENT

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### Abstract

Benzocaine is well known as an anesthetic agent and its supplemental role as antimicrobial agent. The purpose of present work is to predict the probable microbial metabolites of benzocaine and their mechanism of action by the OECD QSAR Toolbox. Thirty six microbial metabolites of benzocaine were predicted by the software. Twenty five of them are not reactive metabolites and eleven are reactive, i.e. alerts are found by DNA binding. The reactive metabolites of microbial transformation simulator of benzocaine are with,  $A_N^2$  (Michael-type addition, quinoid structures, Michael-type conjugate addition to activated alkene derivatives, nucleophilic addition to alpha,beta-unsaturated carbonyl compounds), Schiff base formation, non-covalent interaction (DNA intercalation), radical mechanism via ROS formation and  $S_N^1$  nucleophilic attack after nitrenium ion formation mechanisms. Twenty four microbial metabolites of thirty six are not reactive and for twelve microbial metabolites were found alerts by protein binding. The reactive microbial are with Schiff base formation with carbonyl compounds, direct acting Schiff base formers, Michael addition on alpha,beta-unsaturated carbonyl compounds, nucleophilic addition (addition to carbon-hetero double bonds) mechanisms.

**Keywords:** benzocaine, microbial transformation, predict, QSAR Toolbox



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## SUCCESS OF PRODUCTION SYSTEMS WITH SCIENCE OF MICROORGANISMS

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### **Abstract**

Microbiology is a science of microorganisms, including viruses, bacteria, fungi, and some more. Besides, the discipline for knowledge and application of microorganisms is called applied microbiology, where industrial microbiology is a sub-field that involves the use of microbial organisms in industrial-application scope. Study in this area focuses mainly on the description, control, production, utilization, and even analysis of microbial organisms. Nonetheless, with the potential for industrial use, the methods used to show the suitability of a system to produce a target compound. In industrial microbiology, microorganisms are particularly important for the synthesis of a number of goods that are important to human beings, have profoundly altered our lives, and minimize the infection rate. These products include dietary additives, food and drink, pharmaceuticals, health products for people or animals, and many more. For this, authors of this article took a qualitative research approach to the identification of what industrial microbiology is all about. Literature reviews are qualitative in their applications and can be counted as an independent method for a research. This article discusses the findings of the literature reviews from a production-quality point of view. In production systems, quality control is a process that guarantees that people buy products free of defects and meet their requirements. Customers can be put at risk when treated in the incorrect way. Quality control is a crucial aspect of production systems. Industries must thoroughly evaluate methods, materials, environments, procedures, facilities, and staff to ensure that their final goods are reliable, efficient, and safe. For this, this article concludes that knowledge of industrial microbiology for production systems is a critical requirement. It is expectable that this article contributes to motivate individuals to select this necessary science as their profession.

**Keywords:** Microorganisms, Industrial microbiology, Production systems

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# A POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE (PDMS) PHANTOM PROPOSAL FOR TESTING THE PERFORMANCE OF 3D IMAGE RECONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES FOR BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES IN MICROSCALE RESOLUTION

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## Abstract

Recently, the algebraic reconstruction technique (ART), which is one of the leading iterative reconstruction techniques, has been applied to three-dimensional (3D) imaging of the biological samples with  $\mu\text{m}$ -mm dimensions such as spheroids, tumors, and 3D cell cultures. To validate the accuracy of the characterization of the 3D image reconstruction methods before applying the biological sample, in this study, we proposed a polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) phantom that mimics the 3D volume of the biological structure for testing such imaging methods. For this purpose, we produced a PDMS mold of 8 mm (length)  $\times$  8 mm (width)  $\times$  500  $\mu\text{m}$  (depth) in size that includes a multilayer microchannel system in a bioreactor in a lab-on-a-chip environment. We designed the multilayer channel system in 3 layers consisting of the square, the circle, and the diamond geometric shapes on top of each other in order to obtain the depth information, ie volume information, of the structure. To reconstruct the layered 3D image of the PDMS we acquired 9 projections of it in the range of  $40^\circ$  angle with the mini-Opto tomography platform. We applied ART that we developed for 3D bioimaging to these projections of the PDMS to be able to distinguish the shapes of the square, the circle, and the diamond placed on different layers of the structure. We accomplished 3D image reconstruction of the PDMS with the size of  $200 \times 200 \times 50$  with the resolution of  $40 \mu\text{m} \times 40 \mu\text{m} \times 10 \mu\text{m}$  per voxel and achieved to separate the shapes of the circle, the square, and the diamond in the layers of 1, 20, and 40, respectively. Therefore we suggested our PDMS phantom be used for preliminary testing the performance of 3D image reconstruction techniques applying for biological samples in microscale resolution.

**Keywords:** Algebraic reconstruction technique, ART, polydimethylsiloxane, PDMS, lab-on-a-chip, bioreactor, mini-Opto tomography, 3D image reconstruction

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# BİR BİLİNEN VE İKİ ADAY ROAP YILDIZININ TESS FOTOMETRİ ANALİZİ

## TESS PHOTOMETRY OF A KNOWN AND TWO CANDIDATE ROAP STARS

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### Özet

Hızlı salınan Ap (roAp) yıldızları, kimyasal olarak tuhaf manyetik A türü yıldızlar olup yüksek üst tonlu ve düşük dereceli p-modu sergileyen zonklayan yıldızlardır. Bu yıldızların asterosismolojik analizi, yani frekans analizi, yakın zamana kadar yer tabanlı fotometrik gözlemlere dayanmakta ve bunun sonucunda Dünya'nın dönmesinden ve atmosferinden kaynaklanan etkilere maruz kalmaktaydı. Son yıllarda MOST, COROT, Kepler ve TESS gibi uyduların fırlatılması ve bunlardan sağlanan kesintisiz ve ultra yüksek hassasiyetli veriler sayesinde analizlerde önemli ilerlemeler sağlandı. Temel amacı, parlak ve yakın yıldızların yörüngelerindeki dış gezegenleri aramak olan TESS, bu yüksek hassasiyetli fotometri sayesinde verilerin değişen ışık eğrileri şeklinde olduğu herhangi bir astronomi alanı için mükemmel bir kaynak sağlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda, bu çalışmada bir bilinen (HIP 27423) ve iki aday (HD 107619 ve HD 113414) roAp yıldızının fotometrik analizi ilk kez TESS verileri kullanılarak sunulmaktadır. Bu yıldızlardan HIP 27423'nin frekans tayfı, 150 ile 166 d<sup>-1</sup> arasında 11 yüksek frekans ve 0.05 ile 1.0 d<sup>-1</sup> arasında 11 düşük frekansa sahiptir. Bununla birlikte, HD 113414'ün periodogramında iki tane (34.46 d<sup>-1</sup> ve 197.95 d<sup>-1</sup>) ve HD 107619'un periodogramında ise beş tane (32.78, 92.03, 142.47, 152.19 ve 155.84 d<sup>-1</sup>) yüksek frekanslı pik görülmektedir. Bu yüksek frekanslardan yola çıkarak HD 107619 ve HD 113414 yıldızlarının da hızlı salınan tuhaf A türü yıldızlar olabilecekleri düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Değişen Yıldızlar, roAp Yıldızları, Frekans Analizi, Fotometri, TESS

### Abstract

Rapidly oscillating Ap (roAp) stars are high-overtone, low-degree p-mode pulsators that are also chemically peculiar magnetic A stars. Until recently, asterosismological analysis of these stars, in other words frequency analysis, was based on ground-based photometric observations and as a result, these observations were exposed to the effects of the Earth's rotation and its atmosphere. In recent years, significant advances have been made in analysis, thanks to the launch of satellites such as MOST, COROT, Kepler and TESS, and the continuous and ultra-high precision data obtained from them. Even though the main purpose is to search for exoplanets around bright, nearby stars because of this high-precision photometry, TESS provides an excellent resource for any field of stellar astronomy where the data are variable light curves. Within this context, in the study, photometric analyses of one known (HIP 27423) and two candidate (HD 107619 and HD 113414) roAp stars are presented using TESS data for the first time. Among these stars, the frequency spectrum of HIP 27423 has 11 high frequencies between 150 and 166 d<sup>-1</sup> and 11 low frequencies between 0.05 and 1.0 d<sup>-1</sup>. Besides, there are two high frequency peaks (34.46 d<sup>-1</sup> and 197.95 d<sup>-1</sup>) in the periodogram of HD 113414 and

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five high frequency peaks (32.78, 92.03, 142.47, 152.19 and 155.84 d<sup>-1</sup>) in the periodogram of HD 107619. Based on these high frequencies, it is thought that HD 107619 and HD 113414 may also be rapidly oscillating peculiar A-type star.

**Keywords:** Variable Stars, roAp Stars, Frequency Analysis, Photometry, TESS

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## **2019 -FOREST FIRES DISASTER IN AUSTRALIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Months after the devastating fire in the Amazon, the largest terrestrial carbon dioxide sink, that burned about 9000 km<sup>2</sup> area, the world is witnessing another such tragedy in Australia in the form of bushfires. Although these kinds of fires are very common in both the forest areas and occur every year, the alarming rate of their increase and high intensity has been the matter of major concern. A series of bushfires started in East coast of Australia in the bush fire season of 2019-20. Regarded as the worst bushfire in human history, these fires, also known as wildfires, have emerged as a great danger to the existence of a nation and its scenic natural environment that houses several endemic species that are at the verge of extinction.

A bush fire that turned around 10 million hectares of forests into ash thereby killing 1 billion animals. The fire has also claimed the lives of 27 people including 4 fire fighters and has destroyed 2000 houses. This fire put 250 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere thereby creating an international threat. Although forest re-growth can reabsorb emissions from fires but scientists fear natural carbon 'sinks' have been compromised. The depleted ozone layer over the Australian continent that in turn increases the temperatures led to the mercury reaching the record-breaking mark. Combined to this was the prolonged drought season in the area of the fires.

Both these incidents have drawn attention of climate activists and political leaders at the local and international level. This document is the case study of the bush fires in Australia, something that has been caused by humans and is affecting the whole environment.

**KEY WORD:** Australia, bush fire, fire reason, Biodiversity loss and economic loss.

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# AB-INITIO CALCULATIONS TO INVESTIGATE STRUCTURAL, ELECTRONIC AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF (BETE)N/(ZNSE)M SUPERLATTICES

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## Abstract

The structural, electronic and optical properties of (BeTe)<sub>n</sub>/(ZnSe)<sub>m</sub> superlattices have been computationally evaluated for different configurations with  $m = n$  and  $m \neq n$  using the full-potential linear muffin-tin method. The exchange and correlation potentials are treated by the local density approximation (LDA). The ground state properties of (BeTe)<sub>n</sub>/(ZnSe)<sub>m</sub> binary compounds are determined and compared with the available data. It is found that the superlattice band gaps vary depending on the layers used. The optical constants, including the dielectric function  $\epsilon(\omega)$ , the refractive index  $n(\omega)$  and the refractivity  $R(\omega)$ , are calculated for radiation energies up to 35 eV.

**Keywords:** FP-LMTO, Electronic Structure, Optical Properties, Superlattices



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## ELECTROCHEMICAL TESTING OF ZEOLITE BASED GAS-DIFFUSION ELECTRODE FOR SECONDARY METAL AIR BATTERIES

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### Abstract

At present, secondary metal air batteries are emerging as a promising technology for storage of renewable energy. The oxidation of carbon in conventional gas diffusion electrodes is a limiting factor for the life of secondary metal-air batteries. Replacement of carbon with zeolite is a possible solution to avoid its oxidation in the gas-diffusion electrode and thus to increase the battery life time. The zeolite is a suitable material to replace carbon in secondary metal air batteries applicable for solar energy storage as it provides the required number of charge/discharge cycles.

Zeolites are a large group of natural or synthetic porous aluminosilicate minerals. Their porous structure provides good gas permeability, necessary to provide the electrode with oxygen. The gas diffusion layer of the electrode must also have good hydrophobicity. To prevent leakage of electrolyte from the battery, the zeolite is mixed with an appropriate amount of polytetrafluoroethylene and the electrode is subjected to hot pressing according to a specially developed procedure. The morphology was investigated with scanning electron microscopy (SEM). This provides the necessary hydrophobicity of the gas diffusion layer of the electrodes [1].

The experiments were performed in specially designed test cell [2]. Its construction ensures measurements of the bifunctional gas-diffusion electrode in half-cell configuration applying reference hydrogen electrode. The volt-ampere (VA) characteristics and impedance tests were performed on the zeolite electrodes at certain operating points. The cell was subjected to cycling at charge/discharge current  $\pm 10 \text{ mA/cm}^2$  respectively.

The firstly obtained results show that the zeolite is a suitable material to replace carbon in secondary metal air batteries for renewable solar energy applications as it provides the required number of charging/discharge cycles.

**Keywords:** secondary metal air batteries, zeolite, carbon free gas diffusion electrode, electrochemical tests.

### Acknowledgements:

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# PROPAGATION DYNAMICS OF ELLIPTICAL Q-GAUSSIAN LASER BEAMS IN COLLISIONAL PLASMAS WITH AXIAL DENSITY RAMP: VARIATIONAL THEORY APPROACH

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## Abstract

Theoretical investigation on propagation dynamics of intense q-Gaussian laser beams propagating through collisional plasmas with axial density ramp has been presented. Emphasis is put on investigating the dynamics of beam width and axial phase of the laser beam. Effect of the ellipticity of the cross section of the laser beam also has been incorporated. Using variational theory based on Langrangian formulation nonlinear partial differential equation (P.D.E) governing the evolution of beam amplitude has been reduced to a set of coupled ordinary differential equations for the beam widths of the laser beam along the transverse directions. The evolution equation for the axial phase of the laser beam has been obtained by the Fourier transform of the amplitude structure of the laser beam from coordinates space to  $(k_x, k_y)$  space. The differential equations so obtained have been solved numerically to envision the effect of laser-plasma parameters on the propagation dynamics of the laser beam.

**Keywords:** q-Gaussian, Collisional Plasmas, Density Ramp

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## NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF SENGGERANG EMBANKMENT CONSTRUCTED WITH CEMENT-CSP-STABILISED SANDY GRAVEL

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### Abstract

Earth dam is probably the oldest type of dam and generally constructed with locally available earth with high compaction. Embankment is a structure of earth and gravel, elevated in order to avoid water from flooding, to hold water in a pond, or to bring a roadway, etc. In this study, a problematic embankment in Senggarang, Johor is being observed due to its excessive seepage happens from the wave impact by the sea that might lead to the instability of the embankment an worse, it can lead to a critical flooding risk. Thus, in order to improve the strength of the embankment by reducing the seepage loss of the embankment, admixture of cement with cockle shell powder (CSP) was added to change the soil properties of the embankment. Therefore, this paper aims to analyze the seepage characteristic of the embankment constructed with cement and cockle shell powder stabilized sandy gravel and to evaluate the load-bearing capacity of the cement-CSP-stabilised sandy gravel embankment with the ‘prescribed displacement approach’. Besides, this paper also discussed about the establishment of tide level effect on seepage and load-bearing capacity of the cement-CSP-stabilised sandy gravel embankment. PLAXIS 8 software was used to simulate the embankment that is made from sandy gravel with homogenous clay footing. The parameters needed for PLAXIS 8 simulation are gained from literature review made from past works and the outcome of the simulation obtained are total displacement, effective stress, excess pore pressure and seepage loss of the embankment. As a result, the seepage loss for sandy gravel mixed with cement-CSP is 90% lower than untreated sandy gravel while the total displacement of the embankment after treated with cement-CSP has reduced by 30% compared to untreated sandy gravel. Somehow, the parameters data for the cement-CSP sandy gravel need to be done with the verification of laboratory test for more precise value in the future.

**Keywords:** *Embankment, sandy gravel, stabilisation, PLAXIS 8, total displacement, excess pore pressure, effective stress, seepage loss*

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# SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA İÇİNDE NÜKLEER GÜÇ SANTRALLARININ YERİ

## *EVALUATION OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT*

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### **Özet**

Nükleer enerjinin elektrik üretimi amaçlı kullanımı, giderek artan elektrik ihtiyacı için önemli bir çözüm oluşturduğu görülmektedir. Bir başka deyişle, büyük güçlerde elektrik üretimini sağlamasına karşın sera gazı salımına neden olmaması, sürdürülebilir kalkınma açısından öne çıkan enerji politik metaforu oluşturmaktadır. Nükleer santraller aynı zamanda, fosil yakıtlar gibi emre amade santral olması nedeniyle giderek artan enerji gereksiniminin devamlılıkla karşılanması açısından üzerinde durulması gereken önemli bir paradigmayı oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, öncelikle sürdürülebilir kalkınma felsefesi üzerinde durulmakta ve nükleer santrallerin bu eylemler silsilesi içindeki yeri betimlenmektedir. Ayrıca, çevre zirveleri ve toplantılarında benimsenen ilkeler bağlamında nükleer santrallerin sürdürülebilir kalkınma ve çevre koruması ilkeleri çerçevesinde değerlendirilmektedir. Dünyadan örneklerle konu açıklanmakta ve nükleer santrallerin sürdürülebilir kalkınma kapsamında önemi vurgulanmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Elektrik Üretimi, Enerji Politikaları, Nükleer Santraller, Sera Gazı Salımı, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma

### **Abstract**

Nuclear energy is an important solution for producing electricity. So, nuclear power plants create a magnificence resolution for supplying of necessities of sustainable development. Nuclear reactors have high availability factor like as fossil fuel power plants but no producing greenhouse gases. That means it is a paradigm that has increasing importance of them. In this study firstly, philosophy of sustainable development is explained and place of nuclear power plants are described in the action of sustainability sequences. Moreover nuclear reactors evaluated by the criteria that are determined in international environmental summits. The subjects are clarified by the worldwide examples and also emphasized the importance of nuclear power plants in the view of sustainable developments.

**Keywords:** Electricity, Energy Policy, Nuclear Power Plants, Greenhouse Gases, Sustainable Development

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## REDUCTION OF THD IN CASCADED H-BRIDGE MULTILEVEL INVERTER USING DISCRETE SINE AREA EQUALIZATION PWM TECHNIQUE

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### Abstract

This paper proposes a new Pulse Width Modulation technique for single phase Cascaded H-bridge Multilevel Inverter for maintaining the output voltage across the load side with reduction in Total Harmonic Distortion (THD). The novelty of this paper is to equalize the area under the multilevel output voltage with that of area under the pure sine wave in discrete time periods. The main objective of this design is to maintain the desired output voltage with minimization of THD at the dynamic load conditions. The comparison between the proposed Discrete Sine Area Equalization (DSAE) PWM technique with conventional Optimized Harmonic Stepped Waveform (OHSW) PWM is also shown and the results are proven that the proposed method is comparatively better. Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithm is employed for solving the non-linear objective function and finding out the optimal switching angles for the multilevel inverter switches. MATLAB software is used to simulate the proposed design. The detailed mathematical modeling on the area equalization techniques with the advantage of using the proposed method than OHSW PWM technique is also presented in this paper. An experimental verification setup was constructed and the observations validated the proposed idea.

**Keywords:** Particle Swarm Optimization algorithm, Objective function, DSAE PWM, OHSW PWM, MATLAB, THD

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## ON THE METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF TEACHING MATHEMATICS AT SCHOOL AND PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTION IN THE CONTEXT OF UPDATING THE CONTENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

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### **Abstract**

State programs for the development of education and science in Kazakhstan for 2016-2025 made great changes in the content of education both at school and at a pedagogical institution. In order to implement them we have analyzed and revised the existing didactic teaching aids in mathematics and developed educational standards, standard curricula, programs in mathematics for secondary schools and universities that train future mathematics teachers. At the same time, we took into account the need to preserve continuity in teaching mathematics in secondary school and a pedagogical institution as well as the need to strengthen the educational component, taking into account the spiritual and moral values laid down in the national patriotic Act "Mangilik El".

In the school education of Kazakhstan the updated content of teaching mathematics has been introduced from the 2016-2017 academic year. For the methodological support of the educational process under my leadership textbooks were developed on mathematics, algebra for basic school (grades 5-9), algebra and the principles of analysis for high school (grades 10-11) with appropriate didactic materials, teaching aids for teachers, who are currently used in the educational process both in organizations of general secondary and higher pedagogical education.

**Key words:** mathematics, teaching, school, updated content, methodological support, national patriotic idea.



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## INVESTIGATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS CODING

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### Abstract

In this study, it was aimed to determine middle school students' attitudes towards coding. For this purpose, a study was conducted with 120 students studying at a public secondary school in Eastern Anatolia. It was also investigated how attitudes towards coding differ in terms of various demographic factors. An attitude scale towards coding developed by Akkuş, Özhan, and Kan (2019) was used to collect research data. According to the research results, it was concluded that 73% of the students' attitudes towards coding were positive. In addition, it was understood that most of the students (82%) wanted to take courses to improve their coding skills. In addition, it was observed that the attitude scores of the group who wanted to receive education were statistically significantly higher. On the other hand, it was found that there was no difference in attitude scores in terms of gender, class level and economic level factors.

**Keywords:** coding, attitude, middle school students.

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## BLUM TAXONOMY IN THE REALIZATION OF LEARNING RESULTS AS A MEANS

### *BLUM TAKSONOMİYASI TƏLİM NƏTİCƏLƏRİNİN REALLAŞMASINDA VASİTƏ KİMİ*

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#### **Özet**

Məqalədə B.Blumun idrak taksonomiyasının mövzu üzrə mərhələlərinin tətbiqi açıqlanır və nəticələr qarşıya qoyulur. Blum taksonomiyasının şagirdlərin idrak fəallığını artırmaq və təfəkkürünü inkişaf etdirmək üçün əhəmiyyəti nəzəri və praktik olaraq həyata keçirilir və təhlil olunur. Təlim prosesinin səmərəli təşkilində taksonomiyalardan istifadə xüsusi əhəmiyyət kəsb edir.

Bu gün Azərbaycan təhsil sisteminin tərəqqi üçün qabaqcıl ölkələrin təcrübəsindən istifadə edir, bir sıra yeniliklərdən innovativ pedaqoji texnologiyalardan bəhrələnir. Təlimin keyfiyyətinin artırılması, şagirdlərin intellektual fəaliyyətini stimullaşdıraraq, idrak fəaliyyətinin inkişafı, yaradıcılıq qabiliyyətlərinin formalaşması üçün idrak taksonomiyası təlim prosesində zəruri şərt kimi dəyərləndirilir.

Şagirdlərin hərtərəfli şəxsiyyət kimi formalaşması üçün idrakı inkişafı, mənəvi dünyası və dəyərlərə münasibəti, fiziki inkişafı sistemli formada həyata keçirilməlidir.

Bu sahələr arasında ən böyük önəm idrak sahəsinə verilir. Blum, iyerarxik qaydada düzəldilmiş altı öyrənmə məqsədini təyin etdi. Hər səviyyə müəyyən düşünmə qabiliyyətlərinin inkişafına yönəldilmişdir.

Blum tədqiqatlarında hər bir şagirdin qavrama qabiliyyətinin fərqli olduğunu bilərək, bu fərqi öyrənmə prosesinə təsirini minimuma endirmək və bunu şagirdlər və cəmiyyət üçün faydalı etmək üçün faydalı nəticələr əldə etdi.

Məqsəd sistemi sadədən mürəkkəbə doğru qurulub. Bilik və anlayış düşüncə və inkişafın ən aşağı səviyyəsində, təhlil və tətbiq ortada, qiymətləndirmə və sintez ən yüksək düşüncə səviyyəsindədir. Blum üçün müəllimin işi şagirdlərin yüksək düşüncə səviyyəsində çatdırmasıdır.

**Anahtar kelimələr:** Blum taksonomiyası, Təlim keyfiyyəti, Azərbaycan təhsil sistemi, şagirdlər.

#### **ABSTRACT**

The article describes the application of B. Bloom's stages of cognitive taxonomy on the topic and presents the results. The importance of Blum's taxonomy to increase students' cognitive activity and develop their thinking is theoretically and practically realized and analyzed. The use of taxonomies is of particular importance in the effective organization of the learning process.

Today, Azerbaijan uses the experience of advanced countries for the development of the education system, benefits from a number of innovations and innovative pedagogical technologies. Cognitive taxonomy is considered as a necessary condition in the learning process for improving the quality of education, stimulating students' intellectual activity, developing cognitive activity, and forming creative abilities.

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For the formation of students as a comprehensive personality, the development of cognition, attitude to the spiritual world and values, physical development must be carried out in a systematic way.

Among these areas, the greatest importance is given to the field of cognition. Blum identified six hierarchically arranged learning objectives. Each level focuses on the development of certain thinking skills.

Knowing that each student's perceptual ability is different in Blum's research, he obtained useful results to minimize the impact of this difference on the learning process and to make it beneficial for students and society.

The goal system is built from simple to complex. Knowledge and understanding are at the lowest level of thinking and development, analysis and application are at the middle, evaluation and synthesis are at the highest level of thinking. For Bloom, the teacher's job is to get students to a higher level of thinking.

**Keywords:** Blum taxonomy, Quality of training, Azerbaijan education system, students.

# ŞİMAL LƏHCƏSİ DİALEKT VƏ ŞİVƏLƏRİNDƏ ZƏRFLİK BUDAQ CÜMLƏSİNİN İŞLƏNMƏ XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİ.

## ENVELOPE BRANCH SENTENCE IN NORTHERN DIALECTS PROCESSING FEATURES

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Müasir Azərbaycan dili kafedrası

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### Xülasə

Şimal ləhcəsi dialekt və şivələrində zərflik budaq cümləsinin özünəməxsus işlənmə xüsusiyyətləri vardır. **Zaman budaq cümləsi.** Şimal ləhcəsi şivələrində zaman budaq cümləsinin həm anatik, həm də analitik-sintetik tipinə rast gəlinir

Zaman budaq cümləsinin ədəbi dildən çox dialektlərdə müxtəlif növləri var.

1) baş cümlədən əvvəl gələnlər; Bu tip cümlələrdə nisbi əvəzliliklər daha çox işlədilir. Və bunların da növü çoxdur. Şimal qrupunda rast gəlinən formaları isə aşağıdakılardır.

a) Nə qədər əvəzliyi ilə işlənən forması; Məs.: Naxarta bu qanal yoxıdı, korruğ şəkerd-dük sudan. (İsm.)

b) *Hacağ əvəzliyi ilə.* Haçax zeng gelsə, onda giderix.

c) *Həçan əvəzliyi ilə.* Bu daha çox Şəki dialektlərində rastlanan hallardan biridir. Məs.: *Hacan gerux sizə, bağlı oluy qapı.*

Ümumtürk dilinin oğuz-qıpçaq arealında asılı hissəsi predikativ təyinli sintaktik vahidlərlə ifadə edilmiş korrelyativ-zaman mənalı MC təsadüf edilir; məs.: *ol jalə ki, düşdü güli rux sarınız üzrə, Bir qətrə yağış damdıyü min lalə tər oldu.* Qədim uyğur. *Tün akşam kim köründi bairam ayi Muhammad xoja-beg dävlat xumayi buyurdi ürgä şadirvan uruldi kadax kelturdilər mäjlis kuruldi* “ ‘Gecə nə vaxt ki bayram ayı göründü, hökmdar Məhəmməd Xoca bəy əmr verdi... yurdlar, çadırlar quruldu, qədəhlər gətirildi və məclis başladı’.

**Yer budaq cümləsi.** Şimal qrupu dialektlərində yer budaq cümləsinin həm analitik, həm də analitik-sintetik növlərinə rast gəlinir. Bu cümlə tipinin işləkliyi zəifdir. Dialektlərdə bu cümlə tipi baş cümlədən əvvəl gəlir və variantlarının çoxu nisbi əvəzliliklər və ya hibrid vasitələrlə bağlanılır.

**Tərzi-hərəkət budaq cümlələri.** Dialekt və şivələrdə bu cümlənin üç tipi var.

a) Budaq cümlə baş cümlədən sonra gəlir. Bunun da aşağıdakı tipləri var.

1. Baş cümlədə *elə* əvəzliyi olur. Məs.: *Yetimi (şüşəsiz lampa) elə apar, külək söndürməsin.* (Zaq).

2. Baş cümlədə *bir* sözü gəlir. Məs.: *Bir yağır kın, heş yerə ayaq basmalı döyül.*

3. Baş cümlədə *elə*, budaq cümlədə *deyirsən* sözü. Məs.: *elə danışırısan, deyir gözünnən görüf.*

**Kəmiyyət budaq cümləsi.** Şimal qrupu dialektlərində kəmiyyət budaq cümləsi ən az işlənən cümlələrdən biridir. Bu cümlələrin iki tipi analitik və sintetik növü daha geniş yayılmışdır.

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Analitik tipli kəmiyyət budaq cümləsinin müxtəlif tiplərinə rast gəlmək olar. Bir növ cümlələrdə budaq cümlə baş cümləyə *ki* bağlayıcısı ilə bağlanır.

Şimal qrupu dialektlərində baş cümləyə bağlayıcı söz və şərt bağlayıcısı ilə bağlanan analitik-sintetik tipli kəmiyyət budaq cümləsi də çox yayılmışdır. Belə kəmiyyət budaq cümləsi çox zaman baş cümlədən əvvəl gəlir.

**Səbəb-məqsəd budaq cümləsi.** Şimal qrupu dialektlərində səbəb-məqsəd budaq cümləsinin *ki* bağlayıcısı ilə baş cümləyə bağlanan tipi Şəki dialekti üçün daha çox səciyyəvidir.

**Açar sözlər:** Şimal ləhcəsi, dialektlər, zərflik budaq cümləsi, baş cümlələr.

## Abstract

In northern dialects, the adverbial branch sentence has its own peculiarities of development. Time branch sentence. Both anatic and analytic-synthetic types of branch sentences are found in northern dialects.

There are different types of branch sentences in more dialects than literary language.

1) Those who came before the main sentence

There are more relative pronouns in this type of sentence. And there are many types. The forms found in the northern group are as follows.

a) How much pronoun form is used; For example: Naxarta bu qanal yoxıdı, korruğ şəkərd-dük sudan.

b) With pronouns *hacax*. *Haçax zeng gelsə, onda giderix*.

c) *With pronouns həçan*. This is one of the most common cases in Sheki dialects. For example: *Hacan gerux sizə, bağlı oluy qapı*.

It is found in the Oghuz-Kipchak area of the common Turkic language MC with a correlative-tense meaning, the dependent part of which is expressed in predicate-defined syntactic units; For example: *ol jalə ki, düşdü güli rux sarınız üzrə, Bir qətrə yağış damdıyü min lalə tər oldu*. Qədim uйğur. *Tün akşam kim köründi bairam ayi Muhammad xoja-beg дәvlät xumayi buyurdi ürgä şadırvan uruldi kadax kelturdilər мәjlis kuruldi* “ ‘*Gecə nə vaxt ki bayram ayı göründü, hökmdar Məhəmməd Xoca bəy əmr verdi... yurdlar, çadırlar quruldu, qədəhlər gətirildi və məclis başladı*’.

**Place branch sentence.** In the dialects of the northern group there are both analytical and analytical-synthetic types of place branch sentences. This type of sentence is weak. In sentence dialects this sentence type occurs before the sentence and most of the closed options are by relative pronouns or hybrid means.

**Style-action branch sentences.** There are three types of this sentence in dialects and dialects.

a) After the incoming branch sentence occurs. There are the following types.

1. There is a pronoun in the main sentence *elə*. For example: *Yetimi (şüşəsiz lampa) elə apar, külək söndürməsin*.

2. The word *bir* in the main sentence of income. For example: *Bir yağır kın, heş yerə ayaq basmalı döyül*.

3. The word *elə* in the main sentence, in the branch sentence *deyirsən*. For example: *elə danışırısan, deyir gözünnən görüf*.

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**Quantitative branch sentence.** In the Northern dialects, the quantitative branch sentence is one of the least used. Two types of these sentences are more common: analytical and synthetic. Different types of analytical-type quantitative branch sentences can be found. Connects one type of sentence with a connector that connects the branch sentence to the main sentence. In the dialects of the northern group, there is also a quantitative branch sentence of analytical-synthetic type, which is connected to the main sentence by a connecting word and a conditional. Such a quantitative branch sentence often comes before the sentence.

**Cause-and-effect branch sentence.** In the dialects of the northern group, the type of cause-and-effect branch sentence connected to the main sentence by the conjunction *ki* is more typical for the Sheki dialect.

**Keywords:** Northern dialect, dialects, adverbial branch sentence, main sentences.



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## DETECTION OF WEATHERING IN STONE MONUMENTS VIA DEEP LEARNING METHOD

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### **Abstract**

The weathering of the building stones threatens the transfer of cultural heritages, which are an integral part of human history, to future generations. In order to ensure the continuity of these monuments, the weathering should be determined and appropriate restoration practices should be planned. However, due to the complex weathering mechanisms, experts may make mistakes in field investigations. In addition, considering the time spent in the field for investigations, computer-vision can be an alternative method. The aim of this study is to detect the weathering in monuments with the help of artificial intelligence supported algorithms. For this purpose, images of the anomaly types commonly observed in historical buildings of Konya region were compiled. Later, the images were trained in Faster R-CNN algorithm and tested in Hoca Ahmet Fakih complex. The findings obtained from the study showed that computer-vision is an extremely effective tool in detecting weathering.

**Keywords:** Faster R-CNN, monument, weathering.

# YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM KURUMLARINDA STEM BECERİSİ İLE 21.YÜZYIL YETKİNLİKLERİNİN İLİŞKİSİ

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF STEM SKILLS AND 21ST CENTURY COMPETENCES IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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### Özet

21.yüzyıldaki toplumsal, ekonomik, siyasi ve teknolojik gelişmelere bağlı olarak ihtiyaç duyulan yetkinliklere ilişkin beklentilerin değiştiği görülmektedir. Bunun yanında bu değişimler eğitim sistemlerini de etkilemekte, bireylere kazandırılması gereken bilgi, beceri ve yeterliklerde zorunlu bazı değişimler yapma durumu ortaya çıkmaktadır. Diğer taraftan yükseköğretim kurumlarının teknik becerilerden ziyade yaşam becerilerine ağırlık vermesi gerektiğini, böylece değişimle başa çıkabilen bireyler yetiştirmenin geçmişe göre daha önemli olduğu ifade edilebilir. 21. yüzyılda ihtiyaç duyulan yetkinliklere sahip, yeteneklerinin farkında olan, sosyal zekâsı yüksek, akademik olarak başarılı, bilimsel bilgiyi yorumlayabilen, uygulayabilen, nitelikli bireyler yetiştirmek amaçlanmaktadır. Bu dönüşüm süreçlerinde yükseköğretim kurumları da hayati önem taşımaktadır. 21. yüzyılda yükseköğretim öğrencilerinin kazanması gereken yetkinliklerinin kazandırılmasına yönelik eğitim-öğretim programlarının yeniden tasarlanması gerekmektedir.

21. yüzyıl becerileri: Öğrenme ve yenilik becerileri iş ortamlarına hazır olma ve daha da karmaşık hale gelen yaşama ilişkin öğrenmeyi ve yenilikçiliği geliştirmeyi ifade etmektedir. Bilgi, medya ve teknoloji becerileri bireylerin hızla gelişen teknolojiye paralel olarak bilgi okuryazarlığı, medya okuryazarlığı gibi alanlarda sahip olmaları gereken bazı becerilerdir. Yaşam ve kariyer becerileri ise gerek iş dünyasında gerek hayatta başarılı kalabilmek için bazı davranışları göstermeyi ifade eder. Bireylerin uyumu, risk almaları, sosyal becerileri ve sorumluluk almaları bu özelliklerdendir.

Bu yetkinliklerin kazandırılması amacıyla programların yeniden tasarlanması ve ülke sistemine entegre edilmesi oldukça önemlidir. Nitekim STEM yaklaşımı, dünya genelinde bunun son örneklerinden biridir. STEM: Fen (Science), Teknoloji (Technology), Mühendislik (Engineering) ve Matematik (Mathematics) kelimelerinin baş harflerinin kısaltmasıdır. STEM; bir problemin çözümü için farklı öğrenme yaklaşımlarını, fen, teknoloji, mühendislik ve matematik disiplinlerine ait becerileriyle entegre eden bir eğitim yaklaşımıdır.

Bu çalışma, 21. Yüzyıl insan kaynaklarında aranan yetkinlikler ve STEM becerilerinin yükseköğretim kurumlarında farklı fakültelerde uygulanmasına ilişkin öğrenci farkındalığının ortaya konulması amacıyla yapılmaktadır. Araştırma ile yükseköğretim kurumlarında STEM ve 21 yüzyıl yetkinliklerine ilişkin farkındalığın aratacağı ve gerek programların yeniden tasarlanması, gerek örgün eğitim-öğretim dışında farklı birimler aracılığıyla iyileştirmeler yapılacağı düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yükseköğretim, STEM, 21.yy Becerileri, İnsan Kaynakları

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## **Abstract**

It is observed that the expectations regarding the required competencies have changed due to the social, economic, political and technological developments in the 21st century. In addition, these changes also affect the education systems, and some compulsory changes arise in the knowledge, skills and competencies required to be acquired by individuals. On the other hand, it can be stated that higher education institutions should focus on life skills rather than technical skills, thus raising individuals who can cope with change is more important than in the past. It is aimed to raise qualified individuals who have the competencies needed in the 21st century, are aware of their abilities, have high social intelligence, are academically successful, can interpret and apply scientific knowledge. Higher education institutions are also of vital importance in these transformation processes. In the 21st century, it is necessary to redesign the education and training programs for the higher education students to gain the competencies they need to gain.

21st century skills: Learning and innovation skills refer to being ready for work environments and developing learning and innovation for life that is becoming more complex. Information, media and technology skills are some of the skills individuals should have in areas such as information literacy and media literacy in parallel with the rapidly developing technology. Life and career skills mean to show certain behaviors in order to be successful both in the business world and in life. These are individuals' adaptation, taking risks, social skills and taking responsibility.

It is very important to redesign the programs and integrate them into the country system in order to gain these competencies. As a matter of fact, the STEM approach is one of the last examples of this worldwide. STEM: It is the abbreviation of the initials of the words Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics. STEM: It is an educational approach that integrates different learning approaches with the skills of science, technology, engineering and mathematics to solve a problem.

This study is carried out with the aim of revealing student awareness about the competencies sought in 21st century human resources and the application of STEM skills in different faculties in higher education institutions. With the research, it is thought that the awareness of STEM and 21st century competencies in higher education institutions will increase and improvements will be made through both the redesign of the programs and different units other than formal education and training.

**Keywords:** Higher Education, STEM, 21st Century Skills, Human Resources

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# JAPONCA VE TÜRKÇE DERS KİTAPLARINDAKİ YAZMA BECERİSİ ETKİNLİKLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRMALI OLARAK İNCELENMESİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

*A STUDY ON THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF WRITING SKILL ACTIVITIES IN  
JAPANESE AND TURKISH TEXTBOOKS*

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## **Özet**

Yazma; duygu, düşünce ve hayallerimizin, kendimizi ifade etme isteğimizin bir sonucudur. Zihinsel ve karmaşık bir süreç olan yazma, zihnimizde var olanların kâğıda dökülmesi işlemidir. Günümüz eğitim anlayışında teknolojinin hayatımıza işlemesi ile birlikte sadece kağıt üzerinde değil, ekran üzerinde ifade ettiklerimiz de yazma becerisinin kapsamı içine girmektedir. Yazma; yeni bir ürün ortaya koyma, sorgulama, değerlendirme, analiz-sentez yapma gibi üst düzey zihinsel becerileri gerekli kılan bir dil becerisidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, 2018 yılında yayımlanan ortaokul (5, 6, 7 ve 8. Sınıflar) Türkçe ders kitaplarındaki yazma becerisine yönelik etkinlikler ile 2015- 2016 yılında yayımlanan ortaokul (7, 8 ve 9. Sınıflar) Japonca ders kitaplarındaki yazma etkinliklerini karşılaştırmalı olarak inceleyerek benzerlik ve farklılıkları ortaya koymaktır Nitel araştırma veri toplama tekniklerinden doküman analizinin kullanıldığı bu çalışma, 2018 yılında yayımlanan Türkçe ders kitapları (5, 6, 7, 8. Sınıflar) ve 2015, 2016 yıllarında yayımlanan Japonca ders kitaplarındaki (7, 8 ve 9. Sınıflar) yazma becerisi sınırlılığında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Her iki dile ait ders kitaplarında farklı türde metinler oluşturma şeklinde etkinlikleri içeren yazma becerisi; öğrencilerin, üretme, yeni bir ürün ortaya çıkarma, düşünme, sorgulama, değerlendirme, analiz ve sentez yapma gibi üst düzey becerilerin ortaya çıkmasını sağlamaktadır. Kitaplardaki toplam etkinliklere oranına bakıldığında ise Türkçe ders kitaplarındaki yazma etkinliklerinin % 20 (f=267), Japonca ders kitaplarındaki yazma etkinliklerinin % 11'lik (f=36) bir orana sahip olduğu görülmektedir. Türkçe ders kitaplarında birbirinin tekrarı olan çok fazla etkinlik olmasına rağmen, bazı kazanımların hiçbir etkinlikle örneklendirilmediği görülmüştür. Bunun aksine daha genel ifadelerle ele alınan yazma alanı içerik ifadeleri, Japonca ders kitaplarında her etkinliğe yansıtılmıştır.

## **Abstract**

Writing is the result of our feelings, thoughts and dreams and our desire to express ourselves. Writing, which is a mental and complex process, is the activity of putting what we have in our minds on paper. In today's education, with the penetration of technology into our lives, what we express not only on paper but also on the screen is within the scope of writing skill. Writing is a language skill that requires high level mental skills such as producing a new product, questioning, evaluating, analyzing-synthesizing. The aim of this study is to comparatively examine the activities on writing skills in the Turkish textbooks of secondary school (5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades) published in 2018 and the writing activities in the (7th, 8th and 9th grades)

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Japanese textbooks of secondary school published in 2015-2016 to reveal similarities and differences. This study, in which document analysis, one of the qualitative research data collection techniques, was used, was carried out with the limitation of writing skills in Turkish textbooks (5th, 6th, 7th, 8th grades) published in 2018 and Japanese textbooks (7th, 8th and 9th grades) published in 2015 and 2016. Writing skill including activities in the form of creating different types of texts in textbooks of both languages provides students with high-level skills such as producing, creating a new product, thinking, questioning, evaluating, analyzing and synthesizing. It is seen that writing activities in Turkish textbooks have a ratio of 20% ( $f = 267$ ) and writing activities in Japanese textbooks have 11% ( $f = 36$ ) ratio. Although there are too many repetitive activities in Turkish textbooks, it has been observed that some of the acquisitions are not exemplified by any activity. On the contrary, the writing area content expressions, which are addressed with more general expressions, were reflected in every activity in Japanese textbooks.

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## **ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: AN ONLINE TOOL FOR TEACHERS' ACTIVITIES AND ATTENDANCE**

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### **Abstract**

The opening of classes in the Philippines has been started under new norms and modes of teaching and learning delivery. Alternative work arrangements were also delivered among teachers and other school personnel. Online meetings, webinars, talks, and discussion has become a trend during these days because staying home means saving yourself from getting infected and the others as well. Reports were all sent through different online platforms too. Since there is no implemented online system, the Activity Management System has been initiated in a school to monitor the activities and attendance of teachers and personnel using a hosted and customized web-based system with quick response (QR) codes. Activity Management System aims to monitor the attendance of the teachers, whether working from school or home; track the weekly accomplishments of the teachers remotely; simplify the instructional supervision procedure from using Google forms, sheets, and slides; secure the teachers and school head from face-to-face interaction during attendance and class monitoring; contribute as one of the best practices in terms of data management. This paper would like to share an effective intervention in addressing the challenges facing by school heads and teachers in monitoring school activities. Moreover, this paper would like to contribute to the field of educational technologies through the adaptation of trends and embracing pedagogical change brought by technology.

**Keywords:** activity monitoring, online tool, management system



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## IDENTITY AFTER WESTERNISATION IN TURKISH AND JAPANESE MUSIC

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### **Abstract**

Westernization is the key issue of the both cultures within the last 200 years. Today even the guitar and piano from western music has a big place in Turkish and Japanese Music cultures, the traditional instruments keep existing. Event the use of western chords is popular the traditional melodic patterns are not forgotten. The both cultures have an imperial past and it means that two cultures have a capacity to integrate the different cultures impact on their own culture; as the Ottoman-Turkish Music has integrated Arabic-Byzantine and Persian influence the Japanese Empire had an interaction with Chine Music tradition. The actual time is the time to keep existing with identity after integrating the western influence. On the other hand, the western influence is so big that it requires an effort in national music education policies and awareness in community to keep identity strong. In this paper the historical acculturation period and the important institutional changes of the last 200 hundred years will be presented comparatively. After that the “multicultural musician” profile will be presented and discussed. As the musical instrument has a big role in representation and the reproduction of the culture the focus will be on that. Specially the string instruments will be on our frame. The Turkish, Japanese and Western string instruments will be presented and the concept of “multicultural musician” will be clarified within this framework. Koto, Shamisen, Biwa Baglama, Ud, Kanun and Guitar and the requirements of music done with these instruments will be the main references. Discussion on identity after westernization in Turkish and Japanese Music will be finalized with up a concrete multicultural musical proposal.

**Keywords:** Turkish Music, Japanese Music, Westernization, String Instruments

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## “NEDEN” SORUSUNUN KİTABI’ BAĞLAMINDA EĞİTİM ARAŞTIRMALARINA BAKIŞ: BİR KİTAP KRİTİĞİ ÇALIŞMASI

*A VIEW OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN THE CONTEXT OF THE BOOK OF THE  
"WHY": A BOOK CRITIQUE STUDY*

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### Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı Judea Pearl ve Dana Mackenzie tarafından yazılan “NEDEN” SORUSUNUN KİTABI’ adlı eserin kritiğini yapmak ve bu eserin eğitim araştırmalarına projeksiyonunu incelemektir. Uzun yıllardır bilim insanlarınca “Korelasyon nedensellik değildir” çekincesi üzerinden nedensellik kavramını tartıştıkları kitaplarında Pearl kitabın ana fikrinin insanların “verilerden daha zeki olduğunu, veriler neden ve sonuçları anlamazken insanların anladığını” ve bu bağlamda “nedensel bilim anlayışının bu çıkarımları nasıl yaptığımızı daha iyi yaptığımızı daha iyi anlamamızı sağlayacağı” olarak belirtmiştir. Nedensellik kavramının bu noktada eğitim bilimleri açısından önem arz ettiğini söyleyebiliriz. Öncelikle kitapta nedenselliğin üç düzeyi olan görmek, yapmak ve imgelemek olarak nedensellik merdiveninin aslında eğitim bilimlerinde çokça atıfta bulunulan Bloom ve arkadaşları tarafından hazırlanan bilişsel alan taksonomisiyle yakından ilişkili olduğu vurgulanabilir. İkinci olarak nedensellik kavramı eğitim bilimleri açısından önemlidir çünkü öğrenme sıkça atıfta bulunulduğu gibi “Öğrenme, deneyime bağlı olarak bir kişinin bilgi veya davranışında nispeten kalıcı bir değişikliktir.” Yazarın vurguladığı gibi “olasılıklar, durağan bir dünyaya ilişkin inançlarımızı ifade ederken nedensellik, bu olasılıkların, müdahaleyle olsun düş gücüyle olsun değişip değişmediğini veya ne şekilde değiştiğini söyler”. Aşağıdaki sorular bu bağlamda bu araştırmanın temel sorularıdır:

- 1- Yazar eserde hangi varsayımları veya temel varsayımları ortaya koyuyor?
- 2- Yazar nedensellik ana temasını sürdürmek için hangi kanıtları sunuyor?
- 3- Nedensellik kavramına ilişkin sonuçları nelerdir?
- 4- Nedensellik ve eğitim bağlamında kitapla ilgili benzersiz, anlamlı veya ilginç olan nedir?
- 5- Kitap / yazar bize ne öğretir?
- 6- Kitabın ana temasının eğitim bilimleri için çıkarımları nelerdir?

Bu nedenle bu çalışmada, nedensellik kavramının kitabın kuramsal çerçevesi açısından benzer kaynaklarla paralel olarak incelenmesi ve bunun eğitim bilimleri açısından imalarını incelemek amaçlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Nedensellik, Korelasyon, Yapay Zeka

### Abstract

This study aims to make a detailed analysis and assessment of "BOOK OF WHY" written by Judea Pearl and Dana Mackenzie and to examine the projection of this work on educational research. In their book, in which scientists have discussed the concept of causality over the idea

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of "Correlation is not causality" by scientists for many years, Pearl states that the main idea of the book is that people are "smarter than data, people understand when data do not understand causes and consequences" and in this context, "the new science of causal inference will enable us to better understand how we do it". At this point, we can say that the concept of causality is important for educational sciences. First of all, the Ladder of Causation as seeing, doing, and imagining, which are three distinct levels of cognitive ability in the book, is closely related to the cognitive domain taxonomy prepared by Bloom et al. (1956). Second, the concept of causality is important in educational sciences because learning is often referred to as "Learning is a relatively permanent change in a person's knowledge or behavior based on experience." As the author emphasizes, "while probabilities encode our beliefs about a static world, causality tells us whether and how probabilities change when the world changes, be it by intervention or by the act of imagination". The following questions are the main questions of this research in this context:

- 1- What presuppositions or basic assumptions does the author reveal in the work?
- 2- What evidence does the author provide to sustain his main theme of causality?
- 3- What are his conclusions regarding the concept of causality?
- 4- What is unique, significant, or interesting about the book in the context of causality and education?
- 5- What does the book/author teach us?
- 6- What are the implications of the main theme of the book for educational sciences?

Therefore, this study, it is aimed to examine the concept of causality in terms of the theoretical framework of the book and its implications in terms of educational sciences with similar documents focusing on causality

**Keywords:** Causality, Correlation, Artificial Intelligence

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## 3D MODELING OF A 4WD MOBILE ROBOT AND DEVELOPMENT OF ANDROID SOFTWARE FOR BLUETOOTH BASED CONTROL

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### Abstract

Major changes in today's technology have led to the change of many tools and machines we use in our daily lives. Smart phones, which have made great progress especially in the last decade, perform many tasks besides interpersonal communication. The control of robots with increased usage in daily life and widely used in the literature, is one of these tasks. In this study, a 4-wheel drive (4WD) mobile robot are modelled in 3D and an Android software are developed to perform bluetooth-based remote control of these and similar robots. The modelled robot with SketchUp drawing program is designed symmetrically. It is also sized in such a way that it can move outside of flat floors such as laboratory environments. Android applications used to control robots in the literature are either downloaded as ready-made or designed to be controlled at a constant speed with the directional keys. The developed application allows the PWM value to be changed so that the robot can move at different speeds. It also gives information of robot speed calculated according to the wheel radius and maximum rpm value that the user will enter on the application screen. The application uploaded to the smartphone are tested with the Arduino microcontroller and it has been shown that the robot control can be performed successfully.

**Keywords:** Arduino, SketchUp, Mobile robot, Android, MIT App Inventor

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## PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF A WAVY PIN-FIN HEAT SINK

### *DALGALI PİN-KANAT BİR ISI ALICISININ PERFORMANS ANALİZİ*

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#### **Abstract**

The cooling requirement of light-emitting diode (LED) lamps is increasing rapidly. Some criteria such as compatibility with the LED lamp, visibility, ease of use, price advantage, and indispensable high heat dissipation performance are desired in cooling products. This work aims to develop an alternative heatsink to replace a conventional heat sink for cooling a LED. Heat sinks were designed in two different geometries, such as wavy pin-fin (WPF) and square pin-fin (SPF). The heat dissipation performance of each heat sink, which has the same number of fins and weights, was analyzed using computational fluid dynamics software at 5 W, 10 W, and 15 W thermal power. As the heat power applied increases, the difference in junction temperatures between WPF and SPF increases, which favors WPF. As expected, the highest junction temperature occurred in the natural convection of the SPF heat sink. With a novel WPF heat sink, an improvement in junction temperature has been achieved up to 11.58% in natural convection and 8.27% in forced convection. The results showed that the maximum junction temperature is affected more by the convection conditions rather than the thermal power, which significantly affects the life of the product to be cooled and its safer operating performance. The WPF heat sink offers both visibility and performance enhancement.

**Keywords:** LED, pin-fin heat sink, numerical analysis, thermal analysis, wavy geometry

#### **Özet**

Işık yayan diyot (LED) lambaların soğutulma ihtiyacı hızla artmaktadır. Soğutma ürünlerinde LED lamba ile uyumluluk, görsellik, kullanım kolaylığı, fiyat avantajı ve vazgeçilmez yüksek ısı yayma performansı gibi bazı kriterler istenmektedir. Bu çalışma, LED soğutmak için geleneksel bir ısı emicinin yerini alacak alternatif bir soğutucu geliştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Isı alıcılar, dalgalı pim-kanat (DPK) ve kare pim-kanat (KPK) gibi iki farklı geometride tasarlanmıştır. Aynı sayıda kanat ve ağırlığa sahip her bir ısı emicinin ısı yayma performansı, hesaplamalı akışkanlar dinamiği yazılımı kullanılarak 5 W, 10 W ve 15 W termal güçte analiz edildi. Uygulanan ısı gücü arttıkça, DPK ve KPK arasındaki bağlantı sıcaklıklarındaki fark artmıştır ki bu DPK lehinedir. Beklendiği gibi, en yüksek bağlantı sıcaklığı KPK ısı alıcısının doğal konveksiyonunda oluşmuştur. Yeni tasarım DPK ısı alıcısı ile, bağlantı sıcaklığında doğal konveksiyonda % 11.58'e ve zorlamalı konveksiyonda % 8.27'ye kadar bir iyileştirme sağlanmıştır. Sonuçlar, maksimum bağlantı sıcaklığının, soğutulacak ürünün ömrünü ve daha güvenli çalışma performansını büyük ölçüde etkileyen termal güç yerine konveksiyon koşullarından daha fazla etkilendiğini göstermiştir. DPK ısı emici, hem görsellik hem de performans geliştirme sunar.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** LED, pim-kanat ısı emici, sayısal analiz, termal analiz, dalgalı geometri

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## **THE IMPACT OF GOOGLE EDUCATION SUITE AMIDST THE PANDEMIC: THE NEW NORMAL APPROACH**

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### **Abstract**

The Education system in the Philippines was greatly affected by the deadly pandemic – Novel Corona Virus which transcends all our sectors into highly ICT Based enabled sector by using different technological platforms just to continue in their workforce. As part of the challenge in the new normal we are facing right now is the availability to double the services like the increase of bandwidth requirements because of the Distance Education being implemented in all higher education. The researcher is proposing a study to minimize network traffic and slowdown of internet connections and video conferencing by using an alternative platform which can minimize the usage of internet bandwidth. In terms of the video-conferencing classroom platform, it is highly recommended to use another source or tools that can be used in online learning, which is by using the upgraded requirements.

**Keywords:** Distance Education, ICT, Google Education Suite

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## USED METHODS FOR DETERMINE HYDRODYNAMIC PARAMETERS IN UNMANNED UNDERWATER VEHICLES (UUV).

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### Abstract

Underwater vehicles are a new and open work area. They are used in civil and military activities for various purposes such as protection and investigation of natural and environmental resources, various construction activities, ensuring coastal and country security. Underwater vehicles can be of remote type (ROV: Remotely Operated Vehicle) or autonomously operated (UUV: Unmanned Underwater Vehicle) type. The development of robust control algorithms for position, speed and trajectory control of UUVs depends on obtaining the vehicle's dynamic model as realistic as possible. Mathematical modeling of an UUV's dynamic system is a difficult and complex process. The reasons for this are; it is the non-linear dynamic structure of the vehicle's operation and the working environment of the vehicle contains too many uncertainties and disruptive effects. In this study, the methods used in determining the hydrodynamic and dynamic parameters determining the mathematical model of UUV and ROV were investigated by making a comprehensive literature review. According to the results obtained from the studies with different underwater vehicles, the most reliable method was decided.

**Keywords :** Dynamic Model, AUV, ROV, Hydrodynamic



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## EXPLORATORY VISUALIZATION MODEL FOR MEASURING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE IN ASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

*ASYA VE AVRUPA ÜLKELERİNDE DİJİTAL BÖLÜNMENİN ÖLÇÜLMESİNE YÖNELİK  
KEŞFEDİCİ GÖRSELLEŞTİRME MODELİ*

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### Abstract

To a large extent, the question of what the Digital Divide (DD) is, including its effects on society in is general has extensively been studied over the years. DD is the difference in providing access to technological services. It is an expression of numerous social, geographical, economical, and informative divides. Generally, the DD is viewed as economic and social inequality to both the access, the use of, or impact of information and communication technologies (ICT) to persons of a given demographic group. The current study proposes an exploratory visualization approach towards the examination of the situation regarding the DD in Europe and Asia. In practice, the study uses various visual tools such as line, box, bar, and histogram plots to explore distributions on the different aspects of internet performance in Europe and Asia using data collected based on the PingER methodology that proposes 5 internet performance metrics i.e., Duplicate Packet, Round Trip Time, TCP Through Put, Out of Order Packets, and Packets Lost. Based on the findings obtained after implementing the proposed analytical model for the current study, it is noted that Asia has greater total Packets Lost (848.8074) compared to Europe (562.9666) in the period of examination (2010 – 2018) as well as greater total Out of Order Packets (119.8667 to 91.5), greater Total TCP Throughput (170.909k to 14.80111k), greater total Duplicate Packets (279.0062 to 93), and greater Total Round Trip Time (848.8074 to 562.9666). As such, based on these observations one can argue that there exists a DD implying between Asia and Europe with Europe having a better internet experience compared to Asia in General. However, examining the individual countries it is noted that there are countries such as Pakistani and the United Arab Emirates that show better internet performance compared to some countries in Europe. This indicates that apart from the regional DD, there potentially exists a country-wise DD.

**Keywords:** DD, PingER, EDV, Internet, Packet, TCP, Europe, Asia.

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## Özet

Büyük ölçüde, Dijital Bölünmenin (DB) ne olduğu sorusu ve toplum üzerindeki etkilerinin ne olduğu yıllar boyunca kapsamlı bir şekilde incelenmiştir. DB, temelde teknolojik hizmetlere erişim sağlamadaki farktır. Çok sayıda sosyal, coğrafi, ekonomik ve bilgilendirici ayrımın ifadesidir. Genel olarak, DB, belirli bir demografik gruba mensup kişilere bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinin (BİT) hem erişimi, kullanımı veya etkisi açısından ekonomik ve sosyal eşitsizlik olarak görülmektedir. Bu çalışma, Avrupa ve Asya'da DB ile ilgili durumun incelenmesine yönelik keşifsel bir görselleştirme yaklaşımı önermektedir. Uygulamada, çalışma, 5 internet performans ölçütü öneren PingER metodolojisine dayalı olarak toplanan verileri kullanarak Avrupa ve Asya'daki internet performansının farklı yönlerine ilişkin dağılımları keşfetmek için çizgi, kutu, çubuk ve histogram grafikleri gibi çeşitli görsel araçları kullanır. Örneğin bu araçlar; Yinelenen Paket, Gidiş Dönüş Süresi, TCP Üzerinden Kurma, Bozuk Paketler ve Kaybolan Paketlerdir. Mevcut çalışma için önerilen analitik model uygulandıktan sonra elde edilen bulgulara dayanarak, Asya'nın inceleme döneminde (2010 - 2018) Avrupa'ya (562.9666) kıyasla toplam Kayıp Paketler (848.8074), daha büyük toplam Sıra Dışı Paketler (119.8667 - 91.5), daha yüksek Toplam TCP Verimi (170.909k - 14.80111k), daha fazla Toplam Yinelenen Paketler (279.0062 - 93) ve daha uzun Toplam Gidiş Dönüş Süresi (848.8074 - 562.9666) olarak ölçülmüştür. Bu nedenle, bu gözlemlere dayanarak, Asya ile Avrupa arasında, Avrupa'nın genel olarak Asya'ya kıyasla daha iyi bir internet deneyimine sahip olduğunu ima eden bir DB'nin var olduğu ileri sürülebilir. Bununla birlikte, tek tek ülkeler incelendiğinde, Pakistan ve Birleşik Arap Emirlikleri gibi bazı ülkelerin Avrupa'daki bazı ülkelere göre daha iyi internet performansı sergilediği kaydedilmiştir. Bu, bölgesel DB'den ayrı olarak, potansiyel olarak ülke bazında bir DB'nin mevcut olduğunu gösterir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** DB, Internet, TCP, Paket, Asya, Avrupa.

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## MODELLING SPREAD of COVID-19 PANDEMIC with STOCHASTIC NETWORK MODELS

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### Abstract

Contagious diseases have caused hundreds of millions of infected and death people, and huge economic costs for societies since the beginning of human history. Ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has impacted almost all countries, caused 56 million cases and 1.46 million deaths as well as closure of plants, restaurants/cafes and stores, and motivated many governments to take strict actions. Modelling of spread diseases is very important to understand progression of the disease over a predefined time horizon and possible effects on populations in terms of hospitalizations, morbidity/mortality, economic costs. Potential intervention strategies such as vaccination, school/workplace closure, quarantine, etc. can be selected and applied suitably only if dynamics and progressions of the disease can be properly understood. SIR (Susceptible-Infected-Recovery) compartmental models have been commonly used to model and analyze contagious diseases. However, the assumption of the fact that individuals in each compartment mix uniformly and randomly with each other is quite strong in real life since people have much narrower environments such as home, school, workplaces, etc. where contacting with other people. In this study, we consider network models to eliminate this assumption. Each person the population is assigned to a home, school, or workplace according to his/her age and only contact with individuals in his/her environment. Each day in the pandemic horizon, people contact with other people in their assigned environments and get sick with a prespecified probability. If a person is infected, he/she can infect other people until he/she is fully recovered or death. We collect data of the number of infected and death people at the end of the simulation. Results show that the proposed network model can mimic the actual pandemic and provide similar results with expected results derived from COVID-19 related attack and death rates of six countries. Furthermore, the model is very sensitive to population sizes in terms of computational times.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, SIR Models, Network Models, Simulation

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## **“A STUDY ON DIGITAL PURCHASING DURING COVID ‘19”**

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### **Abstract**

The whole World comes across unprecedented pandemic of Covid '19, which started almost a year back. India too is facing this pandemic. Life was almost, jeopardized due to the outbreak of this pandemic. Initial few months had faced complete lock down in the country. All economic activities came to stand still. Shops, schools, colleges, offices were completely closed and people had to depend on online purchasing for buying essential commodities. Most of the industrial sectors experienced demand fall down and shrinkages in growth. However it is reported that there has been substantial growth of digital purchasing during the pandemic, because people could not physically visit the shops and buy the essentials in traditional offline mode due to the pandemic. Our paper is based on online survey, revealing the actual figures with respect to growth of online purchasing, during the pandemic time, in and around Kolkata, India. The data were collected through online mode of survey and analyzed. The results of our research will surely throw light on the actual findings, in connection with reported growth in digital purchasing during the pandemic. It will also reveal facts related to preference of online platforms for this specific purpose.

**Keywords:** Digital Purchasing, Lockdown, Pandemic, Covid '19, Online Surveys.

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## DESIGNING THE CHATBOT FOR UNIVERSITY (A CASE STUDY)

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### **Abstract**

The organization now implementing the chatbot system to support their services more than before. The purpose of this research is to be able to support the university to answer the student questions quickly, because the most questions students is repeatedly. The method used for data collection for this research is to conduct an interview with the Information Systems BINUS faculty member and several students and after that we used several diagrams to draw the business process of this chatbot and design the concept of chatbot that suitable for university context. The results of this study are creating the appropriate chatbot based on the problems in the university context.

**Keywords:** Information System, Chatbot, University, Academic Services

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**POSTMODERNİZİMDE DÖNÜŞEN EĞİLİMLER YENİDEN RESİM  
YENİDEN BOYA: DAMIEN HIRST, JEFF KOONS,  
TAKASHI MURAKAMI**

*TRANSFORMATION OF TENDENCIES IN POSTMODERNISM  
REBIRTH OF PAINTING AND DYING: DAMIEN HIRST,  
JEFF KOONS, TAKASHI MURAKAMI*

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**Özet**

20. yüzyıla kadar sanat düzen ve betimlemeye dayalı biçim anlayışı benimsenmiştir. 20. yüzyıldan sonra modernizmin savunduğu makine estetiği ve endüstriyle sanat miti ortadan kaldırmış sanat başka bir boyuta varmıştır. Günümüz sanat eserleri, gösterimlerin ve anlamların farklılaşmasını çoğalmasını sağlayan kültür, kitle pazarı, tüketim ile sürekliliği olan anlatı sunmaktadır. Bu anlatılar politik, bilimsel ve kamusal olanları bütünsel düzlemde öteki alanlara taşıyarak tarihsel bellek ve duygu ile geleneksel üslupta çalışmalar yaparak üst anlatılara dönüşmektedir. Sanatçılar Postmodernizmde dönüşen yeni eğilimler ile yaptıkları çalışmalarda kendilerini daha iyi ifade edebildikleri imgeleri kullanarak anlatımcı bir üslupla duygularını dışa vurarak eser üretmişlerdir. Sanatçıların bu çalışmaları sanat piyasasında daha kolay pazarlanabilen eserler olmuştur. 1970'lerdeki ekonomik durgunluğun ardından sanat piyasası tekrar canlanmıştır. Damien Hirst, Jeff Koons ve Takashi Murakami sanatçılar yapmış oldukları resimlerle sanat piyasasını yönlendirmişler ve birçok koleksiyonerin de eserlerini almasını sağlamışlardır.

Sanatsal çalışmaların üretiminde paranın belirleyici bir güç olması sanatçıların çalışmalarını yönlendirmesi ve sanat eserinin tekrar alıp satılabilir hale gelmesi bu araştırmanın konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Bu araştırma ile sanat piyasasında kendini ispatlamış olan Damien Hirst, Jeff Koons, Takashi Murakami'in çalışmaları biçim, içerik ve kullanmış oldukları teknik üslup anlayışları analiz yöntemi kullanılarak açıklanması hedeflenmektedir. Bu sanatçıların amaçları eski resim anlayışı çerçevesinde yeni ve farklı üslupları bünyesinde bulundurabilen yapı oluşturmaya çalışarak bir postmodern resim örneği sunmaktadırlar. Bu çalışma ile adı geçen sanatçıların yapıtları üzerinden Postmodernizmde dönüşen yeni eğilimi, resme geri dönüşü sanat piyasasının sanatçının sanat eseri üretiminde rolü somutlaştırılarak sanatçıların yapıtları üzerinden yorumlanacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelime:** Sanat Piyasası, Sanatçı, Resim, Koleksiyoner, Sermaye, Üretim.

**Abstract**

Until 20<sup>th</sup> century, an understanding based on order and description is accepted in art. After 20<sup>th</sup> century, esthetics of machine and industry that has been put forward by modernism annihilated the myth of the art and art passed into another dimension. Today the artworks present a kind of narrative that reproduces and differentiates cultures, massive markets, consumption. These narratives carry the political, scientific and public ones to other areas. In that way, historical memory and emotion together with traditional style turn these narratives into upper ones. The

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artists of postmodernism produced artworks using images that can express themselves better. These works have become the ones that can be marketed easily. After economic stagnation of 1970s, the art market came to life again. The artists like Damien Hirst, Jeff Koons and Takashi Murakami directed the art market and many art-collector bought their works.

The subject of this article is to examine the role of money in producing artwork and the transformation of the artwork into something which can be bought and sold. The works of Damien Hirst , Jeff Koons, Takashi Murakami are examined according to the form, content and the technique by using the method of analysing. The aim of these artists is to combine new and different styles with the old painting understanding. Using the artworks of these artists, this article tries to examine the transformation of the tendencies in Postmodernism, re-turning to painting and the role of art market in the art production.

**Key Words:** Art Market, Artists, Paintings, Collectors, Capital, Production



## VARLIK ve MAHİYET AYRIMI BAĞLAMINDA PERDE SEMBOLİZMİ

### *THE SYMBOLISM OF VEIL IN THE CONTEXT OF THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN BEING AND QUIDDITY*

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#### **Özet**

Bu bildiri, perde sembolizmini varlık ve mahiyet ayrımı çerçevesinde konu edinmektedir. Bildirinin amacı metafiziksel bir ayrımın sembolik bir yansımasını örneklendirmeye çalışmaktır. Bu bağlamda perde sembolüne dair metafiziksel anlatımların iki yönde ilerlediği, perdenin bir yönden varlığın diğer yönden ise mahiyetin karşılığı olarak kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Bu doğrultuda sembolik anlamda perde kavramı genellikle nur ve karanlık kavramlarıyla birlikte kullanılmaktadır. Buna göre nur perdeleri, varlığı ve zuhuru simgelerken zulümât/karanlık perdeler ise gizlenme ve görünmemeyi simgeler. Varlık açısından perde, âlemin bütününi kendisinde görünür kılan mekân kategorisine benzerken mahiyet ve karanlık olması açısından ise bu kategorinin ayrıştıran, gizleyen ve uzaklaştıran yönüne benzer. Çünkü metafizikte varlık, hem birliğin hem de farklılaşmanın nedeni olarak kabul edilir. Varlığın kendinde idraki, temelde birlik fikrini veriyor olmakla beraber dış dünyadan hareketle bu fikre ulaşmak oldukça zordur. Bu zorluğun bertaraf edilmesi için varlığın sembolik ifadelerle temsil edilmesine ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Ontolojik açıdan perde, varlık katmanları arasında beliren farklılıkların kendisi olup neredeyse sonsuz denilebilecek sayıdadır. Bu yönüyle perde, varlığın şiddetini azaltıp aşağı varlık tabakalarına varoluş imkânı sağlama gibi önemli bir görev icra eder. Öyleyse yukarıdan aşağıya doğru sıralanan her ontolojik düzlem aşağısı için rahmet iken üstünde olana nispetle bir tür uzaklaşma ve gaflettir. Bu durum, nedensellik bağlamında yorumlanırsa her illet malulünü kuşatırken tersi geçerli değildir. Mahiyete gelince o, varlığı görünür kılan bir mahal gibidir. Bu açıdan mahiyet, mümkün varlığa yani gölgeye benzer. Zihinde bulunması açısından ise mahiyet çift yönlü bir işleve sahiptir. Bir taraftan mahiyetler zihnin ürünleri olup saf varlığın idrakine mani olurken diğer taraftan varlığın bilinmesine aracılık yaparlar. Perdelerin yani mahiyetlerin zihin tarafından idraki daha kolay olduğundan insanların çoğu, varlık olması açısından varlığı değil mahiyeti idrak eder.

**Anahtar Kavramlar:** İslâm Felsefesi, Varlık, Mahiyet, Perde, Fârâbî.

#### **Abstract**

This paper deals with the symbolism of veil within the framework of the distinction between being and quiddity. The aim of the paper is to try to illustrate a symbolic reflection of a metaphysical distinction. In this context, it is seen that metaphysical expressions about the symbolism of veil progress in two directions, that the symbol is used as the counterpart of being in one direction and quiddity in the other. In this direction, the concept of veil is generally used together with the concepts of light and dark in a symbolic sense. Accordingly, the veils of light symbolize existence, while the veils of darkness symbolize hiding and invisibility. In terms of being and light, the veil resembles the spatial category that makes the whole of the world visible in itself, while in terms of its quiddity and darkness, it resembles the aspect of this category that separates, conceals and distances. In metaphysics, being is accepted as the cause of both unity and multiplicity. Although the perception of being in itself basically gives the idea of unity, it

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is very difficult to reach this idea through the outside world. In order to overcome this difficulty, the being needs to be represented by symbolic expressions. Ontologically, the veil is the differences that appear between the layers of being, and they are almost infinite. In this respect, the veil performs an important task such as reducing the severity of the being and providing the opportunity for coming into being to the lower layers of being. Thus while every ontological plane ordered from top to bottom is mercy for below, it is a kind of distancing and ignorance in regard to what is above. If this situation is to be understood in the context of causality, every cause would encompass its effect, and not the vice versa. As for the quiddity, it is like a locus where being becomes visible. In this respect, the quiddity is similar to the contingent being, namely the shadow. Quiddity has a dual function in terms of the being in the mind. On the one hand, the quiddities are the products of the mind and prevent the cognition of the pure being, on the other hand, they are means of knowing of the being. Since it is easier for the mind to grasp the veils, the quiddities, most people perceive the quiddities, not the being qua being.

**Keywords:** Islamic Philosophy, Being, Quiddity, Veil, al-Fārābī.

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## ƏLİLLİYİN SOSIAL-PSIXOLOJİ ASPEKTLƏRİ

### *SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DISABILITIES*

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#### **Özet**

Dünya əhalisinin 15% - i anadangəlmə və ya sonradan yaranan xəstəliklər, müxtəlif səbəblərdən baş vermiş qəzalar nəticəsində əlillik statusu qazanmışdır. Əlilliyin formalaşması fiziki, psixoloji və sosial faktor kimi insan həyatını istiqamətləndirən bir prosesin başlanğıcıdır. Belə ki, əlilliyin sosial –psixoloji aspektlərini nəzərdən keçirdiyimiz zaman, ilk növbədə əlilliyin qazanılmasının ilkin mərhələsində bu vəziyyətə hazır olmayan şəxsin özünün psixoloji şok keçirməsini, əlilliyini qəbul etməməsini-vəziyyəti inkar etməsini müşahidə edirik. Həmçinin, doğulan övladının əlilliyinin olması faktı ilə valideynlərin də ilkin qiymətləndirilməsi zamanı eyni halla qarşılaşırıq. Belə ki, əlilliyi olan şəxs və ya valideynləri xəstəliyi qəbul etmir, bu mərhələdə psixoloji gərginlik, əsəbilik, qəzəblə müşaiət olunan şok vəziyyətini yaşayırlar. Cəmiyyətdə sosial aspektdən əlilliyə qarşı tarixən ilkin cəmiyyətlərə dayanan və müasir inkişaf etmiş dünyada hələ də böyük problem olaraq qalan stiqma, ayrı-seçkilik kimi hallar həmin şəxslərin əlilliyi qəbul etməsini daha da çətinləşdirir. Sonrakı mərhələdə isə proses artıq 2 istiqamətdə inkişaf edir: şəxs xəstəliyini qəbul etmir və depressiyaya düşür, ya da onu qəbul edərək əlilliklə yaşamağın, inkişafın yollarını axtarmağa başlayır.

**I** seçim cəmiyyətin stiqmasına məruz qalmaqdan qorxan fərdin psixoloji travmasına, cəmiyyətdən uzaqlaşmasına, bir çox hallarda xəstəliyin inkişafına mane olacaq müalicədən də məhrum olmasına səbəb olur.

**II** halda isə fərd əlilliyi öz şəxsi faciəsi kimi qəbul etməyib, öz gücünə arxalanaraq, cəmiyyətə inteqrasiya edir.

Cəmiyyətə inteqrasiya və sosial və psixoloji adaptasiya ilk növbədə ailədən başlayır və daha sonra onların mənəvi-psixoloji dəstəyi ilə daxil olduğu digər insan qruplarında fəal iştirakı təmin edilir.

**Anahtar kelimələr:** əlilliyin formaları, əlilliyin modelləri, sosial aspektlər, psixoloji aspektlər, inteqrasiya və adaptasiya prosesi

#### **Abstract**

15% of the world's population has acquired the status of disability as a result of congenital or acquired diseases, accidents of various causes. The formation of disability is the beginning of a process that guides human life as a physical, psychological and social factor. Thus, when we consider the socio-psychological aspects of disability, we observe that a person who is not ready for this situation, first of all, in the initial stage of gaining a disability, experiences psychological shock, does not accept his disability - denies the situation. We also encounter the same situation during the initial assessment of parents with the fact that their child is disabled. Thus, a person with a disability or his parents do not accept the disease, at this stage they experience a state of shock, accompanied by psychological tension, nervousness, anger. Circumstances such as stigma and discrimination in society, which have historically opposed primitive societies to disability and are still a major problem in the modern developed world, make it even more difficult for these people to accept disability. At the next stage, the process develops in two

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directions: the person does not accept the disease and becomes depressed, or by accepting it, he begins to look for ways to live and develop with a disability.

The first option leads to psychological trauma, social isolation, and, in many cases, deprivation of treatment that would prevent the development of the disease.

In the second case, the individual does not accept disability as a personal tragedy, but integrates into society, relying on his own strength.

Integration into society and social and psychological adaptation begins first of all in the family, and then their active participation in other groups of people, including their spiritual and psychological support, is ensured.

**Keywords:** forms of disability, models of disability, social aspects, psychological aspects, integration, adaptation process

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## THE IMAGE OF ADAM IN THE POETRY OF I. NASIMI

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### **Abstract**

The article examines the interpretation of the image of Adam in the poetry of Imaddadin Nasimi, the famous Azerbaijani poet of the Middle Ages. Naturally, following the traditions of Islam, Nasimi interprets this bible image according to the Koran. However, the conducted research shows that the interpretation of the Azerbaijani poet is complicated by one of the branches of Sufism, the Khurifi philosophy. The study of the texts of medieval oriental poetry is the most important direction not only in philological science, but also of interest to philosophers and culturologists. Analysis of the poetic texts helps to understand the artistic structure, poetics, literary canons and traditions of classical oriental poetry. The purpose of this study is to prove that the classical oriental poetic text is difficult for the reader to perceive and requires background knowledge for its correct reading. In this regard, the following tasks are being solved: 1) interpretation of general issues of perception of oriental poetry in the context of the psychology of reading; 2) analysis of the features of Nasimi's poetry; 3) interpretation of the image of Adam in the context of Hurufi philosophy. The basis of Hurufism is pantheism, which implies that everything created by God somehow contains the divine in itself. Unlike everything material, a man is the essence that, according to the plan of creation, is closest to Him. This means that, both in content, formal and figurative manifestations, a person is endowed with divine attributes that allow him, as a rational being who cognizes the Truth in the process of perfection, to incarnate himself in Truth. Naturally, in our case, Nasimi relied on the Muslim holy scripture, the Koran, which is close to him. Briefly, we note that the text of the Koran describes the procedure for blessing the first man Adam, and all the angels were ordered to bow to him. It was Adam who was first taught the word (letter), the ability to think, reason, analyze. According to the poet's logic, these arguments gave full reason to accept man as the image and likeness of God, carrying all of His potentials. For the poet, the most perfect creation of the Almighty is a man in whom the secret of the universe is hidden. Nasimi claims that God exists in him, as well as in everything around him. Man is the bearer of a conscious soul.

**Key words.** Nasimi, Hurufism, Adam, Quran, interpretation.

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## POPULATION SPATIAL MOBILITY TYPES IN CENTRAL RUSSIA

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### **Abstract**

In Central Russia, the socioeconomic space contrasts have intensified in the post-Soviet era. At the interregional level, the population tends to the Moscow and Moscow oblast (together—Moscow Capital Region). At the intraregional level, migrants' flows are directed towards regional centers and their suburbs. So people try to get in places with more opportunities for education, professional growth, earnings, entertainment, etc. We consider population spatial mobility as a mean of adaptation to life in the conditions of shrinkage of developed space. Population migrations in the former relatively densely populated and now depopulated regions of Central Russia are analyzed within the time geography framework (we have calculated the special index of human activity density). Migration processes analysis is based on official statistical data, field observations, and local population survey. A comparison of resettlements and return migrations is carried out. Some factors contributing to migration (employment, wages, living conditions) at different territorial levels are investigated. We have revealed the proximity to Moscow is both a catalyst for the population outflow from regions around Moscow Capital Region and a stimulus for new positive impulses. They contribute to a partial stabilization of the settlement pattern and economy and the migrants' attraction. A strong socioeconomic delay of a significant part of small and medium-sized cities and rural areas not only from Russian capital and federal subjects' centers, but also from regional centers' suburbs is revealed. The main human activity "nodes" preservation is associated with resettlements and labor migrations positive balance. There is also an effect of contrasts' smoothing, primarily due to second home (dacha), tourist, and partly international migrations. This is correlate with the situation in European countries, which indicates some general trends, despite the specifics of Russia associated with increased polarization and delayed deurbanization. The study was supported by the Russian Scientific Foundation (project no. 19-17-00174 "Early developed regions under socio-economic polarization and shrinkage of active space in European Russia" for the Institute of Geography RAS).

**Key words:** migration factors, resettlements, return mobility, socioeconomic contrasts, time geography

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## **RISKY INTERNET USE AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: THE ROLE OF RESILIENCE DURING EMERGING ADULthood**

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### **Abstract**

The present study aimed to investigate risky internet use among students of Psychology during an important transitional life period, such as the period of emerging adulthood. In particular, the study examined the phenomena of internet addiction (and its indicative behaviors) and cyberbullying, as well as the role of students' resilience in the manifestation of the above phenomena. The study involved 252 students (233 women, 19 men) of the Department of Psychology of the Faculty of Philosophy of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece). They completed a set of self-reported questionnaires, which included demographic questions and the following three main parts: a short version of a scale on resilience (The Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale - CD-RISC; Campbell-Sills & Stein, 2007; Connor & Davidson, 2003), a scale on internet addiction (Internet Addiction Test; Young, 1998), and a scale on cyberbullying (short form of the Cyberbullying Questionnaire; Smith et al., 2006). According to the results, it was found that the participating students, regardless of their year of study, were involved in excessive and addictive internet use developing indicative behaviors (e.g., uncontrollable internet use, neglect of social life), as well as in cyberbullying incidents (as bullies and victims). These two phenomena seemed to positively correlate with each other. Furthermore, it was found that the students' sense of resilience negatively predicted their excessive/addictive internet use and their behaviors indicative of internet addiction. However, students' sense of resilience was not associated with their involvement in cyberbullying incidents. The findings are considered of high importance especially the current period as students, apart from their adaptation to emerging adulthood, are going through the vulnerable period of Covid-19 pandemic. The findings highlight the need for (online) counseling preventive programs within the university setting, with an emphasis on enhancing students' well-being and resilience and, consequently, their on risky behaviors in cyberspace.

**Keywords:** university students, emerging adulthood, internet addiction, cyberbullying, resilience



# SAFEVÎ-TASAVVUF İLİŞKİLERİNDE NAKŞÎBENDÎYYE

## NAKSHIBANDIYYA IN SAFAVID-SUFISM RELATIONS

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### Özet

İslamın kültür tarihine dair araştırmalarda Tasavvuf konusu her zaman önemli yer almıştır. Son dönemlerde Türkiye başta olmak üzere bazı ülkelerde konuya ilişkin bir çok araştırmaların yürütülmesine ve yayınların yapılmasına rağmen özellikle Safevî-Tasavvuf ilişkilerine dayanan araştırmaların pek zengin olduğu söylenemez. İlgili literatürde Tasavvufun Safevî döneminde bilhassa XVI. yüzyıl boyunca yeni bir içerik kazanmış On İki İmam Şiîliğinin inanç ilkelerine karşı muhalefette bulunduğu etki sağlayan çeşitli faktörlerin olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu yüzden Tarikatlar Tarihi sahasındaki akademisyenlerin gündeminde olan bu meselenin Safevî-Tasavvuf ilişkileri açısından da incelenmesine ihtiyaç vardır.

XV. yüzyılın son çeyreğinde Safevî tarikatı militarize olduğu zamanlarda Halvetî, Nimetullahî ve Kübreviyye gibi önemli tarikatlarla birlikte Nakşîbendîyye tarikatı da geniş alanlar üzerinde dinî faaliyetlerini sürdürüyorlardı.

Şah İsmail'in Tebriz'i fethetmesinden ve Şiîliği yaygınlaştırmaya başlamasından hemen sonra Safevîler, ellerindeki devlet gücüyle tarikatlara karşı baskıcı bir politika izlemişlerdir. İlk dönemden itibaren Şiîlik karşıtı bir tavır sergileyen Nakşîbendîyye tarikatı da Safevî etkisine maruz kaldı. Pek çok Nakşî şeyhlerin zorunlu olarak Osmanlıya göçmeleri bunu onaylamaktadır. Herat, Kazvin ve diğer yerlerdeki Nakşîbendî temsilcilerine karşı sert tutumuna rağmen Şah İsmail, tarikatın bazı ünlülerine yumuşak ve bazen hatta sempati ile davrandı.

Safevî hanedanının dini ve siyasi baskılarına rağmen Nakşîbendî şeyhleri görüşlerini olabildiğince geniş bir alana yaymaya çalıştılar. Tebriz'de Necimeddin Bargafdar (ö. 1506), Ebu Sa'id ibn Sunillah (ö. 1572) ve zamanın ünlü şeyhleri İrevan ve Urmiye'de Aziz Mahmud Urmavi (ö. 1674) zorlukla da olsa çok sayıda taraftar topladı.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Azerbaycan, Safevîler, Sufi, Nakşîbendîyye

### Abstract

The subject of Sufism has always been an important part of research on the cultural history of Islam. Recently, the execution of a lot of research on the subject, although in some countries, especially in Turkey Safavid-Sufism publication of studies based on Sufism in particular the relationship has not been very rich. In the relevant literature, especially in the Safavid period of Sufism XVI. It is thought that there are various factors that have contributed to the opposition of the Twelve Imam Shi'ism, which gained a new content throughout the century, against the principles of belief. Therefore, this issue, which is on the agenda of academicians in the field of History of Sects, needs to be examined in terms of the Safavid-Sufism contradictions.

In the last quarter of the XV. century, when the Safavid sect was militarized, important sects such as Halveti, Nimatullahi and Kubraviyya and the Nakshibandiyya order were also carrying out religious activities on large areas.

Immediately after Shah Ismail's conquest of Tabriz and spreading Shi'ism, the Safavids followed an oppressive policy against sects with the state power they had. The Nakshibandiyya

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sect, which had an anti-Shiite attitude from the first period, was also exposed to Safavid influence. The forced migration of many Naqshi sheikhs to the Ottoman Empire confirms it. Despite his harsh attitude towards Nakshibandi representatives in Herat, Kazvin and elsewhere, Shah Ismail treated some of the sect's celebrities with gentleness and sometimes even sympathy. Despite the religious and political pressures of the Safavid dynasty, the Nakshibandi sheikhs tried to spread their views as widely as possible. In Tabriz, Nacimaddin Bargbafdar (d.1506), Ebu Sa'id ibn Sunillah (d.1572) and Aziz Mahmud Urmavi (d.1674), the famous sheikhs of the time, Yerevan and Urmia (d.1674) gathered many supporters, albeit with difficulty.

**Key words:** Azerbaijan, Safavids, Sufi, Nakshibandiyya

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## İSLAM'DA SANAT VE KÜLTÜR

### *ИСКУССТВО И КУЛЬТУРА В ИСЛАМЕ* *ARTS AND CULTURE IN ISLAM*

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#### **Abstract**

human Fitrat and is considered a requirement of Fitrat. Because of this, many works were given and encouraged to art. The name Jemal Allah attests to the value he attaches to art in the Islamic religion. As follows from the hadith, the hadith "Allah is beautiful and loves all beauty" is the best example of art. As we will see in the Qur'an, Allah is said to be the greatest artist, Al-musawwir. While the creator of the Islamic religion cares so much about art, it is unthinkable that the members of this religion do not care about art. A Muslim is responsible first for decorating himself and then around him. In addition to encouraging the Islamic religion to embrace art, it also encourages us to act in a respectful and tolerant or even protectionist manner towards works of art in other civilizations. For example, the Buddha statues in India, the pyramids in Egypt were also not destroyed after these regions were Islamized. He considered it a common heritage of humanity.

The Qur'an encouraged both edification and inspiration by traveling and seeing works of art on earth. In the Islamic religion, it was ordered to pray with the parishioners, which prepared the birth of the mosque's architecture. There was a pulpit for his reading, a pulpit for the tradition of preaching. And so it seems that some kind of art and architecture is required for religious life. In Islamic art, painting does not involve specific patterns, such as sculpture, but rather abstract images. If we need to give an example of this , one can cite the example of the art of Taipa, the art of tile and miniature art.

In the Islamic religion there have always been beliefs that can cause the worship of idols and to harm the religion of Islam. Because of this, paintings and sculptures that have tangible qualities were not very warmly considered. The thought of contemplation, the attainment of God, of eternity, is a goal that has always existed in the Muslim craftsman. The most beautiful expression of thought is the decorations on the inside of the doors and domes symbolize eternity. In Islamic art, they tried to project the death of world life onto art.

**Keywords:** Islam, Art, Civilization, Culture, History

#### **Özet**

Medeniyetler sanatsız olamaz, çünkü sanat evrensel bir olgudur. Sanat insanın yaratılışında vardır. Bu yüzden medeniyetler sanatla ilgilenmişlerdir ve sanatsal eserler ortaya koymuşlardır. İslam medeniyeti sanat anlayışında ise sanatın insanı fitratından kaynaklandığı ve fitratın bir gereği olarak düşünülerek önem verilmiştir. Bundan dolayı birçok eser verilmiş ve sanata teşvik edilmiştir. Allah'ın Cemal ismi İslam dininde sanata verdiği değerin göstergesidir. Hadislerden de anlaşılacağı üzere " Allah güzeldir ve tüm güzellikleri sever " hadisi sanata en güzel örnek teşkil etmektedir. Kuran' da göreceğimiz gibi Allah'ın en büyük sanatkar, el-musavvir olduğu söylenmektedir. İslam dinin yaratıcısı sanata bu kadar önem verirken bu dinin fertlerinin sanata önem vermemesi düşünülemez. Bir Müslüman ilk önce kendini daha sonra da etrafını güzelleştirmek ile sorumludur. İslam dininin sanata teşvikinin yanında, diğer medeniyetlerinde sanat eserlerine karşı saygılı ve hoşgörülü hatta korumacı davranmaya da bizi yöneltir. Örneğin

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Hindistan'daki Buda heykelleri, Mısır'daki Piramitler bu bölgeler İslamlaştıktan sonra da yıkılmamıştır. İnsanlığın ortak mirası olarak görmüştür.

Kuran yeryüzündeki sanat eserlerinin gezilip görülerek bunlardan hem ibret hem de ilham alınmasını teşvik etmiştir. İslam dininde cemaatle namaz kılınması emredilmiş ve bu da cami mimarisinin doğuşunu hazırlamıştır. Okunması için minber, vaaz geleneği için vaaz kürsüsü ortaya çıktı. Ve böylece dini yaşamak için bir nevi sanat ve mimari ihtiyaç duyulduğu görülmektedir. İslam sanatında resim heykel gibi somut kalıplar değil de daha çok soyut tasvirlerle yer verilmiştir. Buna örnek vermemiz gerekirse tezhip sanatı , çini sanatı ve minyatür sanatı örnek verilebilir.

İslam dininde puta tapıcılığa neden olabilecek ve tevhide zarar verebilecek inanışlar her zaman var olmuştur. Bundan dolayı somut nitelik taşıyan resim ve heykel sanatlarına çok sıcak bakılmamıştır. Tefekkür, Allah'a ulaşma, sonsuzluk düşüncesi Müslüman sanatkarda her zaman var olan bir amaçtır. Düşüncenin en güzel şekilde gösterilmesi kapı ve kubbelerin iç yüzünde süslemeler sonsuzluğu sembolize eder. İslam sanatında dünya hayatının faniliğini sanata yansıtılmaya çalışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İslam, Sanat, medeniyet, kültür, tarih.

### **Резюме**

Цивилизации не могут быть без искусства, потому что искусство-универсальное явление. Искусство существует в творении человека. Вот почему цивилизации интересовались искусством и придумывали художественные произведения. Исламская цивилизация в понимании искусства имеет значение, учитывая, что искусство происходит от человека Фитрата и считается требованием Фитрата. Из-за этого многие работы были даны и поощрены к искусству. Имя Джемаль Аллаха свидетельствует о ценности, которую он придает искусству в исламской религии. Как следует из хадиса, хадис "Аллах прекрасен и любит всю красоту" является лучшим примером искусства. Как мы увидим в Коране, Аллах, как говорят, является величайшим художником, Аль-мусаввир. В то время как создатель исламской религии так заботится об искусстве, немыслимо, что члены этой религии не заботятся об искусстве. Мусульманин несет ответственность сначала за то, чтобы украсить себя, а затем вокруг него. Помимо поощрения исламской религии к искусству, она также побуждает нас действовать уважительно и терпимо или даже протекционистски по отношению к произведениям искусства в других цивилизациях. Например, статуи Будды в Индии, пирамиды в Египте также не были разрушены после того, как эти регионы были исламизированы. Он считал это общим наследием человечества.

Коран поощрял как назидание, так и вдохновение, путешествуя и видя произведения искусства на земле. В исламской религии было приказано совершать молитву с прихожанами, что подготовило рождение архитектуры мечети. Для его чтения появилась кафедра, проповедническая кафедра для традиции проповеди. И поэтому кажется, что для религиозной жизни требуется какое-то искусство и архитектура. В исламском искусстве живопись включает в себя не конкретные узоры, такие как скульптура, а скорее абстрактные изображения. Если нам нужно привести пример этого , можно привести пример искусства тезипа, искусства плитки и миниатюрного искусства.

В исламской религии всегда существовали убеждения, которые могут вызвать поклонение идолам и нанести вред единобожию. Из-за этого не очень тепло рассматривались картины и скульптуры, которые имеют осязаемые качества. Мысль о созерцании, достижении Бога, вечности-это цель, которая всегда существовала в мусульманском ремесленнике. Самое красивое проявление мысли украшения на

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внутренней стороне дверей и куполов символизируют вечность. В исламском искусстве пытались проецировать смерть мировой жизни на искусство.

**Ключевые Слова: Ислам, Искусство, Цивилизация, Культура, История.**

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## **FORTIFICATION OF RIGHT TO PRIVACY LAW IN INDIA: MENACE EMBODYING DIGITALIZATION**

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### **Abstract**

The advancement of the technology and the dynamism of legal world provides outlook of privacy and data protection issues in this recent era. Privacy is something that is not to interfere to the interest of others, as well as it is a concern of every individual due to technological advancement and it also emphasizes narrowly for protection of data. Data protection emphasis individual liberty and these individual's liberty is under threat by the interference of the stranger. Data Protection refers to the set of privacy laws, policies and procedures that aim to minimize intrusion into one's privacy caused by the collection, storage and dissemination of personal data. Personal data generally refers to the information or data which relate to a person who can be identified from that information or data whether collected by any Government or any private organization or an agency. The Constitution of India does not patently grant the fundamental right to privacy. However, the courts have read the right to privacy into other existing fundamental rights, ie, Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19(1) (a) and right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. However, these Fundamental Rights under the Constitution of India are subject to reasonable restrictions given under Article 19(2) of the Constitution that may be imposed by the state. Recently, in the landmark case of Justice K.S Puttaswamy (Retd.) & Another vs. Union of India and Others, the constitution bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held Right to Privacy as a fundamental right, subject to certain reasonable restrictions. In the absence of specific legislation for data protection in India, the Information Technology Act 2000 (the IT Act) and a collection of other statutes stand in for this purpose. The efficacy of present legal framework is needed to analyze to give a sophisticated protection to the privacy issues. The recent research paper will exemplify the state where this technological digitalization and modernization became a cause for breaching the privacy concerns and will also throw the light on precautionary measures to combat such kind of rupture. The idea to put forward this theme is to associate the idea of India with other countries.

**Keywords:** Data Protection, Privacy, Information Technology.

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## THE POLITICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN TURKEY AND KAZAKHSTAN

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### Abstract

Kazakhstan, which declared its independence in 1991, is committed to the principles of multilateralism in shaping its foreign policy strategy. Kazakhstan has established diplomatic relations in more than 120 countries and has been a member of 64 international political and economic organizations [1]

Kazakh-Turkish relations are generally at a good point in the context of political relations. In determining the size of Turkey's relations with Kazakhstan, the fact that Kazakhstan is an economically, politically and militarily developed country among the Turkish Republics plays an important role. In this regard, in order for Turkey to be effective in Central Asia, it needs to further develop its political relations with Kazakhstan.

Turgut Ozal played a major role in laying the foundation for these relations. During Ozal's first official visit to Kazakhstan at the presidential level in March 1991, a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was signed between Turkey and Kazakhstan. [1]

The President of Kazakhstan, Nazarbayev, carried out his first official visit to Turkey in September 1991. In addition, the fact that Turkey was the first country to recognize Kazakhstan, ensured that Turkey and Kazakhstan have a special place in the history of international relations. [1]

Turkey and Kazakhstan have shown mutual support under multilateral organization in Asia (CICA) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). It should be mentioned that two countries have also been cooperation within OSCE. These organizations are another chance to encourage bilateral cooperation [3]

The two states actively participate in the struggle against international terrorism and in rehabilitation measures in Afghanistan. This is an indicator of the coincidence of interests of the two states. [2]

During Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev's visit to Turkey in October 2009 the Strategic Partnership Agreement signed.

In May of 2012, the Republic of Turkey Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan's official visit to Kazakhstan High Level Strategic Cooperation Council (YDSK) was founded. During President Nazarbayev's visit to Turkey on 11-12 October 2012, first meeting was held. With YDSK mechanism, strategic relations between Turkey and Kazakhstan, was seated in an institutional framework. [4]

The language, religion, ethnic, historical and cultural ties between the two countries constitute the infrastructure of bringing the futures of the two countries closer in political relations.

**Key words:** Turkey , Kazakhstan, political relations



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## KARABAKH IS AZERBAIJAN'S NATIVE LAND

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### Abstract

The ancient human life were found in the cave of Azykh. Azykh locates in Hadrut district, not far from Fizuli city. More than a million years ago Azerbaijanian archeologists demonstrate the truth of the ancient place of human in the entire area of Eurasia had been in the territory of Karabakh. [7] Karabakh was an important western region of an ancient Azerbaijani state - Caucasian Albania. [4]

The words "gara" (black, big) and "bagh" (garden, land) connects each other and creates the word "Karabakh". This name was given by Azerbaijani people in the 7th century. [5]

During the October Revolution of 1917, the territories of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia declared their independence and Armenians claimed Nagorno-Karabakh. 1918-1920 was a period of major obstacles to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, because this territory is an "indivisible matter" and its territory is an indivisible motherland for Azerbaijanis. [2]

The Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh began in 1988 with the Armenians' territorial claims to the historical lands of Azerbaijan. Armenians represented in the Soviet Union, the leadership of the Armenian SSR, and the Armenian Diaspora abroad began to work in the mid-1980s to use the weakening of the USSR's central government to annex the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region to Armenia. [3]

In 1987-89, more than 250,000 Azerbaijanis living in Armenia were forcibly expelled from their historical lands, 216 of them were brutally killed and 1,154 were injured. [3]

The war between Azerbaijan and Armenia over the Nagorno Karabakh started after the end of the Soviet Union in 1991. 20% of the Azerbaijani territory was occupied by the Armenian Armed Forces. More than 20 thousand Azerbaijani citizens were killed in this occupation by armenian . More than 20 thousand people were wounded, 50 thousand people has been invalid, and 5101 Azerbaijani Turks were lost or/and captured. 66% of the taken people were Azerbaijani Turks children. [1]

Since Armenian's undeclared war against Azerbaijan, from 1994, along with the seven administrative regions around Nagorno-Karabakh. [6]

Beginning on September 27, 2020 it lasted for 44 days and resulted in the return of our occupied territories to Nagorno-Karabakh, becoming the brightest page in the history of the Patriotic War, a source of pride and pride of the Azerbaijani people. November 8 was written in the history of our people in glorious, golden letters! Thirty years later, under the leadership of our President, Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev, we have proved that we are not giving an inch of our land to anyone. Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliyev, who said, "Karabakh is Azerbaijan", kept his promise and returned to Azerbaijanis their native and ancient land.

**Key words:** Azerbaijan , Nagorno-Karabakh, ancient land

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## ENERGY SECURITY STRATEGIES IN JAPAN AFTER FUKUSHIMA NUCLEAR CRISIS

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### **Abstract**

This paper addresses an analysis of the new Japanese energy policy based on Japan's post-Fukushima nuclear crisis outcomes 2011-2021. As Japan had to absorb missing power rapidly through the eventual closing of several nuclear plants, there had been little other than obtaining additional fossil fuels that compromised Japan's strategy of diversification and intensified global and regional energy rivalry. If energy protection is to be identified at all times in different ways, amounts, and at reasonable rates as energy supply without an inappropriate or unforeseeable effect on the economic and political aspects, Japan is faced with an energy safety crisis. March 11, 2011, earthquake and tsunami which lead to a nuclear disaster in Fukushima Daiichi's nuclear power plant, have turned this discomfort into complete anxiety for a world that was already unsettled about energy security. With the temporary and/or permanent shutdown of several nuclear plants, Japan had to restore damaged power. Tokyo has no alternative but to obtain additional fossil fuels, a policy that has adversely impacted Japan's economy due to increasing fuel prices. The increase in Japan's fossil fuel consumption has resulted in a major increase in greenhouse gas emissions and influenced Tokyo's contribution to the Kyoto goals. Identifying that Japan's future energy policy options are limited that the paper outlines energy policy recommendations to the Government of Japan.

**Keywords:** Japan, energy security, energy policy, Fukushima, a nuclear crisis

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## SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMANIN TEMEL HEDEFLERİ

### *BASIC GOALS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT*

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#### **Özet**

Yoksulluğu, dünyanın her neresinde olursa olsun sona erdirmek, açlığı bitirmek, gıda güvenliğini sağlamak, beslenme imkânlarını geliştirmek ve sürdürülebilir tarımı desteklemek, insanların sağlıklı bir yaşam sürmelerini ve herkesin her yaşta refahını sağlamak, bebek ölümlerini azaltmak, kız ve erkek çocuklara eşit ve kaliteli eğitim sağlamak ve herkese yaşam boyu eğitim imkânı tanımak, cinsiyet eşitliğini sağlamak, kadın şiddetine son vermek ve kadın ve kız çocuklarının toplumsal konumlarını güçlendirmek, hijyenik ve sağlıklı suya ulaşımı sağlamak, güvenilir, sürdürülebilir ve modern enerji sağlamak, ekonomik kalkınmayı sağlamak, bunun üretici istihdamı ve insan onuruna yakışır bir şekilde yapılmasını güvence altına almak, dayanıklı altyapı inşa etmek, sürdürülebilir ve kapsayıcı sanayileşmeyi ve yeni buluşları teşvik etmek, ülkelerin içinde ve aralarındaki eşitsizlikleri azaltmak, kentlerde halka kaliteli ucuz toplu ulaşım ve konut sağlamak, sürdürülebilir tüketimi ve üretimi sağlamak, gıda israfına son vermek, iklim değişikliği ve etkileri ile mücadele için acil olarak adım atmak, okyanusları, denizleri ve deniz kaynaklarını sürdürülebilir kalkınma için korumak ve sürdürülebilir şekilde kullanmak, karasal ekosistemleri korumak, restore etmek ve sürdürülebilir kullanımını sağlamak, ormanların sürdürülebilir kullanımını sağlamak, çölleşme ile mücadele etmek, toprakların verimlilik kaybını durdurmak,. sürdürülebilir kalkınma için barışçı ve herkesi kucaklayan çözümler için toplumları teşvik etmek, herkesin adalete erişimini sağlamak, her seviyede etkin, hesap verebilir ve kucaklayıcı kurumlar inşa etmek, sürdürülebilir kalkınma için küresel ortaklığın uygulama araçlarını güçlendirmek ve küresel ortaklığı yeniden canlandırmak gibi temel amaçlar açısından bu çalışma önem kazanmaktadır. Bunun yanı sıra bu çalışma da bu amaçlar ülkeler bazında da ayrıca değerlendirilecektir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sürdürülebilir kalkınma, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri, Yoksulluk, İklim Değişikliği

#### **Abstract**

Ending poverty anywhere in the world, ending hunger, ensuring food security, improving nutrition opportunities and supporting sustainable agriculture, ensuring people live a healthy life and welfare of all at all ages, reducing infant mortality, providing equal and quality education to girls and boys and to provide lifelong education to everyone, to ensure gender equality, to end the violence of women and to strengthen the social position of women and girls, to provide access to hygienic and healthy water, to provide reliable, sustainable and modern energy, to ensure economic development, to ensure productive employment and human dignity. to ensure that it is built in a decent way, to build durable infrastructure, to promote sustainable and inclusive industrialization and new inventions, to reduce inequalities within and between countries, to provide quality cheap public transport and housing in cities, to ensure sustainable consumption and production To put an end to food waste, to take urgent steps to combat climate change and its effects, to protect and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources for

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sustainable development, to protect, restore and ensure sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, to ensure sustainable use of forests, To combat desertification, to stop the fertility loss of soils. This work is important for key objectives such as fostering communities for peaceful and inclusive solutions for sustainable development, ensuring access to justice for all, building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, strengthening the implementation tools of global partnership for sustainable development, and revitalizing global partnership. winning. In addition, this study will also be evaluated on a country basis for these purposes.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Goals, Poverty, Climate Change

# AVRUPA KOMİSYONU TARAFINDAN HAZIRLANAN TÜRKİYE DÜZENLİ İLERLEME RAPORLARI İÇERİK ANALİZİ: İYİ KOMŞULUK İLİŞKİLERİ VE BÖLGESEL İŞBİRLİĞİ KONUSU<sup>1</sup>

*THE CONTENT ANALYSIS OF TURKEY REPORTS PREPARED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION: GOOD NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS AND REGIONAL COOPERATION*

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## Özet

Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'nin üyelik müzakerelerinin başlamasından itibaren, bölgesel ve komşuluk ilişkilerine yönelik politikaları, Avrupa Birliği'nin resmi politika belgelerindeki tespit, öneri ve eleştirileri çerçevesinde derinlemesine analiz edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu kapsamda Avrupa Birliği tarafından 1998-2020 yılları arasında yayınlanan 22 adet Türkiye İlerleme Raporu'ndaki 'ilgili bölümler'<sup>2</sup> karşılaştırmalı olarak incelenmiştir.

Çalışmada, İlerleme Raporlarının içerik analizi, 1998-2009 ve 2010-2020 olmak üzere iki dönem üzerinden gerçekleştirilecektir. 1998-2009 yıllarını kapsayan ilk dönemi kapsayan raporlarda, Türkiye'nin 'dış ilişkileri' Yunanistan'la yaşanan sınır anlaşmazlıkları ve Kıbrıs meselesi, diğer komşu ülkelerle yaşanan sorunlar, AB dış politikalarıyla uyum düzeyi, gümrük birliği ihlalleri ve Türkiye'nin uluslararası barışa yaptığı katkılar üzerine yoğunlaşmaktadır. Raporlarda, Türkiye'nin komşularıyla çeşitli sorunları bulunduğu, Ermenistan'la sınırının kapalı olduğu, PKK terörü nedeniyle İran, Irak ve Suriye ile gerilimler yaşandığı tespitleri belirtilmekle birlikte, bu meseleler 'anlaşılabilir' görülmüştür. Temel eleştiriler Türkiye'nin Yunanistan ve Güney Kıbrıs ile yaşadığı sorunlara ve tavrına odaklanmıştır. Öte yandan Türkiye, potansiyeli olan, uluslararası toplumun ve barışın uyumlu, destekleyici<sup>3</sup> ve saygın bir üyesi olarak kabul edilmiş; dış ilişkileri yönetebilecek nitelik ve nicelikte iyi işleyen bir idari kadronun bulunmasından ve birçok uluslararası antlaşmanın tarafı olmasından övgüyle söz edilmiştir. Birliğin Türkiye'den temel talepleri ise, Yunanistan ve Kıbrıs başta olmak üzere tüm komşularıyla sorunlarını çözmesi ve iyi ilişkiler kurması, Türkiye'nin dış politikasını ve ticaret yönetimini Birlik ile uyumlaştırmasıdır. Türkiye'nin söz konusu dönemde, AB'nin isteklerine yönelik olumlu tavır sergilediği ve taleplerin çoğunun karşılandığı söylenebilir.

Ancak 2010 sonrası süreçte, Türkiye'nin dış ilişkilerinde daha dalgalı bir politik seyir gözlemlenmektedir. Son on yıllık dönemde Türkiye'nin ilerleme raporlarındaki talepleri karşılama düzeyi ve ortak dış politika/ticaret uyumu gittikçe azalmış, bazı ülkelerle yeni sorunlar ve ilişkilerde kötüleşmeler yaşanması raporların eleştiri düzeyinin artışı sonucunu doğurmuştur. Çalışmamızda bu sorunsal, analiz konusu seçilen "İyi Komşuluk İlişkileri ve

<sup>1</sup> Bu çalışmada, Avrupa Birliği tarafından yayınlanmış ve çevirisi tamamlanmış 22 adet Türkiye İlerleme Raporu kaynak olarak kullanılmıştır.

<sup>2</sup> İnceleme alanı olarak seçilen "İyi Komşuluk İlişkileri ve Bölgesel İşbirliği" konusu, Türkiye Raporlarının farklı başlıkları içerisinde açıklanmaktadır: "Dış İlişkiler" "Kıbrıs", "Sınır Anlaşmazlıklarının Barışçıl Yollarla Halli", "Bölgesel Konular ve Uluslararası Yükümlülükler" "Ortak Dış ve Güvenlik Politikası", "İyi Komşuluk İlişkileri ve Bölgesel İşbirliği".

<sup>3</sup> Raporlarda, Türkiye'nin yaptığı askeri ve insani yardımlar örnek olarak verilmektedir.

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Bölgesel İşbirliği” çerçevesinde incelenecek ve nedenleri-sonuçları üzerinden bir tespit düzeyi oluşturulacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Türkiye – AB ilişkileri, İlerleme Raporları, İyi Komşuluk İlişkileri, Bölgesel İşbirliği.

### **Abstract**

In this study, Turkish foreign policy regarding the developments in the “Good Neighbourly Relations and Regional Cooperation” since the beginning of Turkey’s membership negotiations, is examined in depth in light of the findings, suggestions and criticisms presented in the official policy documents of the European Union. To this end, 22 progress reports published between the years of 1998 and 2020 are analyzed comparatively to scrutinize these topics.

The content analysis of the Progress Reports in this study, has been carried out over two terms which are 1998-2009 and 2010-2020. Between 1998 and 2009, the problems in Turkey's foreign relations are summarized as follows; the border dispute with Greece, the Cyprus issue, the problems encountered with other neighboring countries, coordination with EU foreign policy, customs union violations and contributions to Turkey's international peace. In the reports, it has been revealed that Turkey faces some problems with its neighbors which has been considered as understandable. That is, Armenia -Turkey border is closed and there are tensions with Iran, Iraq and Syria due to PKK terror organization. Main criticisms have focused on the problems related to Greece and Cyprus as experienced by Turkey. On the other hand, Turkey has been recognized as a harmonious, supportive and respected member of the international community and peace and praised for having a well-functioning administrative staff competent at managing foreign relations and for being part of many important and valuable international treaties. The European Union's main demands from Turkey are that the problems with Greece, Cyprus and other neighbors are solved while good relationships with these countries are maintained and the foreign policy and trade management of Turkey are harmonized with those of EU. It can be asserted that Turkey has satisfied most of the EU's demands during this period.

However, after 2010, Turkey's foreign relations have become even more complicated. In the last decade, Turkey has made less progress report on demand. Common foreign policy and trade cohesion have gradually decreased. There have been many new problems and there has been deterioration in relations with some countries. Therefore, the level of criticism in the reports has increased. In this study, this problem is examined in terms of "good neighborly relations and regional cooperation" selected as the subject of analysis, and inferences are made based on the identified reasons and results.

**Keywords:** Turkey-EU Relations, Progress Reports, Good Neighbourly Relations, Regional Cooperation

## ZORUNLU TRAFİK SİGORTALARINDA SİGORTA TEMİNATININ KAPSAMI

### SCOPE OF INSURANCE COVER IN COMPULSORY TRAFFIC INSURANCE

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#### Özet

Bir motorlu aracın işletilmesi bir kimsenin ölümüne veya yaralanmasına ya da bir şeyin zarara uğramasına sebep olursa, motorlu aracın bir teşebbüsün unvanı veya işletme adı altında veya bu teşebbüs tarafından kesilen biletle işletilmesi halinde, motorlu aracın işleteni ve bağlı olduğu teşebbüsün sahibi, doğan zarardan müştereken ve müteselsilen sorumlu olurlar (2918 Sayılı Kanun m. 85/1). İşletenlerin bu sorumluluklarını karşılamak üzere mali sorumluluk sigortası yaptırmaları zorunlu hale getirilmiştir (2918 sayılı Kanun m. 91/1). Bu sigorta, doktrinde ve uygulamada Karayolları Motorlu Araçlar Zorunlu Sorumluluk Sigortası veya kısaca “trafik sigortası” olarak adlandırılmaktadır.

Karayolları Motorlu Araçlar Zorunlu Mali Sorumluluk Sigortası Genel Şartları uyarınca, “zarar” motorlu bir aracın işletilmesi ile oluşan bir trafik kazası sonucunda üçüncü şahısların ekonomik değeri olan mal varlığında doğrudan azalma olmasına veya vücut bütünlüğünde eksilmeye, sürekli sakatlığa veya ölümüne sebebiyet verilmesi nedeniyle ilgililerin uğradıkları bu Genel Şartlar ile içeriği belirlenen maddi kayıplar olarak belirlenmiştir. Genel şartlara göre, sigortacı, poliçede tanımlanan motorlu aracın işletilmesi sırasında, üçüncü şahısların ölümüne veya yaralanmasına veya bir şeyin zarara uğramasına sebebiyet vermiş olmasından dolayı, 2918 sayılı Karayolları Trafik Kanununa göre sigortalıya düşen hukuki sorumluluk çerçevesinde bu Genel Şartlarda içeriği belirlenmiş tazminatlara ilişkin talepleri, kaza tarihi itibarıyla geçerli zorunlu sigorta limitleri dahilinde karşılamakla yükümlüdür. Bu anlamda, rizikonun gerçekleşmesi sonucunda gerçekleşen, maddi zararlar, sağlık giderleri, sürekli sakatlık hali ve ölüm halinde destekten yoksun kalma tazminatı sigorta kapsamında olacaktır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, zorunlu trafik sigortalarında sigorta teminatına giren ve girmeyen halleri tespit ederek uygulamada karşılaşılan sorunları irdelenmesi ve bu konudaki görüş ve önerilerimizin sunulmasıdır. Bu anlamda, zorunlu trafik sigortalarında teminat kapsamının belirlenmesine ilişkin hukuk kuralları, yargı kararları ve bu konudaki doktrindeki tartışmalar çalışmamıza ışık tutacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Zorunlu Trafik Sigortaları, Mali Sorumluluk Sigortaları, Sigorta Teminatı.

#### ABSTRACT

If the operation of a motor vehicle causes the death or injury of a person or damage to something, if the motor vehicle is operated under the title or business name of an enterprise or with a ticket issued by that enterprise, the operator of the motor vehicle and the owner of the enterprise to which it is affiliated shall be jointly and severally liable for the damage incurred. (Law No. 2918, article 85/1). It has been made obligatory for the operators to take out liability insurance to meet these responsibilities (Law No. 2918, Art. 91/1). In this insurance doctrine and practice, it is called "Highway Motor Vehicles Compulsory Liability Insurance" or simply "traffic insurance".



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Pursuant to the General Conditions of Highways Motor Vehicles Compulsory Liability Insurance, “loss” has been determined as the result of a traffic accident caused by the operation of a motor vehicle, a direct decrease in the economic value of third parties or a decrease in body integrity, permanent disability or death. The conditions and content have been determined as financial losses. According to the general conditions, the insurer, during the operation of the motor vehicle defined in the policy, due to the death or injury of third parties or causing damage to something, the insurer claims for the indemnities whose content is defined in these General Conditions within the framework of the legal liability of the insured according to the Highway Traffic Law No.2918, is obliged to meet within the valid compulsory insurance limits. In this sense, the compensation for financial damages, health expenses, being deprived of support in case of permanent disability and death caused by the realization of the risk will be covered by the insurance.

The purpose of this study is to identify the cases that are included in the insurance coverage and not covered in compulsory traffic insurances, to examine the problems encountered in practice and to present our opinions and suggestions on this issue. In this sense, legal rules, judicial decisions and discussions in the doctrine regarding the determination of the coverage in compulsory traffic insurances will shed light on our study.

**Keywords:** Compulsory Traffic Insurances, Financial Liability Insurances, Insurance Coverage

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## **JOB SATISFACTION AND QUALIFICATION DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN LITHUANIA WELLNESS BUSINESS: GENDER ASPECT**

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### **Abstract**

The research focuses on the connections between employee job satisfaction and employee qualification development in wellness business in Western Lithuania. In order to complete the quantitative research, a survey method was applied. The research data analysis method was a comparative analysis based on gender of wellness business employees that participated in this research. The main research points were training methods for qualification development, importance of qualification development and job satisfaction in relation of qualification development. The research data allowed to highlight the mostly used training methods at work in wellness business, to indicate the importance of qualification development and its clear connections with employee job satisfaction according to gender groups. The research results show that both groups see qualification development as a possibility to work independently, use their knowledge and competences, and so build good relations among colleagues.

**Keywords:** job satisfaction, qualification development, training methods

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**DIRECTIONS TO INCREASE TEACHERS' KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS IN  
INCLUSIVE EDUCATION**  
*İNKLÜZİV TƏHSİLDƏ MÜƏLLİMLƏRİN BİLİK VƏ BACARIQLARININ ARTIRILMASI  
İSTİQAMƏTLƏRİ*

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**Özet**

İlk növbədə onu qeyd etməliyik ki, təhsil almaq hər bir uşağın fundamental haqqıdır. Bunu nəzərə alaraq, son illər dünyanın inkişaf etmiş və inkişaf etməkdə olan dövlətlərini düşündürən məsələlərdən biri də əlilliyi olan şəxslərin təhsilidir. Cəmiyyətin hər bir üzvünün bərabərhüquqlu şəxsiyyət kimi formalaşması, əqli, fiziki imkanlarının məhdudluğundan asılı olmayaraq, hər bir şəxsin təhsil almaq hüququna malik olması qabaqcıl məsələlərdən biridir. Bunları nəzərə alaraq, 2004-cü ildən başlayaraq Azərbaycan Respublikasında inklüziv təhsilin tətbiqi ilə bağlı təşəbbüslər qeyd olunmuş, SİM uşaqların digər uşaqlarla birgə təhsilə (inklüziv təhsilə) cəlb olunması üçün “2018-2024-cü illərdə Azərbaycan Respublikasında sağlamlıq imkanları məhdud şəxslər üçün inklüziv təhsilin inkişafı üzrə Dövlət Proqramı Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin 2017-ci il 14 dekabr tarixli Sərəncamı ilə təsdiq edilmiş və bunun həyata keçirilməsinin zəruriliyi göstərilmişdir”.

Dövlət Proqramının məqsədi əlilliyi olan uşaqların təhsil hüququnu təmin edərək xüsusi dəstək xidmətləri göstərilməklə inkişaf etmələrinə və öz yaşadları ilə bərabər səviyyədə təhsil almalarına şərait yaradılmasından, ünsiyyətə girməsindən, cəmiyyətdə kollektivə inteqrasiya olunmasından ibarətdir. Bununla da, əlilliyi olan uşaqlarla birlikdə onların yaşadları da vicdan sahibi olmaq, başqalarına təmənnəsiz kömək etmək, onların qayğısına qalaraq onları cəmiyyətdə ayırmamaq kimi mühüm dəyərləri hələ uşaqkən öyrənməyə başlayırlar. Bu mühitin əlverişli keçməsi də onların həyatında müəllimlərin rolunun xüsusi olmasından asılıdır. Yəni, bu, inklüziv sinifdə dərs deyəcək müəllimlərin səriştəsində, metodik səviyyəsində, empatiya bacarığında və vicdanında özünü göstərir.

Ümumiyyətlə onu qeyd etməliyik ki, müəllimlik peşəsi çox uca və əvəzolunmaz bir peşədir. Bizim bir şəxsiyyət kimi formalaşmağımızda, həyatda doğru mövqe tutmağımızda müəllimlərin rolu və əməyi olduqca böyükdür. Buna nəzərən əlilliyi olan uşaqların həyatında müəllimlərin rolu daha xüsusiədir.

***"Üç məktəbdən qovulmuş bir şagirdi yeni məktəbə gətirirlər. Birinci dərsə girən müəllim onu görüb ürəyində deyir: "Belə uşaqlar hardan gəlir axı?" İkinci dərsə gələn müəllim yeni şagirdi görüb hirsəl: "Elə bir sən çatışmırdın...", -deyir. Üçüncü müəllim isə sevinclə: "Ooo, yeni şagirdimiz var!", -deyib ona yaxınlaşır, əlini sıxır, gözünün içinə baxıb, gülümsünüb deyir: "Salam, elə mən səni gözləyirdim.!" (Şalva Amonaşvili)***

Göründüyü kimi, əlilliyi olan uşaqların həyatında müəllimlərin özünəməxsus rolu vardır! Inklüziv təhsil inklüziv dəyərlərə əsaslanır və bu da insan həyatının müxtəlifliyini formalaşdırır. Dahi mütəfəkkir Mahatma Qandinin də dediyi kimi bu dəyərlərdən başlamaq, həmin dəyərlərə sahib çıxma bilmək və dünyada istədiyini dəyişikliyi görə bilmək üçün ilk öncə özündən başlamalısan! Və insan dəyərlərini heç zaman unutmamalısan!

**Açar sözlər:** Əlilliyi olan uşaqlar, Inklüziv təhsil, Müəllimlər, Dövlət proqramı.

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## ABSTRACT

First of all, it should be noted that education is a fundamental right of every child. In this regard, in recent years, one of the issues on the minds of developed and developing countries of the world is the education of people with disabilities. One of the leading issues is the formation of every member of society as an equal person, the right of everyone to education, regardless of mental or physical disabilities.

Taking this into account, initiatives related to the introduction of inclusive education in the Republic of Azerbaijan since 2004 were noted. The State Program was approved by the Order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated December 14, 2017 and the need for its implementation was indicated.

The purpose of the State Program is to ensure the right of children with disabilities to develop by providing special support services and to receive education at the same level as their peers, to communicate and to integrate into society. However, along with children with disabilities, their peers are beginning to learn important values as children, such as having a conscience, helping others, and caring for them. The success of this environment also depends on the special role of teachers in their lives. In other words, this is reflected in the competence, methodological level, empathy and conscience of the teachers who will teach in the inclusive classroom.

In general, it should be noted that the teaching profession is a very high and irreplaceable profession. The role and work of teachers is very big in our formation as a person, in taking the right position in life. In this regard, the role of teachers in the lives of children with disabilities is more special.

"A student who has been expelled from three schools is brought to a new school. The teacher who enters the first class sees him and says in his heart: 'Where do such children come from?' The teacher happily said, 'Oh, we have a new student!' He approached her, shook her hand, looked into her eyes, smiled and said, 'Hello, I was waiting for you!' (Shalva Amonashvili) Clearly, teachers have a special role to play in the lives of children with disabilities!

Inclusive education is based on inclusive values, which shape the diversity of human life. As the great thinker Mahatma Gandhi said, in order to start with these values, to be able to own those values and to see the change you want in the world, you must first start with yourself! And you should never forget human values!

**Keywords:** Children with Disabilities, Inclusive Education, Teachers, State Program.

# DİJİTAL OYUN ENDÜSTRİSİ VE KRİZ YÖNETİMİ: CYBERPUNK 2077 ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

## *DIGITAL GAMING INDUSTRY AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT: A REVIEW ON CYBERPUNK 2077*

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### ÖZET

Kriz, aniden ortaya çıkan, acil ve hızlı manevralar gerektiren bir süreç olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Kriz yönetimi ise doğru ve yerinde hamlelerle krizin kontrol edilmesi ve en az zararla atlatılması adına yapılan stratejik planlamalar olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Kurumların/markaların kriz sinyallerini alıp, proaktif ve öngörülü davranabilmesi, krizin sonraki aşamalarında kurum/markaya avantaj sağlayacak unsurlar olarak görülmektedir. Kurum/markanın krizi fırsata çevirebilme kabiliyeti aynı zamanda krizin başlangıç aşamasından sonuna kadar hedef kitleleriyle kurduğu iletişim ve etkileşimle paralel işlemektedir. Dijitalleşmenin etkisiyle kriz yönetimi yayılım hızından dolayı geleneksel yöntemlere göre denetlenmesi daha güç bir zemine kaymaktadır ki, buna yönelik birçok farklı çevrimiçi yöntem ve araçlar devreye girmektedir.

Oyun endüstrisi, son yıllarda en çok talep gören ve pazar içerisinde giderek büyüyen bir sektör olarak göze çarpmaktadır. Dijital oyunların artması, konsol satışlarındaki yükselme ve oyun yayıncılığının dijital platformlar üzerinden ilerliyor olması, bu alanı sürekli gündemde tutan önemli unsurlardır. Oyun endüstrisi, yazılımcıdan programcıya, tasarımcıdan senaryo yazarına ve yapımcı şirkete kadar uzanan bir yelpazede değerlendirilmektedir. Sonrasında oyun demolarının geliştirilmesi, beta sürümüne geçilip oyunun dizayn edilmesi, oyunda kullanılan grafiklerin, mekaniklerin, seslerin kontrol edilmesi oyun pazara sunulmadan hataların önüne geçilmesi adına önemli adımlar olarak görülmektedir.

Cyberpunk 2077, CD Projekt Red tarafından 2020 Aralık ayı içerisinde pazara sunulan açık dünya aksiyon macera oyunu olarak nitelendirilmektedir. Oyun 2012 yılında duyurulmuş olup, 2018 E3 fuarında oynanış videosunu yayınlamış, sonrasında 2020 yılında iki defa ertelenmiş ve yeni nesil konsollar ile beraber oyunun çıkması gerektiği tekrar oyun sektörüne duyurulmuştur. Cyberpunk 2077 yayınlandığı ilk 10 günde 13 milyon kopya satmayı başarmış olmakla bu süreçte oyunda birçok hatanın olması ve oyun konsollarındaki kötü performansından dolayı Sony Play Station Store oyunu kaldırmak, Microsoft Xbox ise kopyalarına uyarılar eklemek zorunda kalmış, kullanıcılara oyun iadesi yapmak zorunda kalmıştır.

Çalışmanın amacı kriz yönetimini genel çerçevede dijital oyun endüstrisi özelinde Cyberpunk 2077 üzerinden analiz etmektir. Buna uygun olarak örnek inceleme yöntemi kullanılarak dijital oyun endüstrisi ve kriz yönetimi ilişkisi incelenmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimer:** Kriz Yönetimi, Dijital Oyun Endüstrisi, Cyberpunk 2077

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## ABSTRACT

The term “crisis” is defined as a process that emerges suddenly and that requires urgent and quick operations. The term “crisis management” is considered as strategic planning to control over the crisis with right and proper moves and to get over it with minimum loss. The companies or brands’ ability to act proactively and prudently by getting the signal of crisis is seen as an advantageous factor in the later stages of crisis. From the starting point of crisis to the end, the companies’, or brands’ capability to turn the crisis into opportunity goes parallel with their communication and interaction with the target group. With the effect of digitalization, crisis management is shifting to a more difficult basis to control than traditional methods due to the speed of its spread, and many different online methods and tools come into play.

The gaming industry stands out as a sector that has been the most demanding and growing in the market in recent years. The increase in digital games, the increase in console sales and the progress of game publishing on digital platforms are important factors that keep this area on the agenda. The game industry is evaluated on a spectrum ranging from software developer to programmer, designer to script writer and production company. Afterwards, the development of game demos, transition to beta version and design of the game, controlling the graphics, mechanics and sounds used in the game are seen as important steps in preventing errors before the game is launched.

Cyberpunk 2077 is described as an open world action-adventure game released by CD Projekt Red in December 2020. The game was announced in 2012 and released its gameplay video at the 2018 E3 fair, after which it was postponed twice in 2020 and it was announced to the game industry that the game should be released with the new generation consoles. Cyberpunk 2077 managed to sell 13 million copies in the first 10 days of its release, and due to many errors in the game and poor performance in game consoles, Sony Play Station Store had to uninstall the game, Microsoft Xbox had to add warnings to its copies and refund the game to users.

The aim of the study is to analyse crisis management in general framework, in the digital game industry, specifically through Cyberpunk 2077. Accordingly, the relationship between the digital game industry and crisis management is examined using the sample analysis method.

**Keywords:** Crisis Management, Digital Game Industry, Cyberpunk 2077

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## ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF SECONDARY METABOLITES EXTRACTED AND PURIFIED FROM TRICHOPHYTON MENTAGROPHYTES

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### Abstract

**Objective:** To investigate the in vitro antibacterial property of pure extracts taken from *T. mentagrophytes* mycelia isolated from patients with dermatophytoses .

**Methods:** Forty specimens were accumulated from patients with dermatophytoses came to Al-Hussein Teaching Hospital. Sabouraud dextrose agar was used for the grown of fungus while the microscopic examination for cultures was the basis of fungus identification. Secondary metabolites extracted with chloroform (1:1) and purified on a silica gel plate (TLC). All the fungus compounds were examined for antibacterial activity by using the disc diffusion test.

**Results:** Our results revealed that 34/40( 85%) from cases were positive for cultural examination and 6/40(15%) from cases were negative .Also, the Tinea infection rates was as follows: Tinea capitis 16/34 (47%), Tinea pedis 12/34(35%) , Tinea unguium 4/34(11.7%) and Tinea corporis 2/34 ( 5.9%). The infection with *T. mentagrophytes* was 29.4% among all other infections. As well as, The results showed *T. mentagrophytes* are capable of producing 4 metabolites compounds ,all these compounds could inhibit *E. coli* but not *Streptococcus mitis*, the inhibitory activity of the extract depends on screened bacteria.

**Conclusions:**We conclude from the present study that fungal extracts taken from *T. mentagrophytes* contain on bioactive compounds with antibacterial activity. This study is a wonderful work and much research is supposed to develop the pharmaceutical industry.

**Keywords:** *T. mentagrophytes*, disc diffusion test, TLC, Tinea capitis.



## THE EFFECTS OF LIGNITE COAL ON PORCELAIN BODIES

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### Abstract

In many ceramic products in Anatolia and different geographies, from architecture to daily use pots; straw, plant stems, fruit pods, animal hair, and similar organic materials were used as additives. The reason for using additives is that it gives physical strength to the body and creates a porous structure during firing. In this research, the effects of increasingly Elbistan lignite coal added to the porcelain structure, which is used in commercial and industrial production, were examined. Firstly, physical and chemical analyses of Elbistan lignite were made and various mixture prescriptions were designed with porcelain structure. These prescriptions were blended dry and shaped by hand in a plaster mold with water added. The test plates were cooked at temperatures of 1060°C, 1120°C, and 1200°C, and their total shrinkage and weight losses were calculated. Water absorption and pore structure tests were applied to the plates divided into groups. In this study, the effects of lignite on water absorption and pore formation were investigated. As the lignite ratio and temperature in the mixture increased, porosity and water absorption values also increased. For 210 g mud + 90 g lignite mixture, it has been determined that as the temperature increases, the firing shrinkage increases.

**Keywords:** Lignite, Porcelain mud, Porosity, Total shrinkage.

### Özet

Bu araştırmada, ticari olarak alınan ve endüstriyel üretimde kullanılan porselen bünyeye, artan oranlarda Elbistan linyit kömürü ilave edilerek etkileri incelenmiştir. Öncelikle, Elbistan linyitinin fiziksel ve kimyasal analizleri yapılmış ve porselen bünyeye çeşitli karışım reçeteleri tasarlanmıştır. Bu reçeteler, kuru olarak harmanlanmış ve su ilave edilerek alçı kalıpta elle şekillendirilmiştir. Deney plakaları 1060°C, 1120°C ve 1200°C sıcaklıklarda pişirilerek toplam küçülmeleri ve ağırlık kayıpları hesaplanmıştır. Gruplara ayrılan plakalara, su emme ve gözenek yapı testleri uygulanmıştır. Yapılan bu çalışmada, porselen bünye reçetesine artan oranlarda eklenen linyitin su emme ve gözenek oluşumuna etkileri araştırılmıştır. Karışımdaki linyit oranı ve sıcaklık arttıkça, porozite ve su emme değerlerinin de arttığı görülmüştür. 210 g çamur + 90 g linyit karışımı için, sıcaklık arttıkça pişme küçülmesinin de arttığı belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışmanın ilerleyen aşamalarında üstün özellikli, estetik görünümlü, hafif, ses ve sıvı geçirilmeyen, ısı yalıtımlı, fazla bakım istemeyen çatı ve yüzey kaplamalarının üretilerek inşaat sektörüne kazandırılması planlanmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Linyit, Porselen çamuru, Porozite, Toplam küçülme.

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## INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL WATER RECOVERY USING NANOFILTRATION AND REVERSE OSMOSIS PROCESSES FROM BIOLOGICALLY TREATED INTEGRATED MEAT FACILITY WASTEWATER

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### Abstract

Sustainable reclamation, recovery, and reuse of wastewaters of water-intensive industries are among the environmental protection and clean production actions that have come to the fore in water pollution control in recent years. In this study, advanced treatment of integrated meat processing industry wastewater and water recovery from this wastewater is aimed. For this purpose, the advanced treatment performances of biologically treated wastewater with nanofiltration (NF) or reverse osmosis (RO) processes were experimentally determined, and reusability of the effluent as industrial waters and agricultural irrigation water was evaluated. In the study, performance efficiencies of different membrane types for 4 different commercial NF(NFG, NF270, NFCK, ESNA) and RO(TFC, CFCA-CE, CPA-3, CFCA-CK) membranes were determined. As a result of experimental studies, it has been observed that effluents that are further treated with NF or RO are of a quality that can be used both as industrial and agricultural irrigation water. It has been determined that agricultural irrigation water produced is class A. However, quality of agricultural irrigation water produced has changed with the membrane type; It has been demonstrated that they are 1st (NFG, NF270) and 2nd (ESNA, NFCK) with NF membranes, and 1st (CFCA-CK), 2nd (CFCA-CE) and 3rd (CPA3, TFC) quality with RO membranes. Also, it has been determined that the membrane concentrates are of a quality that can be directly discharged into the wastewater infrastructure resulting in complete treatment or to the marine environment by deep-sea discharge without the need for any additional treatment. This study has shown that for environmentally sustainable wastewater management with a focus on the water-food-agricultural nexus; high-volume integrated meat industry wastewater can be effectively managed with holistic wastewater management approach that is successfully reclaimed with NF or RO, industrial and agricultural water recovery, and management concentrated streams that can be directly discharged into infrastructure or sea.

**Keywords:** Integrated meat industry, Industrial wastewater treatment, Nanofiltration, Reverse Osmosis, Water recovery, Sustainable wastewater management

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## SECOND-REFINEMENT OF GAUSS-SEIDEL ITERATIVE METHOD FOR SOLVING LINEAR SYSTEM OF EQUATIONS

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### Abstract

Although large and sparse linear systems can be solved using iterative methods, its number of iterations is relatively large. In this case, we need to modify the existing methods in order to get approximate solutions in a small number of iterations. In this paper, the modified method called second-refinement of Gauss-Seidel method for solving linear system of equations is proposed. The main aim of this study was to minimize the number of iterations, spectral radius and to increase rate of convergence. The method can also be used to solve differential equations where the problem is transformed to system of linear equations with coefficient matrices that are strictly diagonally dominant matrices, symmetric positive definite matrices or M-matrices by using finite difference method. Theorem 1 assured that, if  $A$  is strictly diagonally dominant matrix, then the modified method converges to the exact solution. Similarly, theorem 2 and 3 proved that, if the coefficient matrices are symmetric positive definite or M-matrices, then the modified method converges. In theorem 4 we observed that, second-refinement of Gauss-Seidel method is faster than Gauss-Seidel and refinement of Gauss-Seidel methods. Few numerical examples were used to demonstrate the efficiency of second-refinement of Gauss-Seidel over Gauss-Seidel and refinement of Gauss-Seidel methods. In these examples the result indicated that the spectral radius and number of iterations of the modified method is smaller than the Gauss-Seidel and refinement of Gauss-Seidel method.

**Keywords:** Gauss-Seidel (GS) method, Refinement of Gauss-Seidel (RGS) method, Second-refinement of Gauss-Seidel (SRGS) method.

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## DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF THE DEVICE WITH DOUBLE ROTATION TURBINE

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### Abstract

The device is based on a strong cavitation due to double rotations around the vertical and the moving by circle horizontal axes. The resulting complex flow is studied at first. It cannot be directly computed numerically because there are two simultaneous flows at the same time (from the top and bottom of the turbine due to two centrifugal and Coriolis forces). Also the peculiarities and dynamics of the free particle movement in the system are analyzed. The Lagrangian for particle movement in double rotating reference coordinate system is written and then equation of particle movement is stated. Such double rotation around two perpendicular axes is equal to a rotation around the oscillating axis tilted under some angle to a vertical axis. The transformed equations of particle motion are simulated on computer and trajectories of the particles are presented for a range of parameters. The modelling presents the first part of the work, while the next is experimental study of the device.

**Keywords:** Double Rotations, Flow with Cavitation, Analytical and Numerical Modeling.

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## **REAL-TIME MONITORING OF INDOOR HEALTHCARE TRACKING USING THE INTERNET OF THINGS BASED IBEACON**

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### **Abstract**

This research will present the utility of using the Real-Time Monitoring of indoor healthcare tracking utilizing the Internet of Things-Based I-Beacon. According to the fast and widespread COVID-19 contagion globally, the demand for ventilators and PPE materials is very high to provide safety equipment to healthcare professionals and doctors. The existing Powered Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR ) it's not designed to COVID-19 and social distance. With the limitations of the current navigation systems such as Global Positioning System (GPS) in indoor settings (Hospital, Quarantine, etc . ), alternative PAPR tracking methods need to developing for such environments. This project aims to design a system that uses Bluetooth for PAPR tracking. Bluetooth Low Energy modules (BLE) serve as beacons, and the hospital will have information about their position. They will continuously advertise this information about the passing doctors. When the PAPR, which is attached to a Bluetooth module, passes by a beacon on the hospital corridors, it will receive the position data and send it directly to the ESP32 circuit. In turn, the ESP32 device will send the data to be the control room. So will add IoT technology in the respirator to guarantee physical distance, healthcare staff tracking, and recording.

**Keywords:** Powered Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR), iBeacon, BLE, Embedded, IoT, COVID-19 pandemic

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## COVID-19: FROM BIOLOGICAL REALITY TO THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF A VIRUS

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### Abstract

The COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic that we are facing nowadays has shattered various aspects of people's lives worldwide. Although, SARS-CoV-2 virus that is responsible for the coronavirus disease remains invisible to people. Therefore, a pluri-disciplinary research approach appears necessary in order to challenge the invisible enemy and the related "domino effect" of consequences. The current research aims to bear a pluri-disciplinary investigation based on innovative methodological approaches towards the COVID-19 pandemic. Firstly, the objective is to deploy methods from the field of physics, computational sciences and nanometric solutions of microscopy, that allow to study the biological image of SARS-CoV-2 virus which is an enveloped particle of 50-200 nm in diameter. Secondly, the objective is to investigate the socially constructed image of SARS-CoV-2 virus within French population by a social representation approach. Indeed, humans' cognition, emotions and behaviours are driven primarily by subjective comprehension of the reality. Thus, the multi-level management of the COVID-19 pandemic requires irrevocably a thorough comprehension of laypeople's representations and the underpinning social construction processes that contribute to the formation of a subjective image of the virus. Such an in-depth understanding of discrepancies between the biological image and the socially constructed image of SARS-CoV-2 virus might allow to increase the overall crisis management effectiveness. The implications for an improved crisis management of current and future sanitary pandemics will be discussed.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, virus, biological reality, social constructionism, management

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# DEEP CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK FOR DRUG-TARGET BINDING AFFINITY PREDICTION USING IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT INTERACTION FEATURES

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## Abstract

In the last few decades, the emergence of kinase inhibitors has led to a paradigm shift in cancer therapy as an alternative to chemotherapy with less side effects. The FDA-approved kinases inhibitors are now used as first-line therapy in different types of diseases and cancer. Where the identification of drug-protein kinase binding affinity represents the crucial task in drug discovery and cancer targeting. This task is quite arduous using experimental methods, which gives an opportunity to the in-silico methods to show up. Here, we propose a matrix factorization and deep learning-based method for drug-protein kinase binding affinity prediction, capable to capture implicit common interaction features for both drugs and protein kinases from the interaction matrix using a matrix factorization technique, instead of using separate drug and target descriptors calculated respectively from chemical structures and protein sequences in the prediction task where no interaction information was provided. In addition, explicit interaction descriptors calculated using available software packages are used. A deep convolutional neural network is then constructed to handle relevant feature selection and prediction. Experimental results show improved performance of the proposed method in comparison with several state-of-the-art methods for drug-target binding affinity prediction in terms of concordance index (CI) and RMSE over the KIBA dataset. These results demonstrated the efficiency of the used implicit and explicit interaction features on the prediction task. The proposed method could be used as a practical tool for integrating latent and explicit interaction features to predict new drugs or repurpose existing drugs for cancer treatment.

**Keywords:** Drug Discovery, Kinase inhibitors, Drug-target binding affinity, Deep learning, Matrix factorization, Convolutional neural network.



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## COMPUTATIONAL SIMULATION OF EVACUATION IN NIGHT HOUSE - CROWD BEHAVIOR GUIDED BY EMERGENCY SIGNALING

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### Abstract

Emergency signs are essential in guiding people in the event of an evacuation, especially to places of large public. Fires with fatalities in nightclubs, such as Boate Kiss (Brazil) in 2013, with 242 deaths, represent the importance of assessing emergency signs for these locations. The research aimed to verify the efficiency of photoluminescent signals in escape routes prescribed by the Brazilian standard ABNT NBR 13434, compared to an illuminated signal system, using computer simulations as a tool. The signals were inserted in a generic model in four different scenarios, according to the luminescent factor of each system. The results showed that the illuminated signals showed a reduction of about one hundred and sixty-three percent in the total output time, in relation to the photoluminescent signals operating at their maximum capacity. The total loss of luminescent capacity of the photoluminescent signals increased the average evacuation time by about four hundred and fifteen percent in relation to the illuminated signals. It is concluded that a signaling signaling can contribute to the reduction of evacuation times because the agents are able to perceive and interpret the information, contributing to the movement of the crowd.

**Keywords:** Fire Safety; Computational Simulation; Crowded Behavior

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## THE IMPORTANCE OF SIX SIGMA BEHALF OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF SOFTWARE

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### **Abstract**

Technology is used in an increasingly wide variety of uses and is also the secret to business growth today. Therefore, the production of high-quality digital goods is of vital importance. In order to produce high quality goods, multiple techniques to enhancing the efficiency of software engineering systems are used to monitor software development activities. Many construction programs, however, have difficulties to deliver on time, within the expenditure, with all the required features and capabilities.

According to the review reports/research of the Standing Committee etwa thirty three percent of all projects were completed on schedule and on budget, with the features and functions required. However, approximately forty five per cent were challenged as being late, over budget, and/or less than the functionality and functions expected. In comparison, some of projects failed to be canceled or shipped prior to completion and never used.

The intention of this research is to offer an approach that illustrates the significance of six sigma approaches and methodologies in the area of International Association for Standardization analysis of decion period and overcoming . Although there are papers on the potential application of six sigma techniques and methods in different Knowledge Management Incorporation (KMI)- capability maturity model integration (cmmi) framework fields, the systematic approach in the KMI application context is not reported in the previous analyses. This research thereby supports the need to apply six sigma instruments in the KMI framework domain.

**Keywords:** improvement, quality, six sigma methodology, software,

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## EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON WHEAT CROP PRODUCTION IN EGYPT

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### Abstract

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges facing the world, The problem of the research is studying climatic changes that the world is exposed to in general and Egypt in particular, where the rise in temperatures and the change of the seasonal pattern leads to a decrease in the agricultural productivity of some crops and a change in their quality, which negatively affects the Egyptian food security.

The research aims to study the effect of climate change on wheat crop production in Egypt during the period (2001-2018). The study depends on the use of the descriptive and quantitative analytical method to achieve the objectives of the study.

The study showed a statistically significant direct relationship between total production and both the average temperature and the amount of rain, which explains that an increase of 1% in the explanatory variables leads to an increase in total production by about 8.84% and 0.528%, respectively, while there is a statistically inverse relationship between the net feddan yield and the relative humidity, meaning that an increase in humidity by about 1% leads to a relative decrease in the net feddan yield by about thousand 22.56 LE, and the determination coefficient reached about 0.59, which means that the model variables explain about 59% of the changes in the net feddan yield of the wheat crop, and the statistical significance of the model was confirmed at the level (0.01).

The study recommended:

- 1- The agricultural extension must provide information and guidance to farmers to face climate change.
- 2- Developing new varieties of crops that with stand climatic changes and that their growing season is short.
- 3- Adjusting planting dates to suit climatic conditions.
- 4- Establishing centers to monitor climate change as an early warning of climate disasters.

**Keywords:** climate change, wheat, Egypt

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## ANALYTICAL AND NUMERICAL STUDY OF WEIBLE INSTABILITY IN NON-THERMAL PLASMA.

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### Abstract

The dispersion relation and growth rate  $\gamma$  of the parallel propagating Weibel mode in an unmagnetized, anisotropic nonthermal plasma are investigated using Cairns distribution function. The real and imaginary frequencies, considering Cairns Distribution function in the limits off  $\zeta \gg 1$  and  $\zeta \ll 1$ , are calculated. Investigating the limit  $\zeta \gg 1$ , the real frequency of the wave under consideration is obtained, while in the lower limit ( $\zeta < 1$ ) the imaginary part of the frequency or growth rate is recovered. The real frequency and the growth rate both are shown to depend on the values of anisotropy parameter " $\beta = T_{\perp}/T_{\parallel}$ ", parallel thermal speed " $v$ ", and other parameters involved. The imperative role of spectral index " $\alpha$ " of Cairns distribution is also shown to affect the growth rate  $\gamma$  of the mode. In the limiting case when  $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ , the results obtained using the Cairns distribution approach those obtained with the Maxwellian distribution.

**Keywords:** Weibel instability . Temperature anisotropy . Non-thermal distribution .

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## DECODING COMPETITIVENESS OF AGRICULTURAL FARMS IN BULGARIA

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### **Abstract**

Despite research and practical (policies and business forwarded) importance, and long-term debates since the dawn of modern Economics, still, there is no consensus on what is the competitiveness of agricultural farms, how to measure the competitiveness of different organizations in agriculture, what is the absolute and comparative competitiveness of different types of farms, which are the critical factors for increasing the competitiveness of agricultural holdings at the current stage of development, etc.

This presentation tries to fill the existing gap by suggesting a holistic approach for assessing the competitiveness of Bulgarian farms including appropriate criteria, indicators and reference values for the four pillars of farm competitiveness – Economics efficiency, Financial endowment, Adaptability and Sustainability. The novel framework has been applied to assess the competitiveness levels of agricultural farms as a whole and with different specializations in the country.

The multi-criteria assessment of farm competitiveness has found that the level of competitiveness of Bulgarian farms is at a good level, with low adaptive potential and economic efficiency to the greatest extent contributing to lower competitiveness. Furthermore, more than a third of all farms in the country has a low level of competitiveness. The most competitive are the farms in the bee sector, followed by field crops, mixed animal husbandry and mixed crop production, and the lowest for farms specializing in grazing livestock.

The proposed “new” approach should be improved and applied more widely and periodically, increasing accuracy and representativeness. The latter requires close cooperation with producer organizations, advisory service and other stakeholders, and improvement of the agricultural information collection system in the country.

**Key words:** competitiveness, agricultural holdings, Bulgaria

# ETKİLİ TURİZM DİPLOMASİSİ, AŞI TURİZMİ VE ÜÇLÜ-SARMAL MODELİ: KOVİD-19 PANDEMİSİ DÖNEMİNDE BALTİK ÜLKELERİ BÖLGESEL TURİZM KALKINMA STRATEJİSİ

*EFFECTIVE TOURISM DIPLOMACY, VACCINE TOURISM, AND THE TRIPLE-HELIX MODEL: THE BALTIC COUNTRIES REGIONAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN THE PERIOD OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC*

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## Özet

2019 yılı sonunda başlayan ve giderek tüm dünya geneline yayılan Kovid-19 pandemisi turizm sektörünü olumsuz anlamda etkilemiştir. Bu çalışmada etkili turizm diplomasisi ve üçlü sarmal modeli ile 3 Baltık Ülkesi'nde (Letonya, Litvanya ve Estonya) Kovid-19 pandemisi sonrası 2021-2030 yıllarını kapsayacak 10 yıllık dönem içerisinde bölgesel kalkınma, istikrarlı/birikimsel büyüme, stratejik planlama ve inovasyon odaklı bütünsel perspektif taşıyan etkili bir strateji ajandası önerilmektedir. Turizm sektöründe Kovid-19 pandemisinin oluşturduğu tahribatı optimum düzeyde iyileştirmek amacıyla çok-katmanlı yönetim bağlamında kalkınma, stratejik planlama, istikrarlı/birikimsel büyüme ve etkili stratejilerin uygulanmasında kamu kurumları ile özel sektör arasındaki etkileşimin yanı sıra üniversitelerin, araştırma merkezlerin, sivil toplum kuruluşlarının, düşünce kuruluşlarının, yerel yönetimlerin, gençlerin ve girişimcilerin doğrudan dayanışma ve işbirliği mekanizmasına dahil edilmesi gerekmektedir. Turizm sektörünün en az 38 farklı sektöre de olumlu etkisi dikkate alındığında özellikle itici güç etkisi anlamı taşıması bakımından bölgeler-arası, şehirler-arası ve sektörler-arası düzeylerde dayanışma ve işbirliği mekanizmalarına fonksiyonel bir yapı kazandırılmalıdır. Çalışmada, turizm diplomasisi kapsamında ülkelerin aşı turizmi stratejileri de incelenmiştir. Kovid-19 pandemisine son vermesi düşünülen "BioNTech-Pfizer Aşısı", "Sputnik V Aşısı", "AstraZeneca-Johnson&Johnson-Oxford Üniversitesi Aşısı", "Sinovac Aşısı", "Sinopharm Aşısı", "Moderna Aşısı", "Cansino Aşısı", "Janssen Aşısı", "Novavax Aşısı", "Genexine Aşısı", "Bharat Biotech Aşısı", "Inovio Aşısı", Arcturus/DUKE-NUS Aşısı", "Curevac Aşısı", "Sanofi Pasteur/GSK Aşısı", vb. gibi aşılardan aşı turizmi kapsamında turistlerin aşı yaptırmaya niyetleri ve Kovid-19 pasaportu çıkarma amacıyla ülkelere seyahat etmelerindeki nedensellik açıklanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Etkili Turizm Diplomasisi, Üçlü-Sarmal Modeli, Baltık Ülkeleri, KOVİD-19, Aşı Turizmi, Bölgesel Turizm Kalkınma Stratejisi

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## Abstract

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, which started at the end of 2020 and gradually spread all over the world, negatively affected the tourism industry. Through an effective tourism diplomacy and triple helix model, this research recommends an effective strategy agenda that offers innovation-oriented holistic perspective, strategic planning, stable/incremental growth, and regional development covering the years from 2021 to 2030 – 10 years period during the COVID-19 pandemic era in 3 Baltic Countries (Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia). Strategic planning, stable/incremental growth, and the implementation of effective strategies, as well as the interaction between public institutions and private sector, universities, research centers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), think-tanks, local administrations, youth and entrepreneurs must be directly involved in the solidarity and collaboration mechanism in the context of multi-level governance to optimize the damage caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in the tourism sector. Considering the positive impact of the tourism sector on at least 38 different sectors, the solidarity and collaboration mechanisms at the interregional, intercity, and intersectoral levels ought to be given a functional structure, in particular as it means a driving force effect. In this study, the vaccine tourism strategies of countries were also examined in the framework of tourism diplomacy. “BioNTech-Pfizer Vaccine”, “Sputnik V Vaccine”, “AstraZeneca-Johnson&Johnson-Oxford University Vaccine”, “Sinovac Vaccine”, “Sinopharm Vaccine”, “Moderna Vaccine”, “Cansino Vaccine”, “Janssen Vaccine”, “Novavax Vaccine”, “Genexine Vaccine”, “Bharat Biotech Vaccine”, “Inovio Vaccine”, “Arcturus/DUKE-NUS Vaccine”, “Curevac Vaccine”, “Sanofi Pasteur/GSK Vaccine” etc. that are considered to end the COVID-19 pandemic were explicated within the scope of vaccine tourism, the reasoning of tourists’ intentions for traveling to countries for vaccination purpose and issuing COVID-19 passports.

**Keywords:** Effective Tourism Diplomacy, Triple-Helix Model, Baltic Countries, COVID-19, Vaccine Tourism, Regional Tourism Development Strategy



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**VİRÜS İLE DÜŞÜN-ME, VİRÜS ÜZERİNE DÜŞÜN-ME: *CONTAGION***  
**(NOT) THINK WITH VIRUS, (NOT) THINK ABOUT VIRUS: *CONTAGION***

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**Özet**

Bu çalışma *Contagion* (Steven Soderbergh, 2011) filmini meta-etik-felsefe düzleminde incelemeyi deneyecektir. Filmin, Covid-19 salgını ile birlikte en çok izlenen film olması ve film anlatısının günümüz gerçekliğine temas eden yanlarının medyada sıkça konu edilmesi, bu seçimi amaçlı bir zemine oturtmaktadır. Virüs/salgın'ı 'herkesi eşitleyen ama sonuçlarını herkesin eşit yaşamadığı bir durum' olarak tanımlayan bu çalışma, 'virüs ile düşün-me' ve 'virüs üzerine düşün-me' temaları üzerinden filmin nesnesi ile kurduğu ilişkiyi tespit etme amacındadır. Yapıçözümcü yöntemin referanslarından yararlanarak gerçekleştirilen analiz, filmin virüs korkusu üzerinden kendine ticari bir alan açtığını, nesnesi üzerine düşünmeyerek seyircisine yalan söylediğini bulgulamıştır. Elde edilen bulgular, Covid-19 salgınıyla birlikte bilim dünyasının aşı konusuna nasıl yaklaşacağının etik boyutlarının tartışıldığı günümüzde, benzer bir tartışmanın sinema için de söz konusu edilmesi gerekliliğine vurgu yapmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Contagion*, salgın, virüs, Covid-19, meta-etik-felsefe.

**Abstract**

This study aims to analyze the film *Contagion* (Steven Soderbergh, 2011) meta-ethics-philosophical level. The fact that the film is the most watched movie with the pandemic of Covid-19 and that the aspects of the film narrative that touch today's reality are frequently mentioned in the media put this choice on a purposeful ground. Defining the virus/pandemic as "a situation that equates everyone but that everybody does not experience the consequences equally," this study aims to determine the relationship it establishes with the object of the film through the themes of "(not) thinking with the virus" and "(not) thinking about the virus." The analysis, which was carried out using the references of the deconstructive method, revealed that the film opened a commercial space for itself through the fear of viruses, and it was found that the film lied to its audience by not thinking about its object. With the Covid-19 outbreak, the ethical dimensions of how the scientific world will approach the vaccination are discussed; the findings highlight that there is a need for a similar discussion in the field of cinema as well.

**Keywords:** *Contagion*, pandemic, virus, Covid-19, meta-ethical- philosophy.

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## INNOVATIVE STUDIES OF RESEARCH COMPETENCE IN THE MODERN DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT

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### **Abstract**

Problems related to the formation of research competence of students and students in the process of education and upbringing in the modern digital environment (1-4) are revealed. Of relevance is the problem of organizing and implementing research and project activities during and after classes at school and university. The main scientific problem is the development of an interdisciplinary project-oriented educational model for the formation of research competence using technologies of local history training, information and communication and digital gaming technologies. The creation of a joint IT product in the form of a mobile gaming application is not only an act of joint scientific creativity, but also the result of the effectiveness of the formation of research competence using innovative educational technologies within the framework of modern educational trajectories. The aim of the study is to explore the possibilities of developing research competence within the framework of modern educational trajectories. The research methods are based on the competent approach used in digital didactics. Applied theoretical and methodological approaches to solving problems of formation of research competence are based on post-situational analysis of results of multicultural interaction of students with society at different levels of education, are aimed at operational consideration of personal characteristics of each participant of educational process, its reaction to proposed circumstances and state of environment. Knowledge Space Theory (KST) is used to describe educational resources and build research scenarios. It is planned to analyze Russian and foreign scientific developments of pedagogical concepts of gamification and online training within the framework of modern educational trajectories, the use of the script method of projects and content analysis. It has been established that the formation and development of research competence is based on gaming AR technologies. Their study and introduction into interdisciplinary project-oriented activities of schoolchildren and students within the framework of modern educational trajectories will contribute to increasing the motivation of students, revealing creative, communicative, and organizational abilities, interest in engaging in research activities at school and university to form research personnel in the Russian Federation.

**Keywords:** competent approach, research competence, AR environment, digital didactics, Digital Game-Based Learning, Information and Telecommunication technologies, cross-disciplinary educational resource.

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## 6 OCAK BASKINI SONRASINDA TRUMP'IN ARDINDAN AMERİKA BİRLEŞİK DEVLETLERİ'NİN DÜNYADAKİ KURUMSAL DİPLOMASİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

*AN INVESTIGATION ON THE CORPORATE DIPLOMACY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WORLDWIDE AFTER TRUMP FOLLOWING THE JANUARY 6 RIOT*

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### Özet

Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde 6 Ocak 2021 günü, ülkenin 46. Başkanı Joe Biden'in zaferinin Kongre tarafından ilan edilmesi beklenirken, başkanlık yarışını kaybeden 45. Başkan Donald Trump'ın kışkırtmasıyla kalabalık bir grup ülkenin kongre binasını bastı. Kongre binasının basılmasında Donald Trump'ın rolü olduğu gerekçesiyle Twitter başta olmak üzere birçok sosyal medya platformu, Trump'a erişim engeli getirerek onu platformlarından atma kararı aldılar. Twitter engelini ardından Trump taraftarları ve protestocular Parler isimli bir sosyal medya uygulamasına yöneldiler. Bu uygulamaya da bazı uygulama dükkânlarından birtakım engeller getirildi. Bununla birlikte eşzamanlı olarak WhatsApp'ın veri uygulamasını güncellemesi ve veri paylaşımını taşıması gündeme geldi. Trump'ın ve şiddet eylemlerini gerçekleştiren protestocu destekçilerinin nefret söylemi içeren paylaşımlarına dünyadaki özgürlük yanlısı sosyal medya destekçileri tepki gösterdiler. Bu çalışmada, sosyal medya platformlarının kamusal alanda oynadıkları role bir örnek olan, dünyanın süper gücü ABD'nin 45. Başkanı Donald Trump'ın başkanlık yarışını kaybetmesinin akabinde, 46. Başkan Joe Biden ile birlikte yeni dönemde ülkede ve dünyada ABD'nin kurumsal ve diplomatik iletişiminin nasıl şekilleneceği, sosyal medya destekli 6 Ocak 2021 baskını ekseninde analiz edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sosyal Medya, Donald Trump, Joe Biden, 6 Ocak Baskını, İçerik Analizi.

### Abstract

On January 6, 2021, in the United States, while the victory of the country's 46th President, Joe Biden, was expected to be announced by the Congress, a crowded group of people raided the congress building of the country, provoked by the 45th President Donald Trump, who lost the presidential race. On the grounds that Donald Trump played a role in raiding the congress building, many social media platforms, especially Twitter, decided to ban Trump from their platforms by imposing an access barrier. Following the Twitter ban, Trump supporters and protesters turned to a social media app called Parler. Some obstacles have been brought to this application from some application stores. In addition, it came to the fore that WhatsApp simultaneously updates its data application and data sharing. Pro-freedom social media supporters around the world reacted to the posts containing hate speech by Trump and his protester supporters who committed violent acts. In this research, after the 45th President of the USA, Donald Trump lose the presidential race, together with the new era of 46th President Joe Biden, how the corporate and diplomatic communication of the world's superpower USA will take shape was analyzed in the context of social media supported January 6 2021 raid, which was an example of how social media platforms play a role in public realm.

**Keywords:** Social Media, Donald Trump, Joe Biden, January 6 Capitol Riot, Content Analysis.

# “OYUNCAK” KONULU LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERE YÖNELİK BİBLİYOMETRİK BİR İNCELEME

## *A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE GRADUATE THESES ON “TOY”*

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### **Özet**

Oyuncak, bir yandan yetişkin insanların kullandıkları nesnelerin minyatürleştirilmiş şekli olarak kabul edilirken, diğer yandan oyun aracı olarak kullanılan materyalleri ifade etmektedir. Fakat yetişkin insanların, oyunlarında kullandıkları araçlar oyun materyali olarak kabul edilirken; çocukların oyun oynarken başvurdukları araçlar oyuncak olarak işlev görmektedir. Bu yönüyle, oyuncak çocuğun oyunlarının en önemli parçasını oluşturmaktadır. Bu sebeple bu çalışmada, çocukların oyunlarında kullandıkları materyaller oyuncak olarak kabul edilmiş ve çalışma bu doğrultuda yürütülmüştür.

Son yıllarda, çocuğun turizm sektöründe önemsenmeye başlaması ile turizm alan yazınında çocuk dostu turizm ve çocuk dostu otel konuları araştırılmaya başlanmıştır. Turizmde çocuğun artan bu önemine bağlı olarak, bu çalışmada, oyuncak konusunun turizm alanındaki lisansüstü tezler ne ölçüde yansıdığı araştırılmıştır. Bu araştırma kapsamında, veri toplama aracı olarak kaynak taraması metodu kullanılmış ve taramalar, “oyuncak”, “oyun materyali”, “oyun nesnesi” ve “oyun aracı” sözcükleri bağlamında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Tarama yoluyla, Yükseköğretim Kurulu Ulusal Tez Merkezinin veri tabanında yer alan ve erişime açık olan 100 adet yüksek lisans ve doktora tezine ulaşılmış ve ulaşılan bu lisansüstü tezler, bibliyometrik analize tabi tutulmuştur. Bu analiz, alan yazında bibliyometrik analizler için belirtilen veri parametreleri doğrultusunda gerçekleştirilmiştir. Analiz işlemi, 13 Ocak-27 Ocak 2021 tarihleri arasında gerçekleştirilmiş ve analizde Excel dosyasından faydalanılmıştır. Analiz sonucunda elde edilen bulgular ise çalışmada altı aşamada sunulmuştur. Bulgular doğrultusunda ulaşılan sonuçlara göre, her geçen yıl oyuncağa verilen önem artmış, oyuncak multidisipliner bir çalışma konusu olmuş ve birbirinden farklı çalışma alanlarına konu edilmiştir. Ancak turizmde çocuk konusunun önemsenmesine ve oyuncağın çok farklı alanlara konu edilmesine rağmen, oyuncak konusunun Turizm İşletmeciliği Anabilim Dallarında yazılan lisansüstü tezler henüz yansımadığı görülmüştür. Dolayısıyla, bu çalışmanın, turizm alan alanı için yol gösterici bir nitelik taşıması beklenmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Oyuncak, Lisansüstü Tez, Bibliyometri.

### **Abstract**

On the one hand, toy is considered as a miniaturized form of objects used by adult people, on the other hand, it refers to materials used as a game tool. However, while the tools used by adult people in their plays are accepted as play materials; the tools that children use while playing play function as toys. In this respect, the toy is the most important part of the child's plays. For this reason, in this study, the materials used by children in their plays have been accepted as toys and the study has been conducted in this direction.

In recent years, with the importance of the child in the tourism sector, child-friendly tourism and child-friendly hotels have been investigated in the tourism literature. Within the scope of this research, the literature review method has been used as a data collection tool and the scans have been conducted in the context of the words “toy”, “play material”, “play object” and “play tool”. By scanning, 100 master and doctoral theses in the database of the Council of Higher

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Education National Thesis Center and open to access have been reached, and these graduate theses have been subjected to bibliometric analysis. This analysis has been carried out in line with the data parameters specified for bibliometric analysis in the literature. The analysis process was carried out between 13 January and 27 January 2021, and the Excel file was used in the analysis. The findings obtained as a result of the analysis are presented in six stages in the study. According to the results obtained in line with the findings, the importance given to toys has increased with each passing year, toy has become a multidisciplinary study subject and has been subject to different study areas. However, despite the importance of children in tourism and the subject of toys in many different fields, it has been observed that the subject of toys has not yet been reflected in the graduate theses written in Tourism Management Departments. Therefore, this study is expected to be a guide for the tourism field.

**Keywords:** Toy, Graduate Theses, Bibliometry.

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## **VIRTUAL HARASSMENT OF REMOTELY WORKING ICT SECTOR WOMEN EMPLOYEES DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDIAN CONTEXT**

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### **Abstract**

Working from home, or telecommuting has become a compulsory (furloughed) norm in the wake of social isolation amidst the Covid-19 pandemic. Everyone has entangled themselves in the ropes of advanced technology, which has proven to be a boon in the 21st century to keep pace with work. Whether, the profession is that of a tutor/professor, a business-woman or a lawyer, keeping ourselves connected with the people we come across in a workplace is obligatory so as to meet the results of the organization.

Calls at odd hours, unwarranted requests for video calls, gender-biased comments and inappropriate language used in a virtual team meeting. These are the kinds of sexual harassment have been happened with remotely login women employees from ICT sector during the lock-down period in India.

The study explores the women employees issues and experiences in a current era work from home along with organization attitude and policy making towards virtual sexual harassment.

The Mixed Method Research Approach will be applied for this study as "it involves the use of both qualitative and quantitative approaches in tandem so that the overall strength of a study is greater than either qualitative research or quantitative research (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2007; Creswell, 2009). A semi-structured questionnaires, a mix of unstructured and structured questionnaire, for online survey will be used. For the purpose of this study the sample size is 100 women employees from 5 ICT sector organizations with different family, financial and educational backgrounds who are working on remotely login in Indian context.

**Keywords:** - Virtual Harassment, ICT Sector, Covid-19 Pandemic, Indian Context, Women Employees.

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## THE RELATIONSHIP OF COMMUNICATION PRACTICES AND POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS WITH THE PERCEPTION OF TRANSPARENCY AND VACCINE ATTITUDE

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### **Abstract**

Political polarization, especially in times of crisis, can negatively affect the level of trust of citizens in decision makers, healthy functioning of communication and the behavior of complying with the decisions/regulations. The Covid-19 pandemic, one of the most important periods of crisis facing the world, caused significant changes in perceptions and habits from a political, social and economic point of view, because of increasing people's levels of anxiety about their health. Due to the fact that digital media have become the priority choice in accessing information, excessive information flow, defined as “Infodemic”, has emerged during the pandemic period, especially on social media. In this study, the relationship between communication practices, political identities and vaccine attitudes of internet and social media users in Turkey during the pandemic period was investigated. At the end of the field study, participants were largely ambivalent and had a negative attitude to getting a Coronavirus vaccine. It has been found that those who described themselves as conservative/religious, and users who followed developments related to the pandemic on social media, were less likely to get vaccinated. Participants who describe themselves as secular significantly think (74.7 per cent) that the government is hiding the number of cases, while participants who describe themselves as conservative/religious disagree with this view.

**Keywords:** Political identity, transparency, pandemic, vaccine attitude, media.



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## AN EXAMINATION ON THE COMMUNICATION STUDENTS' OPINIONS REGARDING THE DISTANCE AND DIGITAL EDUCATION BY PANDEMIC\*

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### **Abstract**

The Covid-19 pandemic has been argued since December 2019 all over the world yet its effects were felt in March, 2020 in Turkey. As unpleasant events happened all over the world are swiftly spreaded through mass media tools, everyone, each individual got the essential information concerning to the issue. However, the decision to suspend the educational affairs on March, the 12th, 2020 in our country shocked the people. Especially for the students studying at universities far from their families, created an indefinite future. The students who try to return to their hometowns and families with the suspension of the education have caused a serious congestion and chaos on the spots connecting the cities. The students who try to leave the place swiftly due to panic and psychology of fear have to leave the social life of the city they got their higher education. Considered for the spatial context, it can be said that the students who had to return their families went through the hardest phase. When considered the social order that was left behind through panic behaviours, personal sphere and commodities, educational life and especially the activities planned by the students who are so close to the graduation, there comes out an extremely bad situation for the students in terms of emotional aspects. As the pandemic process in which the concepts of normal and new normal have been discussed makes many different spheres change, the emotional states of the students are worth investigating. Especially, the swift adaptation to distance education after the break out, is regarded as an element to increase the anxiety levels. How does the decision to make the midterm, final or makeup exams online and how do the problems or troubles in this process effect the students' psychology? Have the anxiety and panic that are faced increased? How did the students adapt themselves to the new situation after they had returned to their homes? Is there any change in the students' decisions to keep on their educations? This study is a quantitative study to seek answers to the forementioned questions above. The study which is carried out on the sample including the students who returned their homes is done through online survey.

**Keywords:** Online Education, Pandemic, Communication Students, Students' Satisfaction Levels

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## BRAND AWARENESS ANALYSIS OF SWIMMING POOL „KLAIPĖDOS BASEINAS“ IN WEST LITHUANIA

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### Abstract

Research problem is oriented towards strengthening of brand awareness of swimming pool “Klaipėdos baseinas”. The research aim is to investigate the brand awareness of “Klaipėdos baseinas”. The objectives of the research are to analyze a brand awareness construct; to overview theoretical aspects of the impact of brand awareness on wellness company clients; to conduct a research of “Klaipėdos baseinas” brand awareness in Western Lithuania.

The research results state that main levels of a brand awareness are top mind, brand remembering without any aid, and a brand recognition after repurchasing. Thus, a brand awareness allows a customer to have an emotional connection, and an organization to increase sales. The research also shows that brand awareness has a big impact on client loyalty. A brand reveals many facts about an organization and its services, reputation to potential and present customers. The image of a brand is analyzed through associations arising in consumers mind while analyzing a certain brand.

The brand of „Klaipėdos baseinas” is known among respondents in Western Lithuania and arise positive associations, which visualizations are connected with water, sea, and sports. The respondents looked for information about this brand in social networks and in press. A part of the respondents used services of the analyzed brand and recommend them to their friends, family members and colleagues. This is influenced by physical accessibility and price matching quality of the swimming pool. The main reason for visiting the swimming pool was having a good time and ability to have sports. However, the analyzed brand is not accepted as a market leader and paying attention to it is not very strong; even though, its recognition elements seem quite attractive.

It is recommended for the company managing the brand “Klaipėdos baseinas” to prepare a marketing and communication strategy, where a big deal of attention should be paid to participating in various events; using more intensive advertising drivers in social networks, applying of more flexible pricing, and assuring service quality.

**Keywords:** brand, brand awareness.

# ÖRGÜTSEL ADALET VE ÖZNEL MUTLULUK: İŞYERİ SOSYAL CESARETİNİN ARACILIK ROLÜ

## ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE AND SUBJECTIVE HAPPINESS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF WORKPLACE SOCIAL COURAGE

Cem ŞEN<sup>1</sup>

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### Özet

Cesaret, tarih boyunca temel erdemlerden biri olarak görülmüştür. Son dönemde uluslararası yönetim yazınında işyerinde sosyal cesaret konusu oldukça popüler hale gelmesine rağmen, bireylerin işyerinde hangi koşullarda cesur davranışlar sergiledikleri ve bunun neleri, nasıl etkilediği hakkında henüz çok az şey bilinmektedir. Cesaret alanındaki teori ile pratik arasındaki bu boşluğun doldurulması için ampirik, somut, kanıtlanabilir ve uygulamaya yönelik cesaret çalışmalarına büyük bir ihtiyaç olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, örgütsel adaletin öznel mutluluk üzerindeki etkisi ve söz konusu etkide işyeri sosyal cesaretinin aracılık rolünün ortaya çıkarılması ve ulusal yazında cesaret konusuna dikkat çekilmesidir. Araştırmanın evrenini Türkiye Fortune500-2018 listesinde yer alan şirketlerin çalışanları, örneklemini ise bu listede olup İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Bursa ve Kocaeli’de konuşlu 349 firması arasından rastgele seçilen 57 şirketin çalışanları oluşturmaktadır. Söz konusu firma çalışanlarından cevap veren ve analize uygun bulunan anket sayısı 429’dur. Çalışma kapsamında uygulanan anketlerden elde edilen veriler SPSS 26.0 programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda örgütsel adaletin öznel mutluluğu pozitif yönde etkilediği ( $\beta=.297$ ;  $p<0,001$ ), örgütsel adaletin işyerinde sosyal cesaretin aracılığıyla öznel mutluluk üzerinde indirekt etkisinin olduğu ( $\beta=.089$ ,  $p<.001$ ) görülmüştür. Bu bağlamda, işyerinde örgütsel adalet arttıkça çalışanların öznel mutluluğu artmakta, söz konusu etkileşimde işyerinde sosyal cesaret pozitif anlamda aracılık rolü oynamaktadır.

Elde edilen bu sonuçlar kapsamında, yöneticiler için davranışları gözlemleme ve yönetmedeki kolaylığı göz önüne alındığında, araştırmada aracı değişken olarak belirlenen sosyal cesaretin pratik önemi daha iyi anlaşılabilir. Cesaret, geleceği şekillendirme kararlılığımızın bir ölçüsü olduğundan, çalışanların cesareti liderler tarafından yönetilmeli ve teşvik edilmelidir. Öte yandan Batılı olmayan bir kültürde cesaret ve cesaretin aracılık etkisi üzerine yapılan bu çalışma, yazına kültürel açıdan da katkı sağlayabilir. Farklı kültürlerin birbirlerini anlamaları ve cesaretlerinin nasıl ve ne şekilde ortaya çıktığını bilmeleri faydalı olacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İşyerinde sosyal cesaret, örgütsel adalet, öznel mutluluk

### Abstract

Courage has been regarded as one of the basic virtues throughout history. Although the topic of social courage in the workplace has recently become very popular in international management literature, less is known about the conditions under which individuals exhibit courageous behaviors and how this affects what. To fill the gap between theory and practice in the field of courage, there is a great need for empirical, concrete, and practical courage studies. This study aims to reveal the effect of perceived organizational justice on subjective happiness, and the mediating role of workplace social courage in this relationship, and to draw attention to the issue of courage in the national literature. The research population is the company

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employees of Fortune500-2018 of Turkey; and the sample is the employees of 57 out of 349 firms which are in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Bursa, and Kocaeli. The total number of employees who responded to the questionnaires and were found to be suitable for analysis is 429. The data obtained from the questionnaires were analyzed with SPSS 26.0 program. The results showed that perceived organizational justice has a positive and significant effect on subjective happiness ( $\beta=.297$ ;  $p<0,001$ ), and organizational justice has an indirect effect on subjective happiness ( $\beta=.089$ ,  $p<.001$ ) through workplace social courage. In this context, as perceived organizational justice increases in the workplace, the subjective happiness of employees increases, and social courage plays a positive mediating role in the said interaction.

Within the scope of these results, considering the convenience in observing and managing behaviors for managers, the practical importance of social courage identified as an intermediary variable in the research can be better understood. Since courage is a measure of our determination to shape the future, employees' courage should be managed and encouraged by leaders. On the other hand, this study, which has been conducted on the mediating effect of courage and courage in a non-western culture, can contribute from the cultural point of literature. It will be useful for different cultures to understand each other and to know how and in what form their courage emerges.

**Keywords:** Workplace social courage, organizational justice, subjective happiness

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# PANDEMİ KOŞULLARINDA TÜKETİCİLERİN ÇEVİRİMİÇİ ALIŞVERİŞ TERCİHLERİ VE BU TERCİHLERİ ETKİLEYEN DEMOGRAFİK FAKTÖRLERİN ÇEVİRİMİÇİ ALIŞVERİŞ TERCİHİNE ETKİSİNE YÖNELİK BİR ARAŞTIRMA

*A RESEARCH ON THE ONLINE SHOPPING PREFERENCES OF CONSUMERS UNDER  
PANDEMIC CONDITIONS AND THE EFFECT OF DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AFFECTING  
THESE CHOICES ON ONLINE SHOPPING PREFERENCES*

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## Özet

Çevrim içi ticaretin gelişimi çok hızlı bir şekilde devam etmekte olup pandemi süreci ivmelenmenin hızını arttırmıştır. Çevrim içi alışveriş tercihleri; bir davranışa yönelik niyetin arkasındaki üç psikolojik faktörü dikkate alan Planlı Davranış Teorisi ve kullanıcıların bir teknolojiyi nasıl kabul ettiğini ve kullanmaya başladığını modelleyen “Teknoloji Kabul Modeli” ile açıklanabilecektir. Çevrim içi alışveriş tutumuna demografik faktörler büyük ölçüde etki etmektedir. Bu çalışmada örneklem olarak seçilen 831 tüketicinin pandemi döneminde çevrim içi alışverişe yönelik tutumları ve bu tutumları etkileyen demografik faktörler analiz edilmiştir. 831 tüketicinin 429’u (%51,6) pandeminin baskısı altında dahi olsa çevrim içi alışveriş yapmadıklarını belirtmektedir bunun nedeni olarak da ödemeyi güvenli görmemek, dokunarak almak istemek ve internete aşına olmamak başlıca nedenler olarak sıralamaktadır. Çevrim içi alışveriş yapan 393 kişi ise (%47,3) fiyatların uygun olmasını, pandemi koşullarını, hızlı erişimi çevrim içi tercih nedeni olarak belirtmektedir. Anket sonuçları SPSS 23 programında analiz edilmiştir. Analiz sonucunda bireylerin çevrimiçi alışveriş yapma sıklığı ile çevrimiçi market, elektronik, kıyafet/kozmetik ve hizmet alışverişini yapma sıklığı arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bireylerin eğitim düzeyleri, hane sayıları, gelirleri ile çevrim içi alışveriş yapmaları ve çevrim içi alışveriş sıklıkları arasında anlamlı bir farklılaşma olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bireylerin yaşları ve çevrim içi alışveriş yapmaları arasında anlamlı bir farklılaşma bulunmaktadır. Bireylerin cinsiyetleri ile çevrimiçi alışveriş yapıp yapmamaları ve çevrim içi alışveriş yapma sıklığı arasında ve bireylerin yaşları ile çevrim içi alışveriş yapma sıklığı arasında anlamlı bir farklılaşma yoktur. Yeni normalde çevrimiçi tüketici tercihlerine yönelik yapılacak dönemsel ve içeriksel olarak farklı çalışmaların farklı sonuçlara ulaşacağı, bu bulguların literatüre önemli kazanımlar sağlamasının dışında, iş hayatının yeni normale uyumu ve rekabet gücü sağlaması açısından önemli olacağı değerlendirilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Tüketici Davranışları, Çevrimiçi Alışveriş, Pandemi, Müşteri Tercihleri

## Abstract

The development of online commerce continues at a very rapid pace. The pandemic process has also increased the speed of acceleration. Online shopping preferences can be explained by Planned Behavior Theory, which takes into account the three psychological factors behind the

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intention towards a behavior, and the "Technology Acceptance Model", which models how users accept and use a technology. Demographic factors greatly affect online shopping attitude. In this study, 831 consumers' attitudes towards online shopping during the pandemic period and the demographic factors affecting these attitudes were examined. 429 (51.6%) of 831 consumers participating in the survey state that they do not shop online, even under the pressure of the pandemic. The main reasons for this are not seeing the payment as safe, wanting to receive by touch and not being familiar with the internet. On the other hand, 393 online shoppers (47.3%) cited affordable prices, pandemic conditions and fast access as the reason for preference. The survey results were analyzed in the SPSS 23. It has been determined that there is a significant difference between individuals' education levels, number of households, income, online shopping and online shopping frequency. There is a significant difference between individuals' ages and online shopping. There is no significant difference between individuals' gender and whether they shop online or not, and how often they shop online. The same way there is no significant difference between the ages of individuals and the frequency of online shopping. Periodic and contextual studies to be conducted on online consumer attitudes will yield different results. Apart from providing important gains to the literature, these findings are considered to be important in terms of adapting business life to the new normal and providing competitiveness.

**Keywords:** Consumer Behaviour, Online Shopping, Pandemic, Customer Preferences

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## YENİ NORMALIN YENİ İHTİYACI MASKELERE TÜKETİCİ YAKLAŞIMI

### *A NEW REQUIREMENT OF NEW NORMAL: A CONSUMER VIEW TO MASKS*

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#### **Özet**

Covid-19'un, dünya genelinde pandemi ilan edilmesi ve yasal olarak korunma amaçlı maske takma zorunluluğunun gelmiş olması ile tüketicilerin yeni bir günlük ihtiyaç kalemi oluşmuştur. Bundan sonraki dönemde gerek zorunluluk gerekse bir tedbir davranışı olarak maske kullanımının devam edeceği öngörülmektedir. Sözü edilen tıbbi maskeler farklı, renk, desen, materyal ve tasarımları ile birbirinden farklılaşarak, tüketicilere beğenmeli mallar kategorisinde sunulmaya başlanmıştır.

Literatürde, pandemi ve pandemi öncesi dönemlerde hijyen ürünleri ve kıt ürünler alanında tüketici tercihlerini ortaya koyan nitel ve nicel çalışmalar bulunmaktadır (Jin ve diğ.,2020; Knotek II ve diğ.,2020;Sharma ve Gill,2018). Bu çalışmada, öncelikle tüketicilerin maske kullanım alışkanlıkları, maske seçerken hangi faktörleri dikkate aldıkları, dağıtım kanalı olarak nereleri tercih ettikleri sorgulanmıştır. Yanı sıra pandemiden bu yana tüketicilerin belli bir marka tercihleri olup olmadığı, çevrelerine marka tavsiyesinde bulunup bulunmadıkları ve marka genişletme bakış açısından maske markalarının diğer sektörlerde de yer alması durumunda yaklaşımlarının ne olacağı incelenmiştir. Farklı cinsiyet, yaş aralıkları, gelir ve eğitim durumuna sahip 15 adet katılımcıya kolayda örnekleme yoluyla ulaşarak online derinlemesine mülakatlar gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Sonuçlar, maske kullanımını yasak sonrası dönemde de kullanmaya devam edeceklerini, bir yıllık süre zarfında maske tercihlerinde belirli markaları seçtiklerini ve bu markaları seçmelerinde en etkili faktörlerin kalite ve kullanışlılık olduğunu öne çıkarmaktadır. Ayrıca, sözkonusu markaların hijyen ve temizlik alanında marka genişlemeleri yapmaları durumunda markayı satınalma alışkanlıklarına devam edebileceklerini belirtmişlerdir. Nitel araştırmanın sonuçlarından yararlanılarak, daha büyük bir örneklem ile nicel bir araştırma yapmak konuya ilişkin daha net öngörüler kazanmamızı sağlayacaktır.

#### **Abstract**

With the declaration of Covid-19 as a pandemic worldwide and the requirement to wear a mask for protection, a new daily need for consumers has emerged. In the next period, it is predicted that masks' wear will continue as both a necessity and a precautionary behavior. The mentioned medical masks differed from each other with different colors, patterns, models, and materials and started to be offered to consumers in the category of consumer goods.

In the literature, there are qualitative and quantitative studies that reveal consumer preferences in the field of hygiene products and scarce products in the pandemic and pre-pandemic periods (Jin et all. ,2020; Knotek II et all.,2020; Sharma and Gill, 2018). Firstly, in this study, consumers' mask-wearing habits, what factors they consider when buying masks, where they



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prefer to buy are investigated. Besides, it has been examined whether the consumers have particular brand preferences since the pandemic, whether they recommend brands to their friends and family, and their approach if mask brands expand to other sectors are investigated. Online in-depth interviews were conducted by reaching 15 participants with different gender, ages, incomes, and education.

The results highlight that they will continue to use masks in the post-ban period, they have chosen certain brands in their mask preferences within a year, and that the most influential factors in choosing these brands are quality and usability. Also, they stated that if these mask brands make brand extensions in the field of hygiene and cleaning, they can continue to buy these brands. Using the results of the qualitative research, conducting quantitative research with a larger sample will provide more precise insights.

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## TRANSFERABILITY OF KNOWLEDGE: ADAPTING VET CURRICULUM FOR THE DEMANDS OF THE 21<sup>ST</sup> JOB MARKET WITH GAMIFICATION

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### Abstract

In the last two-three decades, a tremendous pressure is exhibited on institutions providing vocational education and training. The demands of the 21<sup>st</sup> job market, and the high-speed changing nature of jobs, are requiring high transferable skills, affecting consequently the VET school curriculum, which should be developed according to these demands and specificities. The current analysis in the area of VET education and training shows, that VET institutions in European Union are still dealing with (i) teacher-centered methodological approaches, (ii) with an ineffectively transfer of knowledge, not providing sufficient conditions for authentic situations and/or environments in which this (school) knowledge should be applicated, (iii) with low-motivated learning models not meeting the needs of the students, belonging to the new Cyber Generation. Teaching strategy '*one size fits all*' is (obviously) no longer acceptable because of the peculiar needs of the Cyber Generation (on one site), and the demands of the employers, seeking for workers, capable to tackle all the needs of the growing and modern economy on other site. Therefore, VET institutions should provide learning activities, which should enable the development of thinking skills, encourage learning transfer, and permeate the use and applicability across different disciplines. A step forward toward into this direction has been seen lately in some European VET institutions. New learning trends have been implemented, especially good results have been achieved by using *gamification*, as it has shown to be an appropriate solution in managing the educational process effectively and in ensuring an engaged and improved performance by students. The success behind this approach lies on using (not only) everyday experiences but also in simulating real-life experiences in the area of business, which are converted into *game-based activities*, comprising different (enjoyable) elements (like cooperation, exploration, storytelling, and competition).

**Keywords:** VET education, knowledge, transferability, 21<sup>st</sup> job market

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## HAR VOLATILITY MODELLING FOR A SELECTED STOCK EXCHANGE

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### **Abstract**

This paper plans to perform the heterogeneity analysis for the volatility behaviour of a selected stock exchange index in a selected European country by using HAR-RV model (Heterogeneous autoregressive model of realized volatility). The model will be based on Heterogeneous Market Hypothesis, which was developed after Efficient Market Hypothesis. Volatility is analysed extensively and used by governors, academicians and investors because it has crucial importance when any asset is valued and future payoffs's riskiness is examined (for example in scheme making, risk administration, hedging, asset allotment and option pricing) Furthermore, stock markets are very appealing self organised formations. Hefty amounts of agents exist in these markets. The agents which trade in these platforms vary according to professional limitations, risk takings, trainings, existing market positionings, information settings, prospects for the economy, personal choices and geographical status. Market participants trade for different time durations and this difference in investment time horizons forms the basis for HAR model. For example, central banks and pension funds update their position every month, portfolio directors take positions in the stock market every week and intraday speculators perform trading every day. Ordinary volatility estimation techniques do not capture the possible heterogeneity property of the stock market and different investment time horizons of the market participants & traders and HAR model is developed to make volatility analysis of this structure based on the theory of Heterogeneous Market Hypothesis. It is planned to make contribution to the literature by analysing if the analysed stock market exhibits heterogenous structure, if the Heterogeneous Market Hypothesis is valid for the analysed stock market, by researching the effects of the traders with different trading horizons on the volatility and finally by making policy suggestions according to the findings of the paper.

**Keywords:** Realised Volatility, HAR Model, Heterogeneous Market Hypothesis

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## **AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE UN MANIFESTO OF HUMAN RIGHTS FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE**

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### **Abstract**

The respect and deference granted to human beings by nature have been the foundation of peace and justice in the world. Every human inhabitant of this world, no matter to what corner of the world he belongs, has an aspiration to create a world where there doesn't subsist any fear. And this world, he desires, should be a place where he can lead a life in which he can independently follow his own opinions and beliefs. United Nations has tried to assure in its manifesto that it has been a voice for human rights, human values, and gender equality. On 10<sup>th</sup> December 1948, UN decided to provide human beings a better standard of living and a pattern of developed society based on freedom. In its Human Rights Manifesto, UN has discussed nearly 30 basic human rights. And these freedoms and rights which have been discussed are divided in two categories. First category points out the social, societal and economic rights, whereas the second belongs to state and civil rights of human beings.

On the other hand, Islamic Philosophy of Human Rights has a perfectly comprehensive code which, in turn, is quite logical to determine. To prioritise humanity is also the motto and a true objective of Islamic Philosophy of Human Rights. Islam preaches equal rights for everyone and has from the very first day contradicted all sorts of discriminations based on caste, region, color and language. In this paper we will also analyze the human rights regarding political system and authority mentioned in Islam. And how Islam exhorts toward resting the system of human life on virtue. And we will also study in this paper that how this philosophy help would our society according to nature and establish it according to its essence.

**Key Words:** Social, Freedom, Political, Economical, Islamic Philosophy of Human rights.

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## ÖRGÜTSEL DAVRANIŞTA DUNNING KRUGER SENDROMU ETKİSİ

### *DUNNING KRUGER SYNDROME EFFECT IN ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR*

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#### **Özet**

Örgütsel yaşam içinde hangi alanda faaliyet gösterirse gösterebilir, bireylerin kişisel özellikleri birbirinden farklılaşmaktadır. Bu bireylerin donanımlı/donanımsız ya da nitelikli/niteliksiz olarak değerlendirilmeleri mümkündür. Bazı bireylerin nitelik olarak yeterli olmadığı bilinmesine rağmen onlarda aşırı bir özgüven gözlemlendiği durumlara rastlanmaktadır. Bu bireyler bir konu hakkında derinlemesine bilgi sahibi olmasalar da o konuda en iyi kendilerinin bilgi sahibi olduğu algısını oluşturmaya çalışmaktadır. Bu durum Dunning Kruger sendromu etkisiyle açıklanmaktadır. Dunning Kruger sendromunda temel olarak bireylerin bilgi ve becerilerini olduğundan daha fazla göstermeye çalıştıkları gözlenmektedir. Bu bireylerin kendi yetersizliklerinin farkında olmamaları ve aşırı özgüvene sahip olmalarıyla tetiklenen dürtüleriyle örgütsel yaşam içinde en iyi pozisyonlara geldikleri gözlenmektedir. Bu bireylerin yeteneksizliklerinin farkında olmamaları bir avantaja dönüşmektedir. Ayrıca yüksek pozisyonlara gelmeyi kendilerine bir hak olarak görmektedirler. Bu bireylerle aynı ortamda çalışmak durumunda olan diğer çalışanlar onların o pozisyonlara nasıl gelebildiklerini sorgulamaktadır. Diğer yandan alanlarında derinlemesine bilgi sahibi olan ve yetenekli bireylerin daha tutuk davrandıkları ve yüksek pozisyonlara talip olmak için çekimser kaldıkları durumlar da gözlenmektedir. Nitelikli olan bu bireyler ilgili pozisyonların kendilerine verilmesini beklemektedir. Bu beklentilerinin gerçekleşme durumu zaman içinde oluşmamaktadır ve iyice çekimser bir durumda kalarak kendi içlerine dönmektedirler. Çalışmada Dunning Kruger sendromu hastane çalışanları ile yapılan içerik analizi çalışması ile ele alınmaktadır. Örgütsel davranış içinde Dunning Kruger sendromunun hangi sonuçları ortaya çıkardığı yetenekli ve yeteneksiz bireyler bağlamında ifade edilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Örgütsel Davranış, Dunning Kruger Sendromu, Abartılmış Yetenek, Yetenekli Çalışan Çekimserliği.

#### **Abstract**

Regardless of the field in the organizational life, the personal characteristics of the individuals differ from each other. It is possible for these individuals to be evaluated as equipped / unequipped or qualified / unqualified. Although it is known that some individuals are not qualified in terms of qualifications, there are situations in which excessive self-confidence is observed in them. Although these individuals do not have in-depth knowledge about a subject, they try to create the perception that they have the best knowledge on that subject. This situation is explained by the effect of Dunning Kruger syndrome. In Dunning Kruger syndrome, it is observed that individuals mainly try to show their knowledge and skills more than they actually have. It is observed that these individuals have reached the best positions in organizational life with their impulses triggered by not being aware of their own inadequacies and having excessive self-confidence. The fact that these individuals are unaware of their incompetence turns into an advantage. In addition, they see it as a right to come to high positions. Other

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employees who have to work in the same environment with these individuals question how they can get to those positions. On the other hand, it is observed that individuals with in-depth knowledge of their fields and talented act more hesitantly and abstain to seek higher positions. These qualified individuals expect relevant positions to be assigned to them. The realization of these expectations does not occur over time, and they remain in a very abstent state and turn inside themselves. In the study, Dunning Kruger syndrome is addressed with a content analysis study conducted with hospital workers. The consequences of Dunning Kruger syndrome in organizational behavior are expressed in the context of talented and unskilled individuals.

**Keywords:** Organizational Behavior, Dunning Kruger Effect, Exaggerated Ability, Talented Employee Abstention.

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## **ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING AND TEACHING DURING COVID-19 VIA ONLINE PLATFORMS THROUGH THE EYES OF EFL TEACHERS: HOW REALISTIC IS IT?**

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### **Abstract**

Adaptation of distance education has recently reached a peak point owing to the safety measures posed in various countries against the covid-19 threat, perhaps making the online classrooms the best option available compared to traditional classrooms in the current pandemic. This explosive and sudden growth in distance education courses worldwide, however, brought some challenges. Technological difficulties teachers face, costs with technology, workloads, and lack of faculty incentives are some of the issues reported recently. In addition to these, student assessment has often been raised by the academic communities to be the most problematic, as there are many unempirical discussions suggesting serious shortcomings in student assessment while teaching and assessing online. This study explores this issue by interviewing 34 English as a Foreign Language (EFL) teachers about their thoughts on the validity of their assessment in online classrooms. Findings suggest that there is a serious teacher discomfort in several issues. These are; not being able to assess students in desired ways, being restricted by the technology in the way of assessment, plagiarism issue, cheating on the exam/assignment, extra load on teachers owing to formative assessment, and lack of online assessment training.

**Keywords:** distance education; online assessment; online teaching; EFL; covid-19



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## RESPECT AND POLITENESS IN JAPANESE AND OLD TURKIC

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### Abstract

There are various linguistic ways to express politeness. In some languages, these forms are systematical and act in grammatical level. It is related to worldview, religious beliefs, and cultural peculiarities.

Japanese is among the languages with a fixed system of politeness. It is called *keigo* and divided into three types: 尊敬語 *sonkeigo* ('respectful speech'), 謙譲語 *kenjōgo* ('humble speech') and 丁寧語 *teineigo* ('polite speech'):

- a) prefixes お and ご (honorific);
- b) suffixes ~ます, ~さん and ~様 / ~さま (polite);
- c) auxiliary words です (polite), ございます (humble);
- d) verbs いらっしゃいます 'to go' (respectful), 下さる 'to give', なさる 'to do' (honorific), 参ります 'to go', 申す 'to say' (humble);
- e) constructions お目にかかる 'to meet', お聞きになる 'to ask' (honorific), 差し上げます 'to give' (humble);
- f) interrogative pronouns いかが 'how', どなた 'who' (polite), etc.

Although there is not such system in the Turkic languages, some methods are used in order to express respect and politeness. It is especially significant in the Old Uyghur written monuments. Since Orkhon Inscriptions were written by the people of higher rank of the Gokturk Empire, there was no need to use polite linguistic forms. In the Old Uyghur monuments, especially in the ones written on Buddhism (e.g. *Altun Yaruk*), expressions of politeness were wide-spread because of the religious content of them and the fact that they were translated from Chinese:

1. Using *siz* 'you (plural)' for the second person singular (honorific);
2. Using the third person plural in verbs instead of the second and the third person singular, and using the third person singular for the second person (honorific).
3. Using analytic verbs which has polite verbs as the second part: *yarliqa-* 'to do' (honorific), *tegin-*, *yükiin-* 'to do' (humble).

In Old Uyghur monuments linguistic forms of politeness seems to be obligatory, similar to the honorific system of Japanese.

**Keywords:** honorifics, auxiliary verbs, Japanese language, Turkic languages, Old Uyghur written monuments

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## DODAQLANMA HADİSƏSİNİN TÜRK DİLLƏRİ VƏ DİALEKTLƏRİNDƏ QARŞILIQLI İNTEQRASIYASI

### *MUTUAL INTEGRATION OF LIPS IN THE TURKISH LANGUAGES AND DIALECTES.*

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#### **Xülasə**

Türk dilləri, eləcə də Azərbaycan dialektlərində geniş rast gəlinən hadisələrdən biri labiallaşma (daha çox o-laşma) dialektoloqlar və türkoloqlar tərəfindən daima müzakirə olunmuş, fərqli fikirlər söylənmişdir. Labiallaşmanın türk dilləri və dialektlərində geniş yayılmasına baxmayaraq, məsələnin şərhində yekdil fikir olmamışdır. Məqalədə labiallaşmanın o-laşma hadisəsini araşdırarkən ilk növbədə iki məsələyə diqqət verilmişdir: 1) söz köklərində baş verən  $a > o$  hadisəsini dodaq ahənginin təsiri ilə yaranan o-laşma ilə qarışdırılması, 2) bu hadisənin yaranma səbəbi və spesifikasiyasının düzgün qiymətləndirilməməsi. 1. Bəzi dialektoloqlar söz köklərində baş verən  $a > o$  hadisəsini dodaq ahənginin təsiri ilə yaranan o-laşma ilə qarışdırırlar: qərb dialektlərində olduğu kimi, ilk hecəda gələn dodaq saiti özündən sonra gələn bütün saitlərə dodaqlanma keyfiyyəti qazandırır. Lakin bu labiallaşmadan çox dodaqların ahəngi qanununa aid dil faktıdır. Dilimizin qərb şivələrində dodaq ahənginin təsiri ilə baş verən fonetik xüsusiyyəti – dodaqlanan açıq saitlərin ardıcılığını Bakı (Abşeron) şivələrində söz kökündəki o-laşma ilə eyniləşdirmək həmin hadisələrin təbiətinə uyğun gəlmir. Qərb şivələrindəki o-laşma dodaq ahənginin təsiri ilə sözün ikinci və sonrakı hecalarında əsasən şəkilçilərdə müşahidə olunur. Ümumi yekun qənaət belədir ki, qərb ləhcəsinin bu xüsusiyyəti dodaq ahənginə aid olan bir məsələdir. 2. Türk dillərində geniş yayılmış, daha çox Azərbaycan dialektlərində, özbək dilində rast gəlinən bu hadisənin İran dillərinin təsiri ilə yaranması, yoxsa substrat hadisə olması və ya türk dilinin öz təbiətinə uyğun, daha dərin qatlardan gəlməsi ilə əlaqədar olduğu mübahisə doğurduğu üçün məsələ yalnız müasir türk dilləri və dialektləri kontekstində deyil, həm də qədim və orta yazılı türk abidələrinə aid nümunələr əsasında müqayisəli öyrənilməlidir. Nəticədə bu dil faktının qədim türk dilinin xəzər-bulqar, və daha sonrakı dövrlərdə qıpçaq fonetik xüsusiyyəti kimi özünü göstərməsi məlum olur. Bu faktlar müxtəlif tarixi dövrlərdə türk tayfalarının çox böyük ərazilərə səpələnməsi, diferensiasiya və integrasiya proseslərinin bir-birini əvəzləməsi, türk dillərinin özünəməxsus, daha dərin qatlara söykənən fonetik qanunlar sistemindən irəli gəldiyini göstərir. Labiallaşmanın ümumtürk arealında dialekt və şivələrdə, qədim yazılı abidələrdə əks olunması bu hadisənin türk mənşəli olmasını təsdiq edir.

**Açar sözlər:** labiallaşma, o-laşma, dodaq ahəngi, substrat, türk dilləri dialektləri, integrasiya.

#### **Abstract**

Labialization Turkish languages, as well as one of the most common phenomena in Azerbaijani dialects (being more o) dialectologists and Turkologists, who have always discussed, said, different opinions. Despite the widespread use of labialization in Turkish languages and

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dialects, There was no unanimity in the interpretation of the issue. The article focuses on two issues when investigating the occurrence of labialization o:

2) incorrect assessment of the cause and specifics of this event. 1. Some dialectologists confuse the a > o event at the root of a word with the o caused by the harmony of the lips: as in Western dialects, the vowel in the first syllable gives the quality of lip to all the vowels following it. However, this is more a matter of language than the law of harmony of the lips, rather than labialization. The phonetic feature of our language, which occurs under the influence of lip harmony in the western dialects - to equate the sequence of open vowels with the root o in the Baku (Absheron) dialects - does not correspond to the nature of these events.

In Western dialects, it is observed in suffixes in the second and subsequent syllables of the word under the influence of lip harmony. The general conclusion is that this feature of the western dialect is a matter of lip harmony. 2. It is disputed whether this phenomenon, which is widespread in Turkic languages and is more common in Azerbaijani dialects and Uzbek, is due to the influence of Iranian languages or is a substratum phenomenon, or whether the Turkic language comes from deeper layers in accordance with its nature. languages and dialects should be studied comparatively not only in the context, but also on the basis of examples of ancient and medieval written Turkic monuments. As a result, it is known that this linguistic fact manifests itself as a phonetic feature of the ancient Turkic language Caspian-Bulgarian, and in later times Kipchak. These facts show that in different historical periods the Turkic tribes were scattered over very large areas, the processes of differentiation and integration alternated, and the Turkic languages came from a unique system of phonetic laws based on deeper layers. The fact that labialization is reflected in dialects and dialects in the all-Turkic area, in ancient written monuments, confirms that this event is of Turkish origin.

**Keywords:** labialization, o-lashma, lip harmony, substrate, dialects of Turkish languages, integration.

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## AUTHOR'S MANNER OF WRITING AS A SPECIFIC FEATURE OF AUTHOR'S TRANSLATION

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### **Abstract**

Traditionally, by the author's translation we understand the translation of composition which is done by the author of this composition. In such case besides knowing the language of the original text and the language of the translated text, the author-translator is also well acquainted with the cultural system of two nations speaking the language of the original text and the language of the translated text. This means that the author-translator perceives the world through the prism of the language pictures of the world of two nations, which helps him to form a special author's special manner which differs from the manner of monolingual writer.

The bilingual author's manner of writing combines the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the two nations. Therefore, the author's translation cannot be understood as a translation and adaptation of cultural segments of the original text in the translated text, because the author's individual manner of writing is also preserved in the translated text.

In other words, the author-translator preserves his individual manner of textual construction in the original text and in the translated text, and through his individual characteristics he builds a general human perception.

So, we can argue that during the translation of his own text, the author-translator makes the specific features of different linguistic pictures of the world universal for people who read his work in the original language and who read the same text in the translated language.

**Key words:** author's translation, language picture of the world, author's manner of writing

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## ABOUT THE NATURE OF A TEXT

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### **Abstract**

By text, we understand an information complex that includes two socially significant phenomena - language and culture.

The main function of the text is to convey information, which is implemented in the text in two ways:

- 1) when expanding the text, the generalized information is concretized;
- 2) in the course of the text, specific information is abstracted.

These mechanisms of the implementation of information are required in any text, regardless of its theme. Therefore, by their structure, there are only two types of texts with different themes. The implementation of information is possible through the characteristics of the system-structural relationship of other linguistic units.

However, the text is not only the bare implementation of connections and relations in the language. As a solid information block it also presents cultural-logical and personal-psychological characteristics any nation. In other words, the text is also a unit of culture which, like language, is one of the important criteria for the self-determination of any nation. For example, architecture is a factor distinguishing Greeks from other nations, Indians have dances, Azerbaijanis have carpets and mugham. The main function of an architectural monument or a dance or a carpet is a transmission of information. This means that the architectural monument, dance and carpet are types of text manifested through sculpture, dance and weaving.

Thus, we can conclude that the text is a “conductor of information” which has the ability to self-manifest in language and non-language (cultural) forms.

**Key words:** text, language, culture, system-structural relationships in language, cultural linguistics, abstract and specific information in a text

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# TÜRK DİLLƏRİ VƏ DIALEKTLƏRİNDƏ LEKSİK-SEMANTİK İNTEQRASIYA VƏ DİFERENSİASIYA MƏSƏLƏLƏRİ

*ISSUES OF LEXICAL-SEMANTIC INTEGRATION AND DIFFERENTIATION IN TURKISH LANGUAGES AND dialects.*

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## **Xülasə**

Türk dilləri və dialektlərində inteqrasiya və diferensiasiya məsələlərinin leksik-semantik aspektdə öyrənilməsi olduqca əhəmiyyətlidir. Türk dillərinin leksikası areallar üzrə müəyyən dərəcədə tədqiq olunsa da, bu sözlərin semantik eyniliyi diqqətdən kənarda qalmışdır və onun tədqiqinə ehtiyac hiss olunur. Çünki türk dillərində diferensiasiya və inteqrasiya yalnız onların leksikasında deyil, eyni zamanda semantikasında da müşahidə olunur, yəni məsələ müəyyən bir sözün hər hansı konkret bir dildə və ya dil arealında mövcud olub-olmaması ilə deyil, eyni zamanda sözün semantikasında olan eynilik əsasında da araşdırılmalıdır. Çünki bir dil ailəsi, ya da bütün türk dilləri üçün formaca eyni olan leksik vahidlərin semantik cəhətdən türk dillərində və ya dialektlərində fərqli mənalara malik olması faktları mövcuddur. Buna görə türk dilləri üçün ümumi olan leksik vahidləri: isimlər: insan və heyvanların bədən üzvlərinin adları, qohumluq terminləri, əsas təbiət hadisələri, su hövzələri adları, ay, gün, il adları və rəngarəng xüsusi isimlər; şəxs, işarə və bəzi sual əvəzlilikləri; sadə saylar: kəmiyyət vahidlərinin adları: min, yüz (onluq saylarda bəzi türk dilləri qruplarında fərqlər mövcuddur); adların rəngarəng əlamət və keyfiyyətini bildirən sözlər, sifətlər; feillərdə: əsas hal və hərəkət feilləri, bəzi hiss, qavrama və nitq feilləri və s. kimi qruplaşdıraraq tədqiqatə cəlb etmək məqsəda uyğundur. Kəmiyyətə görə sadalanan söz qrupları ümumi lüğət fondunda o qədər də çox deyil, lakin onların gündəlik nitqdə və dildə işlənmə tezliyi yüksəkdir. İnteqrasiya nəticəsində müəyyən fonetik fərqlənmələrlə bütün türk dillərində işlənən bu sözlər hər kəsə öz dilində digər türk dilində danışanlarla ünsiyyət zamanı bir-birini başa düşməyə imkan verir. Bununla belə türk dillərinin öz aralarında leksik-semantik cəhətdən son dərəcə yaxınlığı iddiasını irəli sürmək doğru olmaz. Bu fikir əvvəllər formalaşmış belə bir fikirdən qaynaqlanır ki, bütün türk dilləri türk dilinin dialekt və şivələridir. Lakin artıq bu fikri təkzib edən faktlar həm türk alimləri, həm də Azərbaycan dilçiləri və türkoloqları tərəfindən geniş şərh olunmuşdur. Tədqiqatdan alınan nəticələr Altayşünaslıq nəzəriyyəsiindən irəli gələn yanlışlıqların bərpasına da kömək edəcək. Məqalədə *qayın*, *alma*, *inək*(*sığır*), *məşə*(*orman*), *ağac* və s. sözlər türk dilləri və dialektlərində leksik-semantik cəhətdən araşdırılmış, eyni zamanda türk dillərinin leksik-semantik diferensiasiya və inteqrasiya məsələləri kontekstində öyrənilməsinin türkologiya, dialektologiya və dilçilik üçün əhəmiyyəti qeyd olunmuşdur.

**Açar sözlər:** türk dilləri, dialektlər, areal, leksik-semantik fərq, inteqrasiya.

## **Abstract**

It is very important to study the issues of integration and differentiation in the lexical-semantic aspect of Turkish languages and dialects. Although the lexicon of Turkic languages has been studied to some extent by areas, the semantic similarity of these words has been overlooked and there is a need for its study. Because differentiation and integration in Turkish languages is not

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only in their lexicon, is also observed in the semantics, that is, it is not a question of whether a particular word exists in any particular language or language area, should also be investigated on the basis of the identity in the semantics of the word. Because a language family, or the fact that lexical units that have the same form for all Turkic languages have semantically different meanings that exist in Turkish languages or dialects. Therefore, the lexical units common to Turkish languages are: names: names of human and animal body parts, kinship terms, basic natural phenomena, names of water basins, names of months, days, years and colorful special names; person, sign, and some pronouns; simple numbers: names of quantitative units: thousand, hundred (there are differences in decimal numbers in some groups of Turkic languages); words, adjectives denoting colorful signs and qualities of names; in verbs: main case and action verbs, some feeling, perception, and speech verbs, and so on. It is advisable to involve them in the study by grouping them as. The groups of words listed by quantity are not so many in the general vocabulary, but the frequency of their processing in everyday speech and language is high. As a result of integration, these words, which are used in all Turkic languages with certain phonetic differences, allow everyone to understand each other when communicating with speakers of other Turkic languages in their own language. However, it is not correct to claim that the Turkic languages are extremely lexically and semantically close to each other. This idea stems from the previously formed idea that All Turkic languages are dialects and dialects of the Turkish language. However, the facts that already refute this idea, both Turkish scholars, has also been widely commented on by Azerbaijani linguists and turkologists. The results of the study will also help to correct the errors arising from the theory of Altaic studies. In the article *qayın*, *alma*, *inək*(*sığır*), *meşə*(*orman*), *ağac* and so on. words are studied lexically and semantically in Turkish languages and dialects, At the same time, the study of Turkic languages in the context of lexical-semantic differentiation and integration issues, Turkology, importance for dialectology and linguistics.

**Keywords:** Turkish languages, dialects, area, lexical-semantic difference, integration.



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## IMAGE OF ARMENIAN WOMAN IN AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE – TURKISH DEATH

*AZƏRBAYCAN ƏDƏBİYYATINDA ERMƏNİ QADINI OBRAZI – TÜRKÜN ƏCƏLİ*

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### Abstract

In the literature of each nation, along with national images, there are also international images – representatives of other nations. These images created in the literature reflect the moral values, morality, national gene pool of the people to which they belong, the signs and characteristics that characterize it. In the Azerbaijani literature with a centuries-old history, since Nizami, different peoples – Chinese, Jewish, Georgian, German, English, French, Arabic, Persian, Russian, Lezgi, Chechen, Armenian, etc. have appeared and also artistic images were created. In the creative artistic imagination, these images were treated with sympathy, based on the preservation of their national values. This should be considered as a manifestation of the multicultural view of the Azerbaijani people in relation to other peoples in artistic thought.

At the same time, literature created an artistic portrait of the nations known in the world for their aggressive position and dividing peoples, revealing the intentions of the German fascists in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) and the inner face of Bolshevism in the form of treacherous, cruel and usurping images. However, in the last 200 years, the image of the enemy Armenian, who killed the Turks by demonstrating Christian solidarity, has not been created. In any case, we are not mistaken in saying that this was due to the fact that Azerbaijanis did not see the Armenian in the eyes of the enemy or did not yet recognize the Armenian character. The created Armenian images were mostly funny, amusing, and sometimes presented themselves as a friend of a Muslim (Azerbaijani).

In Turkish novels, Armenians are mostly represented by their wives; Most of them are women engaged in immorality, in Turkish, they run "general houses". These women are almost permanent residents of Turkish novelists. In Azerbaijani literature, the image of an Armenian woman is created as an image of a Turk-Azerbaijani reading the death sentence. Images of an Armenian woman, capable of destroying an Azerbaijani family, a large generation, a tribe, far from honor, dignity, pride, passion and revenge, have been a separate gallery of images in the literature since the 1980s.

**Keywords:** fiction, the image of the enemy, an Armenian woman

Hər bir xalqın ədəbiyyatında milli obrazlarla yanaşı, beynəlmillət obrazlara – başqa xalqların nümayəndələrinə də rast gəlinir. Ədəbiyyatda yaradılan bu obrazlarda mənsub olduğu xalqın əxlaqi dəyərləri, mənəviyyəti, milli genofonu, onu səciyyələndirən əlamət və xüsusiyyətlər əksini tapır. Çoxəsrlik tarixə malik Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında Nizamidən üzü bu yana müxtəlif xalqların – Çin, yəhudi, gürcü, alman, ingilis, fransız, ərəb, fars, rus, ləzgi, çeçen, erməni və s. bədii obrazları yaradılmışdır. Yaradıcı bədii təxəyyüldə bu obrazlara rəğbətlə yanaşılmış, onların milli dəyərlərinin qorunub saxlanması əsas götürülmüşdür. Bu, Azərbaycan xalqının digər xalqlara münasibətdə multikultural baxışının bədii düşüncədə təzahürü kimi dəyərləndirilməlidir.

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Ədəbiyyat eyni zamanda dünyada işğalçı mövqeyi ilə tanınan, xalqlar arasına nifaq salan millətlərin də sözlə bədii portretini yaratmış, alman faşistlərinin Böyük Vətən müharibəsində (1941-1945) işğalçılıq niyyətini, bolşevizmin iç üzünü xəyanətkar, qəddar, qəsbkar obrazların simasında açmışdır. Lakin son 200 ildə xristian əlbirliyi nümayiş etdirərək türkə qənim kəsilən düşmən erməni obrazı yaradılmamışdır. Bu, azərbaycanlıların ermənini düşmən gözündə görmədiyi yaxud hələ də erməni xislətini tanımadığından irəli gəlirdi desək, hər bir halda yanılmarıq. Yaradılan erməni obrazları daha çox komik, gülməli, bəzən də müsəlmanın (azərbaycanlının) hayanı, dostu kimi təqdim olunurdu.

Türkiyə romanlarında ermənilər daha çox öz qadınları ilə təmsil olunurlar; bunlar əksəriyyəti əxlaqsızlıqla məşğul olan, türkcə desək, “genel ev”lər işlədən qadınlardır. Bu qadınlar, demək olar ki, türk romançılarının daimi sakinləridir. Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında erməni qadını obrazı türkün – azərbaycanlının əcəl hökmünü oxuyan obrazlar kimi yaradılmışdır. Azərbaycanlı ailəsini, böyük bir nəsli, tayfanı dağıtmaq gücündə olan, namus, şərəf, qürurdan uzaq, ehtiras və qisasla çırpınan erməni qadını obrazları XX əsrin 80-ci illərindən ədəbiyyatda ayrıca obrazlar qalereyası təşkil edir.

**Açar sözlər:** bədii ədəbiyyat, düşmən obrazı, erməni qadını, milli dəyər.

# ARAP DİLBİLİMCİLERİ PERSPEKTİFİNDEN FİLOLOJİ VE DİLBİLİM

## PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS FROM THE ARAB LINGUISTS PERSPECTIVE

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### Özet

Arap dilbilimcilerin alana dair bilimsel çalışmaları incelendiğinde, “filoloji” ve “dilbilim” kavramlarının ne denli iç içe geçen iki kavram olduğu görülecektir. Arap dilbilimi alanında yapılan çalışmaların bir kısmında, bahsi geçen iki kavramın aynı anlamda kullanıldığı müşahade edilmektedir. Öte taraftan, bu iki kavramın amaç ve yöntem düzeyinde farklı çağrışımlarının olduğunu, dolayısıyla mezkur iki kavramın birbirinden farklı olduğunu dile getiren görüşler de söz konusudur. Klasik dönem Arap dilbilimcileri ise bu iki kavramı birbirinden farklı anlamlarda kullanmadılar. Örneğin İbn Fâris *es-sâhibî fî fikhû'l-luğa* adında, es-Se'âlebî ise *fikhû'l-luğa ve sirru'l-'Arabiyye* adında bir eser kaleme almıştır. Arapça sözcükler ile ilgili telif edilen her iki eserde de “*fikhû'l-luğa (filoloji)*” kavramının tercih edildiği dikkat çekmektedir. Her iki dil bilginine göre filolojinin konusu, Arapça sözcükleri ve çağrışımlarını bilmek ve sözcükleri konularına göre tasnif edebilme bilgisine sahip olmaktır. Öte yandan eserlerinde “filoloji” konularını ele alan fakat ne “filoloji” ne de “dilbilim” kavramlarını kullanan dil bilginleri vardır. Örneğin İbn Cinnî, *el-hâsâis* adlı eserinde “filoloji” konularından bahsetmesine rağmen, u konuda herhangi bir kavram zikretmemiştir. Modern dönem dilbilimcileri ise bu konuda ikiye ayrılmışlardır. Muhammed el-Mubârek, Ali Abdolvâhid Vâfi ve Subhî Sâlih gibi dil bilginleri “filoloji” ve “dilbilim” kavramlarını aynı anlamda kullanırken, Kemal Beşer, Muhammed Ahmed Ebu'l-Ferec, Abduh er-Râcihi ve Abdussabûr Şâhîn gibi dil bilginleri ise bu iki kavramı farklı anlamlarda kullanmıştır. Filoloji ve dilbilimin farklı kavramlar olduğunu ileri süren dil bilginlerinin en belirgin dayanakları, bu iki kavramın izlediği yöntemlerin farklı olduğu düşüncesidir. Öyle ki bu bilginlere göre filoloji, dili, uygarlık ve edebiyat araştırma ve incelemelerinde bir araç olarak görürken, dilbilim bizatihi dilin kendisini inceler. Kronolojik olarak ise Arap dil bilimlerinde “filoloji” kavramının “dilbilim” kavramından daha eski ve daha köklü olduğu söylenebilir. Aynı zamanda, “filoloji” kavramının, çağrışım ve ele aldığı konular ve problemler bakımından da “dilbilim” kavramından daha kapsamlı olduğu iddia edilebilir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Arapça, Filoloji, Dilbilim.

### Abstract

When the Linguists examined the concepts "philology" and "linguistics", emerged how intertwined the two terms were. In some of the studies in the field of Arabic linguistics, it is observed that the aforementioned two concepts are used in the same sense. On the other hand, there are also opinions stating that these two concepts have different connotations at the level of purpose and method, so the two concepts mentioned are different from each other. Classical Arab linguists did not use these two concepts in different meanings. For instance, Ibn Fâris as-sâhibî wrote a work called *fî fikhû'l-luga*, and as-Se'âlebî called *fikhû'l-luga and sirru'l-*

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‘Arabiyye. As for the modern linguists, they were divided into two groups: some of them followed the earlier linguists in not differentiating between the two terms, and among them: Muhammad al-Mubarak, Ali Abd al-Wahid, Wafi and Subhi al-Saleh. And some of them distinguished between them, and among them are: Kamal Bishr, Muhammad Ahmad Abu al-Faraj, Abdo al-Rajhi and Abdul-Sabur Shaheen. It is noteworthy that the concept of "fiqhu'l-lluġah (philology)" is preferred in both works about Arabic words. According to both linguists, the subject of philology is to know Arabic words and their connotations and to have the knowledge of classifying words according to their subjects. On the other hand, there are linguists who deal with "philology" subjects but use neither the concepts of "philology" nor "linguistics" in their works. For instance, although Ibn Cinnî mentions "philology" issues in his work named al-hasais, he did not mention any concept on this subject. Modern linguists are divided into two on this issue. While linguists such as Muhammed el-Mubârek, Ali Abdulvâhid Vâfî and Subhî Sâlih use the concepts of "philology" and "linguistics" in the same sense, linguists such as Kemal Beşer, Muhammed Ahmed Ebu'l-Ferec, Abduh er-Râcihî and Abdussabûr Şâhîn used the concept in different meanings. The most prominent basis of linguists who claim that philology and linguistics are different concepts is the idea that the methods followed by these two concepts are different. According to these scholars, while philology sees language as a tool in the research and study of civilization and literature, linguistics examines language itself. Chronologically, it can be said that the concept of "philology" in Arabic linguistics is older and more rooted than "linguistics". At the same time, it can be argued that the concept of "philology" is more comprehensive than the concept of "linguistics" in terms of connotation and the issues and problems it deals with.

**Keywords:** Arabic, Philology, Linguistics.

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## INTERLINGUAL LACUNAS AS OBSTACLES IN TRANSLATION PROCESS (ON THE MATERIAL OF THE AZERBAIJANI, ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES)

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### **Abstract**

Translation process is regarded as linguocultural event. In translation act it's possible to compare not only two languages, but also two cultures. Translation as an interlingual communication creates opportunity to discover similarities and differences between two cultures. It's mentioned about at least two languages in translation process: source language (SL) and target language (TL). We learn the culture, history, interests and beliefs of a certain nation with the help of texts (mainly literary texts). The SL enters the linguocultural environment of the TL and accepts the rules and conditions of the target text. In literary translation we come across **realia**, which represent customs and traditions, beliefs, lifestyle, cultural-historical development of a concrete ethnos. According to L. S. Barhudav, there may be untranslatable parts of text, but generally speaking all texts can be translated (3, 220). Realia are included in non-equivalent lexical units. They cause the formation of "vacancy" or "gap", i.e. **lacuna** in TL. Lacunas appear only in comparison of two languages and cultures. Lacunar unit and lacuna form the category of lacunarity. In translation act common, similar or identical elements are transmitted from SL into TL. They are called as cultural universals. Words which don't exist in TL are either borrowed or adapted from SL into TL. It's called as **the elimination of lacunas** in linguistics.

**Keywords:** realia, lacunar unit, lacuna, elimination of lacunas.

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## **RADIAL RIBBED STEEL DOME DESIGN UNDER WIND AND EARTHQUAKE LOADS**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to reveal the earthquake performance of the current state of the cement silo roof, which has been assembled. For this purpose, spectrum analysis was performed for the earthquake. Silo roof with radial rib system was used in the scope of the study. The silo roof, whose 3D model was drawn with frame elements. The model was analyzed with CSI SAP2000 program. The values in the Eurocode 8 code are used for case study. As a result of the study, maximum rod displacements and maximum load datas were obtained. Finally; Experiential observations and analysis results obtained from the dome construction were mutually interpreted.

**Keywords :** Eurocode , Steel roof design , spectrum analysis

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## A RESEARCH ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' AWARENESS OF CYBER SECURITY: CASE STUDY OF PASSWORD USAGE

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### Abstract

With the development of mobile internet infrastructure worldwide, the use of the internet offered with 4G and 5G infrastructure via mobile devices is becoming widespread day by day. Services like internet banking, e-mail and online shopping, which could be previously carried out only by computers, can now be also carried out by mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which emerged at the end of 2019 and affected the whole world, a rapid transition from face-to-face education to distance education has been performed in almost all countries, and tendency of internet usage of university students has also increased because of it. In this study, we investigated the awareness of university students in terms of cyber security and password usage in their mobile devices and internet applications. The data was collected from students of a university which is placed in the south-east of Turkey, in 2020-2021 fall semester. In the research, cyber security and password usage awareness questionnaires were applied to students online as data collection tools. A total of 608 students, 410 (67.4%) women and 198 (32.6%) men, participated in the study and the majority (72.5%) of students were 19-21 years old. According to obtained results, it was found that approximately one third of students (35.7%) did not use special characters in their passwords, more than half of the students (54.4%) did not use uppercase / lowercase in their passwords, and a significant portion (64.3%) used consecutive or repeating numbers or letters in their passwords. In addition, it was determined that most of the students (80.3%) had private information in their passwords, nearly 20% of them saved their credit card information on e-commerce sites. Besides, it was found that 29.8% of students experienced password theft or hacking of an account. However, it was found that approximately 70% of the students think of themselves aware of importance of password security.

**Keywords:** Password security, cyber security, awareness of students.



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## EKOLOJİK YAPI TASARIM KRİTERLERİ

### *ECOLOGICAL BUILDING DESIGN CRITERIA*

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#### **Özet**

Kaynakların azalması, kontrolsüz yapılar, sağlıksız alt yapı koşulları, plansız yapılaşma ve çevreyi tehdit eden diğer unsurlar çevresel problemleri de beraberinde getirmiştir. Kalıcı bir çözüm anlayışıyla tasarlanan ekolojik yapılar kendi yaşam döngüsü içerisinde sürdürülebilir bir çevre ve yenilenebilir kaynakların kullanılması ile ortaya çıkmaktadır. Kullanıcının her talebinin karşılayan bu yapılar farklı formlarda karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Değişen iklim ve coğrafi koşullar göz önüne alındığında çevre, mekan ve kullanılan malzemenin önemi de çok büyüktür. Bu aşamada malzeme olarak taş, ahşap, saman balyası, keten, hasır, kenevir, ahşap lifi, saz ve kil yapım aşamasından yıkım aşamasına kadar çevreye ve insan sağlığına zarar veren inşaat yapılarının aksine ekolojik yapılarda malzemelerin çevreye tamamen zarar vermeden kullanılarak yapıldığı görülmektedir. Malzeme bu döngü içerisinde önemli bir yere sahiptir. Malzemenin üretim aşamasından itibaren kullanımı ve ömrü bittikten sonra tekrar geri dönüştürülebilmesi çevre ve maliyet açısından ekolojik yapıya olan ilgili arttırdığı görülmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Ekolojik tasarımlar, dönüştürülebilir malzemeler, yeşil bina

#### **Abstract**

The depletion of resources, uncontrolled structures, unhealthy infrastructure conditions, unplanned construction and other factors threatening the environment have brought environmental problems. Ecological structures designed with a permanent solution approach emerge with the use of a sustainable environment and renewable resources within their life cycle. These structures, which meet every demand of the user, appear in different forms. Considering the changing climate and geographical conditions, the environment, location and the materials used are also of great importance. At this stage, it is seen that unlike construction structures that harm the environment and human health from the production stage to the demolition stage, it is seen that the materials in ecological structures are made by using the materials completely without harming the environment. The material has an important place in this cycle. It is seen that the material is used from the production stage and can be recycled again after the end of its life.

**Keywords:** Ecological designs, recyclable materials, green building

# FABRICATION of HONEYCOMP SANDWICH COMPOSITES for ENGINEERING APPLICATIONS

## MÜHENDİSLİK UYGULAMALARI İÇİN BAL PETEĞİ SANDVIÇ KOMPOZİTLERİN ÜRETİMİ

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### Özet

Bal peteği kompozitler uçak kaportalarında ve diğer birçok mühendislik yapısında yoğun olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada bu sektörlerin kullanımına sunulmak üzere dört farklı konfigürasyonda sandviç kompozit üretimi yapılmıştır. Bu konfigürasyonlar Glass-Alüminyum-Glass, Glass-Polipropilen-Glass, Karbon-Alüminyum-Karbon, Karbon-Polipropilen-Karbon şeklindedir. Sandviç malzemenin orta kısmını oluşturan elemana çekirdek denilmektedir. Çekirdek kısımlarında 10 mm kalınlığındaki polipropilen ve 2 mm kalınlığındaki alüminyum malzemeler kullanılmıştır. Çekirdeğe kıyasla daha ince yapıdaki yüzey elemanları üç katmanlı kompozit plakalardan oluşmuştur. Bu plakaların malzemeleri E-cam/epoksi, karbon/epoksi'den kompozitlerden oluşmaktadır. Bu kompozitler el yatırması ve sıcak presleme yöntemi ile üretilmiş ve su jeti kesimi ile ebatlandırılmıştır. Üretilen tabakalı kompozitlerin açıları 0°/45°/-45° şeklinde ve kalınlıkları yaklaşık olarak 1 mm' dir. Bu plakalar ve çekirdek malzemeleri çift komponentli Weicon yapıştırıcı ile bir birlerine yapıştırılarak farklı özellikteki sandviç yapılar elde edilmiştir. Ayrıca yüzey kompozitlerine numune alınarak Taramalı elektron mikroskobu (SEM) analizleri yapılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sandviç kompozitler, bal peteği yapılar, epoksi, karbon elyafı, cam fiber.

### Abstract

Honeycomp composites are used extensively in aircraft fuselages and many other engineering structures. In this study, sandwich composite was produced in four different configurations to be offered to these sectors. These configurations are glass-aluminum-glass, glass-polypropylene-glass, carbon-aluminum-carbon, carbon-polypropylene-carbon. The element that forms the middle part of the sandwich material is called the core. Polypropylene of materials 10 mm and aluminum 2 mm thickness are used in the core parts. Surface elements which are thinner compared to the core, are composed of three-layer composite plates. The materials of these plates consist of E-glass/epoxy, carbon/epoxy composites. These composites were produced by hand lay-up and hot pressing method and sized by water jet cutting. The angles of the laminated composites produced are 0°/45°/-45° and their thickness is approximately 1 mm. These plates and core material are glued together with two component Weicon adhesive, sandwich structures with different properties were obtained. Also Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) analyzes were made by taking samples from the surface composites.

**Keywords:** Sandwich composites, honeycomp structures, epoxy, carbon fiber, glass fiber.

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## IMPROVE AZ91 MAGNESIUM MATRIX HYBRID COMPOSITE MATERIALS TO INCREASE LIGHTWEIGHT MATERIAL CONTENT IN AUTOMOBILES

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### Abstract

The use of low-density materials in automobiles is highly important so as to protect petroleum reserves and minimize fuel consumption and exhaust emissions. Besides, preserving natural raw material resources is another critical factor in material selection for this sector. Magnesium, with its low density, is the lightest of all structural materials. It has also superior properties such as high specific strength, easy recovery and excellent damping capacity. Its, with those characteristics, constitute a great potential for the automotive industry. However, its low elastic modulus, insufficient high-temperature strength, low ductility and poor corrosion resistance limit its use in automotive industries and other sectors like aerospace and medicine. In the present study, AZ91 magnesium alloy, which is widely preferred in automotive applications, is indicated how to be produced by reinforcing with titanium and nickel microparticles. Furthermore, it is drawn attention on how to make the high-temperature mechanical properties of AZ91 matrix hybrid composite materials adequate for these applications without sacrificing ductility.

**Keywords:** Magnesium and Its Alloys, Lightweight Alloys and Composites, Hybrid Composite Materials, Automotive Materials

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**MEYVE ATIKLARI VE ARITMA ÇAMURU KARIŞIMININ ANAEROBİK FERMANTASYON PROSESİ ÖNCESİ ÇÖZÜNEBİLİR ORGANİK MADDE ORANININ ARTTIRILMASI AMACI İLE KİMYASAL, MEKANİK VE HİBRİT ÖN İŞLEMİ**

*CHEMICAL, MECHANICAL AND HYBRID PRE-TREATMENT OF FRUIT WASTE AND SEWAGE SLUDGE MIXTURE BEFORE THE ANAEROBIC FERMENTATION PROCESS TO INCREASE THE SOLUBLE ORGANIC MATTER RATIOS*

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### **Özet**

Biyogaz üretiminde kullanılacak atık karışımlarının biyolojik olarak parçalanabilirliği nispeten yavaştır bu nedenle karışımların biyobozunurluğu ön işleme benzer şekilde dezentegrasyon adı verilen bazı yöntemler uygulanarak arttırılmaktadır. Bu şekilde anaerobik fermantasyonda hız sınırlayıcı adım olan hidroliz aşaması elimine edilmekte, stabilizasyon derecesi ve oluşan biyogaz miktarı arttırılabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada evsel nitelikli arıtma çamuru ve meyve işleme endüstrisinden temin edilen meyve atıklarından oluşan karışıma uygulanan farklı dezentegrasyon yöntemlerinin (kimyasal, mekanik ve hibrit) karışımın çözünürlüğüne olan etkisi, çözünmüş kimyasal oksijen ihtiyacı (ÇKOİ), çözünmüş karbonhidrat ve protein parametrelerindeki değişimler üzerinden açıklanarak karşılaştırılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre uygulanan ön işlemler karışımın ÇKOİ içeriğini %32,95 ile %64,56 arasında, çözünmüş karbonhidrat içeriğini %15,67 ile % 60,95 arasında ve çözünmüş protein içeriğini %4,14 ile %48,19 arasında değişen oranlarda arttırmıştır. Farklı pH değerlerinde (2, 4, 9 ve 11)gerçekleştirilen kimyasal ön işlemin alkali koşullarda daha etkili olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ultrasonik ön işleminde prosesin uygulanma süresinin azalması(15 min) ile daha verimli çözünme gerçekleştiği tespit edilmiştir. Kimyasal ve ultrasonik ön işlemin birleştirilmesi ile gerçekleştirilen hibrit ön işleminde ise karışıma alkali koşullarda muamele sonrasında uygulanan ultrasonik ön işlemin asidik-mekanik ön işleme oranla çözünmüş organik madde oranını arttırmada daha verimli olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Tüm ön işlemler içerisinde en etkili dezentegrasyonun hibrit prosesler ile elde edildiği belirlenmiştir. Kimyasal ön işlemler kendi içinde karşılaştırıldığında ise alkali ön işlemin çözünmüş karbonhidrat ve protein değerini arttırmada daha etkili olduğu, asidik koşullarda ÇKOİ değerinin daha fazla olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Karmaşık yapıli organik bileşiklerin hidrolizini kısaltan bu ön işlemler her zaman biyogaz üretimini arttırmayabilir ve hatta inhibe edebilir. Bu nedenle her bir ön işlem çeşidi için elde edilen optimum sonuçlar biyogaz üretim verimi açısından ayrı ayrı değerlendirilmeli ve deneysel olarak irdelenmelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çözünebilir Karbonhidrat, Protein ve KOİ, Dezentegrasyon, Hibrit, Kimyasal, Organik madde, Ultrasonik

### **Abstract**

The biodegradability of mixtures of different wastes is relatively low and the residual biodegradability should be increased via some methods, similar to pretreatment, so-called digestate disintegration. In this way, the hydrolysis stage, which is the rate limiting step in

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anaerobic fermentation, is eliminated, and the degree of stabilization and the amount of biogas can be increased. In this study, the effects of different disintegration methods (chemical, mechanical and hybrid) applied to the mixture consisting of domestic sewage sludge and fruit wastes obtained from the fruit processing industry on solubility were discussed and compared in terms of dissolved chemical oxygen demand (SCOD), changes in dissolved carbohydrate and protein parameters. According to the results, the pretreatments increased the SCOD content between 32.95% and 64.56%, the dissolved carbohydrate content between 15.67% and 60.95%, and the dissolved protein content by 4.14% and 48.19%. It was determined that chemical pretreatment performed at different pH values (2, 4, 9, and 11) is more effective in alkaline conditions. In ultrasonic pre-treatment, it has been determined that more efficient dissolution occurs with the decrease in the application time of the process (15 min). In the hybrid pre-treatment performed by combining chemical and ultrasonic pre-treatment, it has been observed that the ultrasonic pre-treatment applied to the mixture after alkaline pre-treatment is more efficient in increasing the dissolved organic matter ratio compared to acidic-mechanical pre-treatment. It has been determined that the most effective disintegration among all pre-treatment processes is achieved with hybrid processes. When chemical pretreatments were compared within themselves, it was concluded that alkaline pretreatment was more effective in increasing the value of dissolved carbohydrate and protein, and the value of SCOD was higher in acidic conditions. These pretreatments, which shorten the hydrolysis rate of complex organic compounds, may not always increase biogas production. It can even inhibit the biogas production system. For this reason, optimum results obtained for each type of pretreatment should be evaluated separately in terms of biogas production efficiency and should be examined experimentally.

**Keywords:** Soluble Carbohydrate, Protein and COD, Disintegration, Hybrid, Chemical, Organic matter, Ultrasonic

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## THE IMPACT OF BEAN PREBIOTIC SOURCES ON THE *In Vitro* GROWTH of *Bifidobacterium animalis* subsp. *lactis*

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### Abstract

Recently there has been an increase in studies on high protein plant sources; however, there is a lack of information about their prebiotic potentials. Different types of beans have important nutritional value with high protein, carbohydrate, dietary fiber, vitamin, mineral and phytochemical components. With these ingredients, they can be potential sources of prebiotics, as well as contain bioactive compounds necessary for the growth of probiotic bacteria. In this study, the impact of white kidney bean and mung bean flour extracts on the viability of probiotic *Bifidobacterium animalis* subsp. *lactis* strain during *in vitro* fermentation. The samples with no carbohydrate were designated as negative control (CO) whereas the samples with glucose (GL) and inulin (IN) were evaluated as positive controls. The basal media supplemented with white kidney bean (BW) and mung bean (BM) flours extracts and inoculated with probiotic bacterial culture. pH, optical density (OD<sub>650</sub>), enumeration of probiotic bacteria were analyzed. Additionally, their potential prebiotic effects were assessed by an *in vitro* fermentation model by the analysis of total short chain fatty acids (TSCFA). The results confirm that bean flour extracts could be used as functional and prebiotic ingredients.

**Keywords:** *Bifidobacterium animalis* subsp. *lactis*, probiotic, prebiotic, white kidney bean, mung bean

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## A RECENT TREND; USE OF ESSENTIAL OILS FOR MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS

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### Abstract

Essential oils (EOs) are volatile secondary natural metabolites formed by aromatic plants and one of the major groups of compounds, which have proven health-promoting activity. Various aromatic plants, especially localized in temperate to warm countries like the Mediterranean and tropical countries, are a source of these compounds. The main biological activities of EOs are notably antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, antiseptic, insecticide, antioxidant and other medicinal properties. Regarding their biological activities, the composition of the oils is of great importance. In recent years many types of research focused on the utilization of essential oils to improve food product properties. Production of safe and high-quality meat and meat products along with recent consumer's demand for all-natural and clean-label is challenging. Meat and meat products are highly prone to microbial contamination and oxidation. Quality and safety problems of meat products could be translated into consumer dissatisfaction and economic losses. Producers and manufacturers have been challenged by the increasing demand for safe and high-quality meat and meat products over the past few decades. Particularly, the recent demand for minimally processed, easily prepared, and ready-to-eat meat products combined with the novel concepts of all-natural and clean-label has rapidly increased. These products may contain natural or organic ingredients without artificial preservatives that do not trigger common food allergies or sensitivities. At this point use of plant extracts and essential oils helps to improve clean meat products and some quality characteristics. The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of the published data on the application of essential oils for meat and meat products that could be considered suitable for application in or on foods and to describe their possible modes of action.

**Keywords:** essential oil compounds, meat products, clean label



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## TWO-COMPONENT INTERFACE MODELING OF HIGH THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY DIA/CU COMPOSITES

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### Abstract

The removal of heat from the processor of electronic devices is very important for the performance of the device. It is known that combination of diamond and copper are highly suitable components for high thermal conductivity materials. However, the low wettability of diamond by copper poses an important problem. It is very useful to coat the diamond surfaces with carbide components for this solution by many studies, but it does not provide a complete solution to the atomic vibration wavelength mismatch of diamond and copper. In this study, a model was developed in which dual coatings were made with SiC, B<sub>4</sub>C, TiC, Cr<sub>7</sub>C<sub>3</sub>, WC, ZrC and Mo<sub>2</sub>C in order to ensure the gradual transition of the wavelengths of the interface components between Dia/Cu. In this model, wavelengths were first found by assuming that all components vibrate atomically at 300 Hz. In these calculations, it was calculated that the wavelengths of the carbides were 28, 32, 22, 15, 15, 18 and 13 units, respectively. It was also known that copper was 9 and diamond was 44 units. Interfacial thermal conductivity and thermal conductivity of composites were calculated by the acoustic mismatch model (AMM), extended diffusion mismatch model (DMM) and differential effective medium scheme (DEM). According to these results, it was observed that the highest thermal conductivity values were obtained if the Dia-B<sub>4</sub>C and Dia-SiC coating was made first and then Cr<sub>7</sub>C<sub>3</sub>, WC, ZrC and Mo<sub>2</sub>C coating. These results were also found to be consistent with the Debye temperature of these components.

**Keywords:** Diamond, Cooper, Carbides, Thermal conductivity, Debye temperature

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## THEORETICAL STUDY OF A BIOSENSOR WITH HIGH SENSITIVITY USING SURFACE PLASMON RESONANCE

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### Abstract

In recent years, thousands of publications have been realized in plasmonic physics, and especially in the field of sensors, for their miniaturizations, and their high and precise sensitivities. The present study aims to theoretically design a plasmonic biosensor based on the surface plasmon resonance (SPR) in the Kretschmann configuration, a structure that is simple to achieve experimentally, because it only contains a noble metal, gold, deposited on a glass prism, and a semiconductor which was previously developed by several techniques of physical (PVD) and chemical (CVD) deposition. This technique is based on detecting the change in the refractive index of the analyte. In comparison with other works on SPR sensors, our simulation showed that our biosensor exhibited a very low minimum reflectance, which shifted to larger angles. The addition of this semiconductor on the gold layer improved the angular sensitivity of the biosensor which reached  $240^\circ / \text{RIU}$ , in the visible range, an excellent value for a simple and economical structure. There are other factors that qualify the performance of a biosensor, which have been studied such as, full width at half maximum (FWHM), detection accuracy (DA), and quality factor (QF). Numerical results were realized using the transfer matrix (TMM) method. This type of biosensor can be very useful in agriculture, biology and even in the medical field.

**Keywords:** Surface Plasmon resonance, biosensors, sensitivity.

# KONSTRUKTİV HƏNDƏSƏNİN TƏKLİFLƏRİ (AKSIOMLARI) VƏ QURMA MƏSƏLƏLƏRİNİN HƏLLİ MƏRHƏLƏLƏRİ

## *SUGGESTIONS (AXIOMS) OF CONSTRUCTIVE GEOMETRY AND STAGE OF SOLUTION OF CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS*

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### **Özet**

Məktəb həndəsə kursunun nəzəri əsaslarına dair bilik, bacarıq və vərdişlərin verilməsində məsələ – bir didaktik vasitə kimi mühüm rol oynayır. Orta məktəbin həndəsə kursunda məsələlər 3 növə ayrılır:

1. Hesablama məsələləri
2. İsbat məsələləri
3. Qurma məsələləri

Əlbəttə bu bölgü şərtidir. Çünki hesablama məsələləri çox vaxt isbat məsələləri də ola bilər. Belə ki, həll prosesinin mühüm hissəsini isbat etmə təşkil edə bilər. Eyni zamanda hesablama məsələsi qurma üsulu ilə həll edilə bilər. Qurma məsələsi hesablama və ya cəbri üsulla həll edilə bilər. Həndəsi fiqurun qurulması üsulu elə onun qrafik həlli deməkdir.

Qeyd edək ki, məsələsinin həlli imkanı tətbiqinə icazə verilən qurma alətlərindən də asılıdır. Bu, çertyoj təcrübəsinin xüsusiyyətidir. Lakin riyazi nəzəriyyə – maddi reallığın inikası olduğundan, həndəsi qurmalar, yəni konstruktiv həndəsə praktikanın xassə və xüsusiyyətlərini özündə əks etdirməlidir.

Konstruktiv həndəsinin xüsusiyyətlərinə aşağıdakıları aid etmək olar. [1.232]

1. Riyazi olaraq həll edilən istənilən məsələ pərgar və xətkəslə həll edilməyə də bilər.
2. Riyazi olaraq tamamilə təyin olunmuş istənilən nöqtə düz xətt və ya digər həndəsi fiqur qurulmaya da bilər.

Nöqtə və düz xətt o zaman konstruktiv həndəsənin elementləri adlanır ki, onları verilən elementlərə (nöqtə, düz xətt) görə sonlu sayda əməliyyatlar vasitəsilə xətkəs və pərgarla qurmaq mümkün olsun.

Verilmiş element – dedikdə həndəsi çertyojda artıq qurulmuş element nəzərdə tutulur.

Konstruktiv element nəyə deyilir?

1. Həndəsi obrazları (nöqtə, düz xətt, çevrə və s.) qurulmasına aid məsələnin şərtindəki bütün verilənlərə;
2. İki konstruktiv nöqtəsi ilə təyin olunmuş düz xəttə;
3. Konstruktiv mərkəz və konstruktiv radiusla təyin olunmuş çevrəyə;
4. Konstruktiv xətlərin (düz xətt və çevrə) kəsişmə nöqtəsinə konstruktiv elementlər deyilir.

Beləliklə qeyd edək ki, qurma üsulu ilə məsələ həll etmək verilmiş fiqura və onun elementləri arasındakı asılılıqlara əsasən yeni həndəsi fiquru qurmaq deməkdir. Qurulmuş fiqur – verilmiş məsələnin o zaman həlli hesab olunur ki, məsələnin tələblərinin ödəsin.

**Açar sözlər:** Konstruktiv həndəsə, qurma məsələləri, nöqtə, düz xətt, çevrə

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## Abstract

The school plays an important role as a didactic tool in imparting knowledge, skills and habits on the theoretical foundations of the geometry course. There are 3 types of problems in the high school geometry course:

1. Calculation issues
2. Proof issues
3. Construction issues

Of course, this division is conditional. Because calculation problems can often be proof problems. Thus, proof can be an important part of the solution process. At the same time, the calculation problem can be solved by the construction method. The construction problem can be solved by calculation or algebraically. The method of constructing a geometric figure is its graphical solution.

Note that the ability to solve the problem also depends on the installation tools allowed for the application. This is a feature of the drawing experience. However, since mathematical theory is a reflection of material reality, geometric constructions, that is, constructive geometry, must reflect the properties and characteristics of practice.

The following can be attributed to the features of constructive geometry. [1,232]

1. Any problem that can be solved mathematically may not be solved with a compass and a ruler.
2. Any point that is mathematically completely defined may not be a straight line or any other geometric figure.

A point and a straight line are called elements of constructive geometry when it is possible to construct them with a ruler and a compass through a finite number of operations on a given element (point, straight line).

A given element is an element already established in a geometric drawing.

What is a constructive element?

1. All the data in the condition of the problem related to the construction of geometric images (points, straight lines, circles, etc.);
2. In a straight line defined by two constructive points;
3. To a circle defined by a constructive center and constructive radius;
4. Constructive to the point of intersection of constructive lines (straight line and circle) called elements.

Thus, to solve a parable by the method of construction means to build a new geometric figure based on the dependencies between a given figure and its elements. Built-in figure - a solution to a given problem is considered to meet the requirements of the problem.

**Keywords:** Constructive geometry, construction problems, point, straight line, circle

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## A MODEL FOR ESTIMATING THE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT: A PILOT STUDY

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### **Abstract**

Careful consideration of the Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) Level 2 specific practices—particularly SP 1.1, “Estimate the Scope of the Project”—is an important requirement to achieve the CMMI Level 2 certification. This especially applies to small and medium-sized software development organizations. We will report in this paper our recent empirical study that explored the various perceptions and experiences of practitioners regarding SP 1.1 implementation. After visiting three companies, we carried out three in-depth interviews. We have developed a model for the implementation of SP 1.1 by utilizing the practitioners’ different experiences of and opinions on such implementation. The model has a total of four elements—which are plan, create, review meeting, and rework/update—that help practitioners implement SP 1.1 effectively by providing advice. We have identified specific activities within each of these elements that need to be carried out while the project’s scope is being estimated. The model’s initial evaluation revealed its ease of learning and using. It also satisfies stakeholders and can efficiently manage the process of estimating the scope of the project. However, more case studies are required so that this model’s efficiency in the domain of project planning can be further evaluated

### **Keywords:**

software process improvement (SPI), Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI), small and medium-sized software development organizations, project management, project scope management

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## ŞƏKİ –ZAQATALA BÖLGƏSİNDƏ GAVALI CİNSİNDƏN OLAN MEYVƏ AĞAQLARININ BAŞLICA ZƏRƏRVERİCİLƏRİ.

*MAIN PESTS OF FRUIT TREES IN SHAKI-ZAGATALA REGION.*

**Elnara MURADOVA**

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### **Özet**

Azərbaycan iqtisadiyyatının inkişafında meyvəçilik əsas yerlərdən birini tutur. Bu məqsədlə də meyvəçilik fermer təsərrüfatlarının yaradılması, yeni meyvə sortlarının əldə edilməsi və bağçılığın daha da inkişaf etdirilməsi günün ən vacib məsələlərindən biridir. Bu məqsədlə də Şəki-Zaqatala bölgəsinin gavalı cinsindən olan meyvə ağaclarının başlıca zərərvericilərinin öyrənilməsinə əsas məqsəddir. Ədəbiyyat məlumatlarına əsasən (Z.M. Məmmədov, 1969; L.M. Axundova, 1975; Z.Y. Musayeva, 1996) respublikamızın ayrı-ayrı bölgələrinin meyvə bağlarında gavalı cinsindən olan ağacların zərərvericiləri haqda qısa məlumatlar verilir.

Şəki-Zaqatala bölgəsinin meyvə bağlarında apardığımız elmi tədqiqatlar nəticəsində gavalı cinsindən (albuxara, alça, göyəm və s.) olan meyvə ağaclarına 3 dəstədən və 5 fəsilədən ibarət 6 növ (gavalı mənənəsi, bənövşəyi çanaqlı yastıcası, vergülşəkilli çanaqlı yastıcası, meyvə uzunbığı, gavalı uzunburunu, gavalı meyvəyeyəni və bukarka) həşəratın zərər verdiyi aşkar edilmişdir.

Aşkar edilmiş başlıca zərərvericilərdən 3 növünün daha çox zərər verdiyini nəzərə alıb, onların morfoloji və bioekoloji xüsusiyyətləri xüsusiyyətləri öyrənilmişdir.

Materialların toplanması və işlənməsi 2013-2016-cı illərdə çöl və laboratoriya şəraitində həyata keçirilmişdir.

Stasionar məntəqələr kimi Zaqatala rayonunun Əliyabad qəsəbəsi, Şəki rayonu seçilmişdir. Materialların toplanması və işlənməsi ümumi qəbul edilmiş entomoloji üsullarla həyata keçirilmişdir.

Zərərvericilərin növ tərkibini, morfoloji əlamətlərini müəyyən etmək üçün MBS-1 və MBS-9 mikroskop-lupadan, "Biolam" mikroskopundan, "Canon" digital fotoaparatından, yoluxmuş tırtılların bəslənməsi üçün "İSO-9001" markalı termostatdan, termometrdən, psixrometrdən istifadə edilmişdir.

**Anahtar kelimələr:** zərərverici, meyvə, bioekoloji, mikroskop

### **Abstract**

Fruit growing occupies one of the key places in the development of Azerbaijan's economy. For this purpose, the establishment of fruit farms, the acquisition of new fruit varieties and the further development of horticulture is one of the most important issues of the day. For this purpose, the main point is to study the main pests of plum trees of the Sheki-Zagatala region. According to the literature (Z.M. Mammadov, 1969; L.M. Akhundova, 1975; Z.Y. Musayeva, 1996) brief information about the pests of plum trees is given in the orchards of different regions of the republic.

As a result of our scientific research in the orchards of Sheki-Zagatala region, 6 species of plum trees (plum, cherry, blueberry, etc.) consisting of 3 groups and 5 seasons (plum apricot, purple pelvic pillow, comma-shaped pelvic pillow, fruit elongated plum, fruit), plums and bukarka) were found to be damaged by insects.

Taking into account that 3 types of the main pests were more harmful, their morphological and bioecological characteristics were studied.

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Collection and processing of materials was carried out in 2013-2016 in the field and in laboratory conditions.

Aliyabad settlement of Zagatala region, Sheki region were selected as stationary points. Materials were collected and processed using generally accepted entomological methods.

MBS-1 and MBS-9 microscopes, Biolam microscope, Canon digital camera, ISO-9001 thermostat for feeding infected caterpillars to determine the species composition and morphological characteristics of pests. , thermometer, psychrometer were used.

**Keywords:** pests, fruit, bioecology, microscope.



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## STABILITY AND SELECTIVITY OF SOME HERBICIDES AND HERBICIDE TANK MIXTURES ON DURUM WHEAT (*TRITICUM DURUM* DESF.)

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### Abstract

The research was conducted during 2015 - 2017 on pellic vertisol soil type. Under investigation was Bulgarian durum wheat cultivar Elbrus (*Triticum durum* Desf.). Factor A included the years of investigation. Factor B included untreated control and 4 antigraminaceous herbicides – Axial 050 EC (pinoxaden) - 900 ml/ha, Topic 080 EC (clodinafop) - 450 ml/ha, Traxos 045 EC (pinoxaden + clodinafop) – 1.20 l/ha and Scorpio super 7.5 EB (fenoxaprop-ethyl) – 1 l/ha. Factor C included untreated control and 4 antibroadleaved herbicides – Biathlon 4 D (tritosulfuron + florasulam) – 55 g/ha, Lintur 70 WG (triasulfuron + dicamba) – 150 g/ha, Granstar super 50 SG (tribenuron-methyl + tiphensulfuron-methyl) – 40 g/ha and Secator OD (amidosulfuron + iodosulfuron) – 100 ml/ha. All of antigraminaceous herbicides, antibroadleaved herbicides and their tank mixtures were treated in tillering stage of the durum wheat. Herbicide tank mixture Traxos + Secator lead to obtaining of the highest grain yield. High yields of durum wheat grain also are obtained by herbicide tank mixtures Traxos + Biathlon and Axial + Biathlon. Tank mixtures Traxos + Granstar super, Axial + Granstar super and Scorpio super + Lintur are the most unstable for grain yield. Tank mixtures Traxos + Secator, Traxos + Biathlon, Axial + Biathlon, Axial + Sacator and Topic + Biathlon are technological the most valuable. They combine high grain yield with high stability with relation to different years. Herbicide combination Scorpio super + Lintur and alone applications of herbicides have low estimate and do not be used. For complete control of all weeds and self-sown plants in durum wheat crops, two herbicides should be combined - both antigraminaceous and antibroadleaved.

**Keywords:** durum wheat, herbicides, herbicide tank mixtures, grain yield, selectivity, stability.

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## SENIOR NURSING STUDENT'S PERCEPTIONS OF AN INTERPROFESSIONAL SIMULATION-BASED EDUCATION (IPSE): A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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<sup>\*2</sup>University of Jordan, School of Nursing, Amman, Jordan

### Abstract

**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to explore the perceptions and attitudes toward interprofessional simulation-based education among Lebanese senior nursing students. **Methods:** The study used an exploratory descriptive qualitative approach and collected data through focus groups. All focus group discussions were audiotaped, transcribed verbatim, and narratives were compared with the recordings to establish accuracy, credibility and reliability of data. Qualitative narratives were translated to English and analyzed through an inductive thematic content analysis. This study was reported according to the Standards for Reporting Qualitative Research (SRQR). **Results:** Four major themes were identified: understanding roles and responsibilities, enhancing collaboration, improve personal and interpersonal skills, and patient outcomes. **Conclusion:** The senior nursing students showed a positive perception and attitude toward interprofessional simulation-based education. They found that interprofessional simulation-based education increased their knowledge and understanding of the importance of the roles of other professions, as well as their own role in providing patient care. Furthermore, they perceived that interprofessional simulation-based education improved their personal and interpersonal skills. These positive findings may contribute to their future success in an interprofessional team, which could lead to improved patient outcomes. Therefore, future research is needed to see how the reported benefits of interprofessional simulation-based education training are reflected in clinical practice and related to patient outcomes.

**Keywords:** Health profession, Simulation-based education Interprofessional education.

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## SOME WEIGHTED STATISTICAL CONVERGENCE AND ASSOCIATED KOROVKIN AND VORONOVSKAYA TYPE THEOREMS

Naim L. Braha and Valdete Loku

### Abstract

In this paper, we propose to investigate a new weighted statistical convergence by applying the Nörlund–Cesáro summability method. Based upon this definition, we prove some properties of statistically convergent sequences and a kind of the Korovkin type theorems. We also study the rate of the convergence for this kind of weighted statistical convergence and a Voronovskaya type theorem.

**Keywords** Weighted statistical convergence · Sequence spaces · Korovkin type theorem · Rate of convergence · Voronovskaya type theorem

Mathematics Subject Classification 40G15 · 41A36 · 46A35 · 46A45

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**ADOPTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 17799 TO ENSURE  
INFORMATION SECURITY  
A CASE STUDY IN MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES IN IRAQ**

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**Abstract**

Most organizations seek to protect their information from the various threats they can face, because information is the core material in accomplishing activities and tasks, Hence, organizations adopt various procedures and tools to ensure the integrity of their information and The ISO 17799 is one of them. The idea of the current study is focused on the possibility of adopting this standard in mobile telecommunications companies in Iraq, by focusing on Korek Telecom for mobile communications through measuring their readiness to comply with the requirements of the standard.

The idea of the study is simple and not complicated, and it depends on simple statistical tools in analyzing data and interpreting the results, but it addresses a very important issue which is providing a mechanism or method to ensure the security and integrity of the information. Because most Iraqi organizations do not care about this issue despite its importance. The main problem of the study is whether the company under study has an interest in protecting its information from threats? and therefore ready to apply the requirements of ISO 17799. The researcher adopted a Checklist for the field side to measure the availability of the requirements of the specification in Korek Telecom company for mobile communication.

Finally, the researchers reached a number of conclusions, the most important of them, The company's management does not have information about ISO 17799, but most of the requirements of this standard are available in it to varying degrees. meaning that they can fully implement the requirements of this standard. The most important proposals focused on the importance of spreading awareness and the culture of information security among working individuals because of the increasing importance of information and the high proportion of risks that information can be exposed in the digital age.

**Keywords:** ISO 17799, Korek Telecom mobile communication company.

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## ELECTROCHEMICAL OXIDATION OF CRYSTAL VIOLET DYE USING $\text{SnO}_2$ ANODE

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### Abstract

Environmental protection has been the starting point for the development of new technologies, which make it possible to control highly toxic substances present in the effluents of several industries, the elimination of them is not possible by conventional methods. Today, organic wastes (paints, pigments, etc.) are considered to be a major concern for the pollution of aqueous environments. Therefore, it is essential to find new methods to solve this problem.

This research was conducted to study the electrochemical processes to remove organic pollutants (e.g., crystal violet (CV)) from aqueous solutions. The electrolysis of CV was carried out galvanostatically by using  $\text{SnO}_2$  anode, was conducted in an electrochemical cell with 100 mL of solution using  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and  $\text{NaCl}$  as supporting electrolyte, the effect of the electrochemical parameters: current density (20–60  $\text{mA}/\text{cm}^2$ ), CV concentration (10–50  $\text{mg}/\text{L}$ ), sodium chloride concentration (0.01–0.1  $\text{g}/\text{L}$ ) and initial pH (2, 4, 7, 8, 10) was evaluated and optimised. the degradation of crystal violet (CV) was monitored by the UV-visible spectrometry and the chemical oxygen demand (COD).

After 120 min, in a 0.01  $\text{mol}/\text{L}$   $\text{NaCl}$  solution with a current density of 50  $\text{mA}/\text{cm}^2$  and a pH value of 7 containing 10  $\text{mg}/\text{L}$  CV, the CV removal efficiency can reach 100%, the COD removal efficiency is up to 80%. The process can be considered as a suitable process for removing CV from colored wastewater in the textile industries.

**Key words:** *crystal violet, electrochemical oxidation, COD, decolourisation, water treatment*

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## CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT METHODS OF EXTRACTION OF CONVENTIONAL AND INNOVATIVE ESSENTIAL OILS OF *ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS*

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### Abstract

Morocco produces an annual yield of over 60 tonnes of rosemary essential oil for export. These essential oils have antimicrobial properties, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities. They have been used in aromatherapy for different properties and in the pharmaceutical, therapeutic, cosmetic and food industries.

This work is interested in a qualitative and quantitative comparison of the major compound of the essential oils of rosemary extracted by three different extraction methods: artisanal method by steam training in a cooperative, cleverger type hydrodistillation, and assisted hydrodistillation by microwave. And the optimization of the factors that act on the hydrodistillation process of the *R. officinalis* plant in order to maximize the yield of essential oils.

**Mot clés :** *R. officinalis*, cleverger type hydrodistillation, microwave assisted hydrodistillation.

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## **SOLID WASTE: STUDY OF THE REUSE OF WASTE OF TILES AND BRICKS IN THE MANUFACTURE FOR FLOORS OF INTERLOCKED BLOCKS**

**Francisca Oliveira<sup>1</sup>, Rodolpho Leite<sup>1</sup>, Danilo Andrade<sup>1</sup>, Rebeka Sousa <sup>1</sup>, Paulysendra Silva<sup>1</sup>, Phyllype Lopes<sup>1</sup>, Roberto Arruda<sup>1</sup>**

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### **Abstract**

Civil construction is the industry that most expels waste to the environment, with the idea of reusing the materials, this work aims to demonstrate the use of powder from the crushing of ceramic industrial waste located in Timon-MA adding them in the composition of interlocked blocks, for the realization of the experiment, four types of sample were produced, a conventional and three others with the addition of powder with residues of tiles and bricks in the proportions of 2%, 4% and 6 % these tests, which are based on the STANDARD ABNT NBR 9871:2013 pieces of concrete for paving - specification and test method, this study was carried out through tests that analyze the Physical-Mechanical characteristics of the samples in order to ascertain whether the new product is within the quality standards. Among these characteristics studied, values were raised for the Resistance to flexion of the Samples, the specimens were broken with seven, fourteen and twenty-eight days of cure in a wet chamber, presenting the following results (all in Mpa): Conventional interlocked block: 2.36 resistance to 7 days of cure; 3.24 resistances at 14 days of cure; 4.84 resistance to 28 days of cure. Block interlocked with 2% powder from tiles and bricks: 4.89 resistances to 7 days of healing; 5.87 resistance to 14 days of healing; 6.26 resistance to 28 days of healing. Block interlocked with 4% powder from tiles and bricks: 4.72 resistances to 7 days of healing; 5.82 resistances at 14 days of healing; 7.15 resistance to 28 days of healing. Block interlocked with 6% powder from tiles and bricks: 2.36 resistance to 7 days of healing; 3.24 resistance to 14 days of healing; 4.84 resistance to 28 days of healing. The results were positive for the samples with a percentage of 2% and 4% in relation to their bending resistance, which were higher than the resistances of conventional bodies. However, only the samples produced with 4% residue of powder from tiles and bricks showed excellent results, therefore, through this study it was possible to prove that the reuse of these residues is valid for use in civil construction.

**Keywords:** Red Ceramic, Ecological Brick, Interlocked Blocks.



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## **ANALYSIS OF THE CONSUMER MATERIALS STOCK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN A FEDERAL HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION**

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### **Abstract**

The acquisition of goods and services by entities of the Direct and Indirect Public Administration in Brazil must comply with the provisions of Law 8.666 / 93, the Law on Public Bids and Contracts. The process of purchasing consumer materials and capital requires a logistics management of these inputs for the correct adequacy of demand and financial expenses and it is in this context that the impact of the benefits of using information technology is studied in this research. The work aims to identify, through a case study, the critical factors that contribute to the occurrence of financial losses in the stock of consumables in the preliminary scope of the Institute of Human Sciences and Philosophy - ICHP at Universidade Federal Fluminense - UFF, which is a public university divided into headquarters with different locations in Brazil. And, in this way, from an experimental methodology that involves qualitative and quantitative research, with the bibliographic study and semi-structured interviews being the qualitative portion of the study. The research used in this study is exploratory, and involves a bibliographic search and another part that is documentary. In addition, questionnaires and interviews are used as collection instruments. Descriptive statistics integrates the quantitative part of the research so that it is possible to summarize or explain the observed variables. The results obtained through the application of a questionnaire, point to the need to implement a technological tool - "Business Intelligence" that helps them in this task and contributes to a more effective management in this theme.

**Keywords:** Stocks; Process Optimization; Quality; Supply Chain.

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## LANGUAGE AND MYTH

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### **Abstract**

Having identified the universal structure of human language in its axiomatic and logical bases, it becomes feasible to circumvent the incompleteness and paradoxes of the myth left to philosophy. In this discussion of language and myth there is an unveiling of the nature of reality from the perspective of both. The semantic properties of language are related to states of cognition in which there is transformation and storage of structures that carry information, which, in turn, to be produced and transmitted, they require the complex human linguistic apparatus. The combination of the dynamics of the universal structure of human language with the natural philosophy of myth, the latter being understood as a form of coherent apprehension of objective materiality, reveals a certain consistency between myth and language regarding to interpretation, which requires sharing a conceptual scheme through them. Although linguists consider the relationship amidst language and the world to be independent elements, we show evidence that the brain is a "semantic" engine that takes information out of context and not merely "syntactic". The myth, in turn, has no autonomous character and is also dependent on a system of forms of expression. We conclude that language and myth have in common the processes and causality in the relationship between mind and body. We present the elements responsible for this integration. Thus, we understand that the universality of mythic consciousness overlaps the human linguistic process, making it possible to identify both as a product of life and as something that transforms the existing unity into conscious unity.

**Kew Words:** Language. Myth. Consciousness. Universal Structure. Philosophy.

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## **THE EFFECT OF URBAN FORM ON OUTDOOR THERMAL COMFORT IN HOT AND ARID CLIMATE, CASE STUDY: KERMAN**

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### **Abstract**

In recent decades, cities have faced two challenges: the impact of climate change, and the essential take note of urban growth. The research method is Envi-Met, Leonardo, and Rayman software. The findings show that the higher the height-to-width ratio decreases the solar radiation access to the environment, and leads to the reduction of the ambient temperature. The wind element also helps to decrease the ambient temperature in urban canyons. In addition, the reduction of impermeable surfaces of urban surfaces and the presence of materials with high albedo increases evaporation and transpiration, which provides conditions for cooling of urban environments and reduces the adverse effects of urban heat on outdoor thermal. The results also show that shading can be effective in reducing ambient temperature and surface by creating various variations in width-to-width (H/W) structures to increase shading and in some ways avoid the spread of ambient heat. Therefore, the use of permeable urban surfaces and the selection of wall materials of buildings with low reflection are effective in less absorption of solar radiation and affect to create cooling of urban environments

**Keywords:** Outdoor thermal comfort, hot and arid climate, urban form, Kerman

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## USE OF WASTE OF THE REUSE OF TIRES AS AGGREGATE IN THE PRODUCTION OF ECOLOGICAL BRICK PRODUCED IN TERESINA-PI

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### **Abstract**

Improperly discarded tires become increasingly common, this material takes years to decompose, in the face of the growth of environmental impacts caused by the search and improvement of sustainable materials for use in civil construction. Among the materials we have the ecological brick, this reduces the pollution of the manufacturing process, because it does not need burning, consists of sand, cement and water. The objective of this work is the introduction of tire scrapings as addition to the improvement of the characteristics and properties of the brick, where the specimens will be molded to obtain the results. The process of obtaining tire scrapings takes place from a set of equipment composed of a crusher, a press and a classifier, shortly after being passed in the mesh sieve 2 mm, to perform the tests, 18 specimens were made, 9 with clay, cement, tire scrapes and water and 9 bricks without scrap of tires, initially 3 specimens were broken with 7 days with 0.25% rubber in its composition, then the same procedure with 3 samples without tire scrapes in its composition, being broken with 7 days without adding tire scrapings, in the second stage at 28 days the same process was carried out with the following results, on average, for simple test of compression resistance in Mpa : Ecological bricks without tires - 1.1733 with 7 days and 1.55 with 28 days; Ecological bricks with tires waste - 1, 1766 with 7 days and 1.70 with 28 days. After the tests, it was concluded that the ground cement brick with tire scrapings is more resistant than the conventional cement brick of the soil and it is possible to use it as a component for the ecological brick and use it in the Region of Teresina-PI.

**Keywords:** Tires, Ecological Brick, Recycling.

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**KUSMA VE HUZURSUZLUK ŞİKAYETİ İLE ÇOCUK POLİKLİNİĞİNE  
GETİRİLEN HASTANIN, DIŞ KULAK YOLUNDA YABANCI CİSİM : 1 OLGUNUN  
SUNUMU**

*FOREIGN SUBJECT IN THE EXTERNAL EAR OF THE PATIENT WHO HAS BEEN  
ADMITTED TO THE CHILDREN'S CLINIC WITH VOMITING AND NOMINITY  
COMPLAINTS: PRESENTATION OF 1 CASE*

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**Giriş ve Amaç:** Çocukların gelişim evrelerinde deneysel öğrenme çok önemli bir yer tutar ve çoğu çocuk el koordinasyonunu sağladıktan sonra buldukları yabancı cisimleri ağız, burun, kulaklarına sokma eğiliminde olurlar. Kulak burun boğaz (KBB) acilleri arasında dış kulak yoluna yabancı cisim kaçması oldukça sık görülen bir durumdur. Yapılan bir çalışmada, kulak, burun ve boğaz bölgelerinde saptanan yabancı cisimlerin en fazla oranda (%68.7) dış kulak yolunda izlendiği bildirilmiştir. Dış kulak yolu yabancı cisimlerinin büyük çoğunluğu beş yaş altındaki çocuklarda görülmekte ve bu yaş grubundaki çocuklarda dış kulak yolunda yabancı cisim saptanma oranları %57 ile %80 arasında bildirilmektedir. Dış kulak yaban cisimleri erkek çocuklarda az da olsa daha sık görülmektedir. Yabancı cismin özelliği çok önemli olmasa da, ekmek, pamuk, kağıt, boncuk, plastik maddeler, silgi parçacıkları, mısır parçacıkları, bitkiler ve canlı yabancı cisimleri kulaklarına sokabilirler. Bazen saat pilli gibi nekroz yapma özelliği olan cisimleri de kulağına kaçırabilirler. Saat pilli gibi dış kulak yolundaki yabancı cisimleri acil olarak çıkarmak gerekir. Çoğu inorganik yabancı cisim dış kulak yolunda uzun süre kalması önemli bir sorun yaratmaz ancak saat pili gibi yakıcı özelliği bulunan yabancı cisimler ciddi komplikasyonlara sebep olabilir. Dış kulak yolunda ciddi ödem, enfeksiyon ve nekroz yapabilir. Günlerce dış kulak yolunda kalan saat pilli dış kulak yolunda stenoz ve fasiyal paraliziye de sebep olabilir. Dış kulak yolundan yabancı cisimler sadece KBB uzmanları değil, aynı zamanda aile hekimleri, çocuk sağlığı ve hastalıkları hekimleri ile acil tıp hekimleri tarafından çıkarılabilmektedir. Ancak, Amerikan Aile Hekimleri derneği, özellikle çocuk hastalarda, hem dış kulak yolu ve timpan membranda hasar oluşturmamak hem de çocukta duygusal travma yaratmamak adına, tüm dış kulak yolu yabancı cisimlerinin mutlaka bir KBB hekimine danışılmasını önermektedir. Bu olgu sunumunda da huzursuz ve ajite olan 2 yaşındaki erkek çocuk hasta kulağındaki yabancı cisimin çıkarılması için kulak burun boğaz uzmanı olan başka bir hastaneye sevk edilmiştir.

**Bulgular:** Hastamız 2 yaşında erkek hasta. Adıyaman Gerger İlçe Devlet Hastanesi Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Polikliniğine kusma, huzursuzluk, elini sürekli sağ kulağına atma, ağlama ve saçını çekme şikayeti ile polikliniğimize getirildi. Öyküsünde çocuğun önce huzursuzluğun başladığını, sonra 1 defa kustuğunu söyledi. Annesi 2 defa aralıklı ağrı kesici şurup verdiğini fakat şikayetlerinin hafiflemediğini söyledi. Annesi çocuğun elini sürekli sağ kulak kepçesine götürdüğünü ve saçlarını da çektiğini belirtti. Otoskop muayenesinde sağ dış kulak yolunda, kulak zarının görülmediği ve dış kulak yolunda parlak, metal olduğunu

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düşündüren yabancı cisim görüldü. Hasta Adıyaman Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi Kulak Burun Boğaz uzmanına sevk edildi. Yapılan otoskop muayenesinde çocuğun sağ dış kulak yolunda saat pili olduğu gözlemlendi. Hastanın sağ kulağından saat pili küret yardımıyla çıkarıldı. Pilin temas ettiği dış kulak yolu epitelinde hafif nekroz ve dış kulak yolunda ödem ve hiperemi mevcuttu. Dış kulak yolu aspire edilerek temizlendi. Hasta analjezik ve antibiyotik tedavisi ile taburcu edildi. 1 hafta sonra kontrole gelen hastanın dış kulak yolundaki kısmi nekrozun ve hipereminin tamamen düzeldiği gözlemlendi.

**Sonuç:** Çocuk hastalarda huzursuzluk, kusma ve elini kulağa atma şikayetlerinde mutlaka dış kulak yolu yabancı cisimlerinden şüphelenilmelidir. Aynı zamanda kulak burun boğaz (KBB) acilleri arasında en sık görülen durumdur. Dış kulak yolu yabancı cisimleri, komplikasyonlardan korunmak için en kısa sürede uygun teknik ve aletlerle deneyimli KBB hekimi tarafından çıkarılmalıdır. Eğer dış kulak yolundaki yabancı cisim saat pili gibi yakıcı özelliği olan bir madde ise acilen çıkarılması gerekmektedir. Bu şekilde komplikasyonların önüne geçilmiş olunacaktır..

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dış kulak yolu nekrozu , Kulak ağrısı, Yabancı cisim

**Introduction and aim :** Experimental learning plays a very important role in the developmental stages of children, and most children tend to insert foreign objects they find into their mouth, nose and ears after ensuring hand coordination. Among the ear, nose and throat (ENT) emergencies, foreign body intrusion into the external auditory canal is quite common. In a study, it was reported that foreign bodies detected in the ear, nose and throat regions were mostly observed in the external auditory canal (68.7%). The vast majority of external auditory canal foreign bodies are seen in children under the age of five, and the rate of detecting foreign bodies in the external auditory canal in children in this age group is reported between 57% and 80%. External ear foreign bodies are seen less frequently in boys. Although the property of the foreign body is not very important, they can get bread, cotton, paper, beads, plastic materials, eraser particles, corn particles, plants and living foreign objects in their ears. Sometimes objects that cause necrosis, such as clock batteries, may also slip into their ears. it is necessary to urgently remove foreign objects in the external ear canal, such as with a clock battery. Most inorganic foreign bodies stay in the external ear canal for a long time does not cause a significant problem, but foreign bodies with caustic properties such as a clock battery can cause serious complications. It can cause severe edema, infection and necrosis in the external ear canal. The clock battery remaining in the outer ear canal for days may also cause stenosis and facial paralysis in the outer ear canal. Foreign bodies from the external auditory canal can be removed not only by ENT specialists, but also by family physicians, pediatricians and emergency physicians. However, the American Association of Family Physicians recommends that all external auditory canal foreign bodies be consulted with an ENT physician, especially in pediatric patients, in order not to damage both the external auditory canal and tympanic membrane and to avoid emotional trauma in the child. In this case report, a 2-year-old boy patient, who was restless and agitated, was referred to another hospital, an otolaryngologist, to remove the foreign body in his ear.

**Results:** Our patient is a 2-year-old male. She was brought to Adıyaman Gerger County State Hospital Pediatric Health and Diseases Polyclinic with complaints of vomiting, restlessness, constantly throwing her hand to her right ear, crying and pulling her hair. In her story, it was

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said that the child first started to feel uneasy and then vomited once. Her mother said that she had given 2 times intermittent pain relieving syrup, but her complaints were not alleviated. His mother stated that the child was constantly taking his hand to his right auricle and pulling his hair. Otoscope examination revealed a shiny, metallic foreign body in the right outer ear canal, with no eardrum visible and in the outer ear canal. The patient was referred to the Adiyaman Training and Research Hospital, Otorhinolaryngology specialist. In the otoscope examination, it was observed that the child had a clock battery in the right outer ear canal. The clock battery was removed from the patient's right ear using a curette. There was mild necrosis in the epithelium of the external auditory canal that the battery touched, and edema and hyperemia in the external auditory canal. The external ear canal was cleaned by aspirating. The patient was discharged with analgesic and antibiotic therapy. It was observed that the partial necrosis and hyperemia in the external auditory canal of the patient who came for a follow-up visit 1 week later completely resolved

**Conclusion:** External auditory canal foreign bodies should be suspected in pediatric patients with complaints of restlessness, vomiting and throwing their hands to the ear. It is also the most common condition among ear nose and throat (ENT) emergencies. External auditory canal foreign bodies should be removed by an experienced ENT physician with appropriate techniques and tools as soon as possible to avoid complications. If the foreign body in the external ear canal is a caustic substance such as a clock battery, it should be removed immediately. In this way, complications will be avoided.

**Keywords:** External auditory canal necrosis, Earache, Foreign body



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## DETERMINATION OF OPTIMUM INSULATION THICKNESSES FOR DIFFERENT INSULATION MATERIALS AS THE CASE OF HEATING AND COOLING CONDITIONS

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Tekirdağ, Turkey.

### **Abstract**

The insulation thicknesses in Turkey, according to the diversity of climatic zones and applied vary depending on the parameters affecting. In this study, twelve provinces determined from four different degree-days specified in the TS 825 Standard of Turkey. The optimum insulation thicknesses of the outer walls of buildings evaluated for the more preferable insulation materials in selected provinces. As a result of calculations evaluated in the present study, Heating Degree Days (HDD) and Cooling Degree Days (CDD) of selected provinces taken into consideration to define the optimum insulation thickness. Optimum insulation thicknesses of exterior walls of the building realized with the help of the life cycle cost analyses. In the selected provinces, the fuels used for heating and cooling of the buildings worked due to the current usage conditions. In the analyses, optimum insulation thicknesses, annual energy requirements, insulation costs and payback periods determined for the unit surface areas of the outer walls of the buildings according to fuel and materials for heating and cooling conditions. As a conclusion, it is thought considered that the obtained results from the study, by using parameters effect on heat insulation and energy needs which will be beneficial in terms of providing energy efficiency for buildings.

**Keywords:** Insulation, Optimum Insulation Thickness, Degree-Day, Life Cycle Cost.

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## OPTIMUM WORKING FLUID SELECTION OF TLC-ORC COMBINED POWER SYSTEM

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### Abstract

With the depletion of heat resources, the use of heat and renewable energy sources is becoming widespread by taking advantage of power systems. Geothermal energy, which is one of the renewable energy sources, is used both in power systems and for heating purposes, as health and process heat.

In this study, Trilateral Cycle (TLC) and Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC) were used to generate power using low and medium temperature geothermal energy sources. Trilateral Cycle-Organic Rankine Cycle combined power system was used to benefit from the high amount of heat amount of energy of the geothermal source fluid. Thus, it is aimed to increase the net power and thermal efficiency obtained from the combined power. Also, energy analysis was performed using Engineering Equation Solver software to determine the fluid pairs that maximize the performance of the combined power system for different operating temperatures. During this analysis, ten fluids that can be used in ORCs have been selected since the working fluids used in the ORC, can also be used in the TLC.

In the study, it was determined that there are fluid pairs that maximize the thermal efficiency and / or the net power obtained from the system for each operating condition. The fluid pair that maximizes the thermal efficiency of the combined power system for the temperature of the Organic Rankine Cycle evaporator at system 70 °C and the temperature of the geothermal source at 100 - 280 °C was obtained using Toluene - Toluene fluids for TLC and ORC cycles. For these temperature values, it has been determined that the fluid pairs that maximize the power produced by the combined power system vary depending on the operating conditions. It has been determined that different fluid pairs maximize the power obtained from the combined power system depending on the operating temperatures when the temperature of the low temperature cycle evaporator is changed for the temperature values of 100 - 200 °C of the geothermal source.

**Keywords:** Combined Power System, Fluid Analysis, Organic Rankine, Trilateral Cycle.