BILTEK-VIII

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Abstract Book

EDITOR:

Dr. Ethem İlhan ŞAHİN

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BİLTEK-VIII

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

October 24-26, 2023- Paris- FRANCE

ABSTRACT BOOK

EDITOR:
Dr. Ethem İlhan ŞAHİN

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SYMPOSIUM ID

SYMPOSIUM TITLE

BILTEK VIII-International Symposium on Current Developments in Science, Technology and Social Sciences

DATE AND PLACE

October 24-26, 2023 / Paris

ORGANIZATION

Economic Development and Social Research Institute

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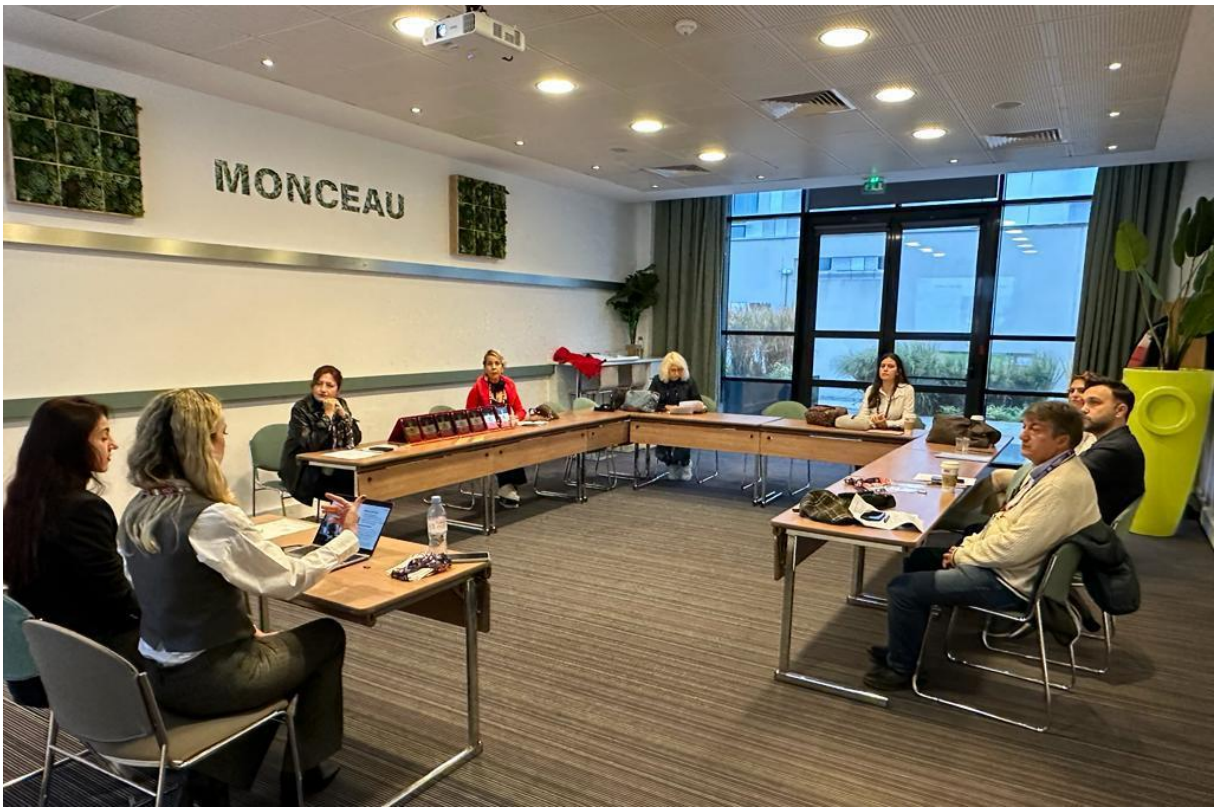
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BILTEK-VIII
8. INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
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BILTEK-VIII

8. INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

October 24-26, 2023/ Paris, FRANCE

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Meeting ID: 833 1287 1999
Passcode: 080808

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FACE TO FACE PRESENTATIONS

25.10.2023 / HALL-1 / SESSION-1

	PARIS LOCAL TIME		CONGRESS VENUE
	09 00 : 11 00		IBIS Hotel CDG Airport

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Nezihe Binnur TULUKCU

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Elif ÇANKAYA **Fatma Yağmur ERBAŞ** **Elif KASAPOĞLU** **Vedat GÜNEŞ** **Habip KAPLAN**	Anadolu Sigorta A.Ş.(Türkiye) JFORCE Bilişim Teknolojileri(Türkiye)	ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ANOMALY DETECTION ON TRANSACTION NUMBERS AND PERSONAS FOR HEALTH POLICY HOLDERS
Elif ÇANKAYA **Fatma Yağmur ERBAŞ** **Elif KASAPOĞLU** **Vedat GÜNEŞ** **Habip KAPLAN**	Anadolu Sigorta A.Ş.(Türkiye) JFORCE Bilişim Teknolojileri(Türkiye)	IDENTIFICATION OF THE PERSONA OF POLICY HOLDERS DIAGNOSED WITH CANCER
Prof. Dr. Nezihe Binnur TULUKCU	Selcuk University (Türkiye)	EXCUSE AND MATERNITY LEAVE IN TURKISH LABOR LAW
Prof. Dr. Nezihe Binnur TULUKCU	Selcuk University (Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF WORKERS' SOCIAL MEDIA USE IN TERMS OF JOB SECURITY
Prof. Dr. Berrin AKBULUT	Selcuk University (Türkiye)	AUTONOMOS VEHİCLES AND CRIMINAL LAW
Prof. Dr. Berrin AKBULUT	Selcuk University (Türkiye)	MISDEMEANORS LAW RESPONSIBILITY OF LEGAL ENTITIES IN TURKEY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Çiğdem YORULMAZ	Kırıkkale University (Türkiye)	PENALTY CLAUSE REGARDING TRAINING EXPENSES IN TURKISH LABOR LAW

FACE TO FACE PRESENTATIONS

25.10.2023 / HALL-1 / SESSION-1

	PARIS LOCAL TIME		CONGRESS VENUE
	13 00 : 15 00		IBIS Hotel CDG Airport

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Zeynep KARAÇOR

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Dr. Aytaç Burak DERELİ **Prof. Dr. Süleyman KARAÇOR**	Trabzon University (Türkiye) Selcuk University (Türkiye)	PRODUCING ADVERTISEMENT WITH THE PURPOSE OF CREATING PUBLIC OPINION IN THE NATION BUILDING: AN EXAMINATION ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND AUGMENTATION AGENCY POSTERS IN THE CONTEXT OF İHAP HULUSİ GÖREY POSTERS
Prof. Dr. Zeynep KARAÇOR **Prof. Dr. Burcu GÜVENEK** **Res. Assist. Rumeysa GEVHER**	Selcuk University (Türkiye)	CARBON BORDER ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM IN EUROPEAN UNION: POSSIBLE EFFECTS ON TURKIYE ECONOMY
Res. Assist. Dr. Süheyla AYVAZ **Prof. Dr. Süleyman KARAÇOR**	Selcuk University (Türkiye)	REFRIGERATOR MASCULINITIES IN ADVERTISEMENTS: TURKEY IN THE 1930s
Prof. Dr. Aytekin CAN	Selcuk University (Türkiye)	AN EVALUATION OF EXPERIMENTAL AND SURREALIST EXPERIMENTS IN TURKISH CINEMA: ETHEM ÖZGÜVEN AND TAN TOLGA DEMİRCİ
Prof. Dr. Burcu GÜVENEK **Dr. Abdul Qahar KHATİR** **Prof. Dr. Zeynep KARAÇOR**	Selcuk University (Türkiye)	THE EFFECTS FDI, WORKERS' REMITTANCES AND FOREIGN AIDS ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF SAARC NATIONS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

24.10.2023 / HALL-1 / SESSION-1

PARIS LOCAL TIME	ANKARA LOCAL TIME
09 00 : 11 00	10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasin DÖNMEZ

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ufuk Cem KOMŞU **Prof. Dr. Meryem SAMIRKAŞ KOMŞU**	Mersin University (Türkiye)	THE CLIMATE CHANGE AND PROPOSAL FOR DEVELOPING AN IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS IN LINE WITH THE NEW CLIMATE CONDITIONS FOR MUNICIPALITIES
Prof. Dr. Meryem SAMIRKAŞ KOMŞU **Meryem Ezgi SAKAR**	Mersin University (Türkiye) Ministry of Education (Türkiye)	THE INCLUSION OF CEREMONIAL DISHES AS A GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION IN TERMS OF GASTRONOMIC VALUE: AN EVALUATION FOCUSED ON MERSIN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semih BÜYÜKİPEKCİ **Diclehan DİKİCİ**	Selcuk University (Türkiye)	THE CONTRIBUTION OF SMART CITIES TO BRANDING IN THE TOURISM SECTOR: THE CASE OF ANTALYA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kartal SOMUNCU	Afyon Kocatepe University (Türkiye)	THE EFFECTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE MONETARY PENALTIES IMPOSED BY THE CAPITAL MARKETS BOARD ON STOCK RETURNS: THE CASE OF 2022-2023
Erkan OFLAZ **Meryem TÜRER** **Ayhan ORHAN**	University of Kocaeli (Türkiye)	IN THE CONTEXT OF THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DURING THE POST-COLONIAL PERIOD; TURKEY'S AFRICAN INVESTMENTS EXAMPLE OF "RENAISSANCE DAM"
Dr. Abdurrahman AYDIN	İstanbul (Türkiye)	GLOBAL EPIDEMICS, CLIMATE CHANGE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN MANAGING CRISIS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih TÜRKMEN **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasin DÖNMEZ**	Karabük University (Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF PONDS IN EFLANI DISTRICT OF KARABÜK IN TERMS OF TOURISM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasin DÖNMEZ **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih TÜRKMEN**	Karabük University (Türkiye)	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE KEYWORDS "TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENT" AND "TOURISM AND LANDSCAPE" IN GRADUATE THESES

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

24.10.2023 / HALL-2 / SESSION-1

PARIS LOCAL TIME	ANKARA LOCAL TIME
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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Fatih AYDIN

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Duran ÇELİK	Hatay Mustafa Kemal University (Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF SATISFACTION LEVELS OF WHEAT PRODUCERS: THE CASE OF HATAY PROVINCE
Agri. Eng. Melike YILDIRIM **Prof. Dr. Şerife Evrim ARICI**	Isparta University of Applied Sciences (Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ENTOMOPATHOGENIC FUNGI AGAINST GRAY MOLD DISEASE (BOTRYTIS CINEREA) ON TOMATO
Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÖZTÜRK **Dr. M. Sevba ÇOLAK**	University of Ankara (Türkiye)	METHODS USED IN DETERMINING AND MONITORING SALINIZED AGRICULTURAL AREAS
Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÖZTÜRK **Dr. M. Sevba ÇOLAK**	University of Ankara (Türkiye)	SALT ACCUMULATION IN THE SOIL IN TERMS OF IRRIGATION METHODS
Sümeyye BAYRAM **Prof. Dr. Alaeddin BOBAT**	Kocaeli University (Türkiye)	DISTRIBUTION AREAS, BIOLOGY, DAMAGE AND CONTROL METHODS OF CHESTNUT GALL WASP (DRYOCOSMUS KURIPHILUS YASUMATSU) (HYMENOPTERA: CYNIPIDAE) IN TÜRKIYE
Dr. Emine KOÇAK **Prof. Dr. Fatih AYDIN** **Dr. Esengül DOĞRU**	Karabük University (Türkiye)	USE OF GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS) IN AGRICULTURAL GEOGRAPHY STUDIES
Mehmet Çağrı BAYRAK **Prof. Dr. Fatih AYDIN**	Karabük University (Türkiye) Ministry of Education (Türkiye)	TOURISM POTENTIAL OF GEREDE DISTRICT
Dr. Emre AKTÜRK	Kastamonu University (Türkiye)	ASSESSING THE PERFORMANCE OF VARIOUS VEGETATION INDICES TO ESTIMATE FOREST CANOPY COVER

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

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PARIS LOCAL TIME	ANKARA LOCAL TIME
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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc.Prof. Dr. İsmail DÖNMEZ

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Prof. Dr. Halil EKŞİ **Fethihan ÖZTÜRK**	Marmara University (Türkiye)	TURKISH ADAPTATION OF THE "EMOTIONAL ADAPTATION TO RELATIONSHIP DISSOLUTION SCALE"
Aygun Bakikhan gizi Verdiyeva	Khazar University (Azerbaijan)	CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT ASSESSMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuba DEMİRCİ **Suna ÜNALAN**	Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University (Türkiye)	ANALYZING MENTAL IMAGES IN PANDEMIC PICTURES: SOCIAL MEDIA EXAMPLES
Beyza ÖĞÜTCÜOĞLU **Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuba DEMİRCİ**	Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University (Türkiye)	AN INVESTIGATION OF PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' VIEWS ON LABORATORY PRACTICES
Assoc.Prof. Dr. İsmail DÖNMEZ **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Salih GÜLEN**	Muş Alparslan University (Türkiye)	UNIVERSITY STUDENTS; AWARENESS OF THEIR OWN ABILITIES: A CASE STUDY
Nabat AHMADOVA	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)	REFLECTION OF THE CONTENT OF EDUCATION AT THE MASTER'S LEVEL IN LEGAL-NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS
Lect. Filiz SARI ATİLLA	Munzur University (Türkiye)	THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ADULTS AND YOUNG LEARNERS IN THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS COMPUTER ASSISTED LANGUAGE LEARNING (CALL)
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ramazan YURTSEVEN	Afyon Kocatepe University (Türkiye)	PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS THE CONCEPT OF "LIVE LESSONS" DURING THE DISTANCE EDUCATION PROCESS: A METAPHOR ANALYSİS
Dr. Onur BATMAZ	Yozgat Bozok University (Türkiye)	DISTRIBUTION OF TOPICS IN POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH ON LIFE SCIENCE EDUCATION

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

24.10.2023 / HALL-4 / SESSION-1

PARIS LOCAL TIME	ANKARA LOCAL TIME
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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ekaterina REKOZUBOVA

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assoc. Prof. Mohammad Jafar CHAMANKAR **Mojtaba MOHAMMADİ**	Urmia university (Iran) Persian Gulf university (Iran)	ANALYSIS AND INVESTIGATION OF SHAGHAB ANCIENT SITE IN BUSHEHR PORT (IRAN)
Dr. Mohammad Jafar CHAMANKAR **Galia HAGHPARAST**	Orumieh university (Iran) Azad university of Bushehr (Iran)	AN ANALYSIS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRANIAN NAVY IN THE PERSIAN GULF
Prof. Dr. Ekaterina REKOZUBOVA	Southern Fedral University (Russia)	FAR AND NEAR PRAGMATICS IN LINGUISTIC ECOLOGY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tohid MALEKZADE **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Jafar CHAMANKAR**	Urmia University (Iran)	THE SYMBOLISM OF THE NUMBER NINE AMONG THE TURKS
Tunde Oguntola **Aleyomi Timileyin Paul**	Kaduna State University, Kaduna, (Nigera)	EVALUATING THE ROLE OF PRINT MEDIA IN CREATING AWARENESS AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTH: A STUDY OF LEADERSHIP NEWSPAPER
Lê Thị Minh	Thu Dau Mot University (Vietnam)	THE VIETNAMESE LAWS ON PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF SECURITIES INVESTORS
Abdul-Rahman Balogun Muhammed-Shittu	Khazar University (Azerbaijan)	ANALYZING THE ROLES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ON EXCLUSIVELY EXTRACTED AREAS OF ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION AMONG THE PRIVATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Dr. Harsh PATHAK	Law Office (India)	AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON GLOBALISATION WITH REFERENCE TO ANTI-CORRUPTION LAW COMPLIANCE IN TRANS-NATIONAL BUSINESSES

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

24.10.2023 / HALL-5 / SESSION-1

PARIS LOCAL TIME	ANKARA LOCAL TIME
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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Shahi SHAIKA

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Laila AMELIYA **Muhammad TAUFIQ ABADI** **Muhammad SULTAN MUBAROK**	State Islamic University KH. Abdurrahmad Wahid (Pekalongan Indonesia)	FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF PURING FABRIC IN PAKISPUTIH VILLAGE KEDUNGWUNI SUBDISTRICT
Ms. Happy BAGLARI **Dr. Manidipa BARUAH**	Gauhati University (İndia)	COVID-19 EFFECTS ON NORTH EAST INDIA: EXPLORING POST-TRAUMATIC IMPACTS
Fathul ARIFIN **Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA**	State Islamic University KH. Abdurrahmad Wahid (Pekalongan Indonesia)	A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS: DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACT OF FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY (FINTECH) ON THE SHARIA FINANCE INDUSTRY IN PEKALONGAN
Nuradeen Gidado YANHOHO PhD **Sagir GAMBO** **Mustapha Ahmad (Mai Ralee) (PhD)**	Federal College of Education, Katsina (Nigeria)	APPRAISAL OF FORCED MIGRATION IN NORTH-WESTERN NIGERIA: ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE
Dr. Shahi SHAIKA	Amity University Noida (India)	FEMINISM AND OTT PLATFORMS: PORTRAYING FEMALE IDENTITY THROUGH DIGITAL MEDIA
Assist. Prof. Mr. Anshul JAIN	Jagran Lakecity University (India)	ONLINE INCITEMENT AND CYBER BULLYING AGAINST WOMEN: AN EXTRAORDINARY STUDY CONCERNING ONLINE ENTERTAINMENT
Sana SHAHID **Asma IJAZ** **Laiba ANWAR**	University of Management and Technology, Ms. Halima Khurshid & Ms. Asma Ijaz (Pakistan)	EXPLORING THE PREDICTORS OF INTERPERSONAL DIFFICULTIES IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Corman SORINA	"Lucian Blaga" University of Sibiu (Romania)	THE NEED FOR SOCIAL SERVICES DEVELOPMENT IN ROMA COMMUNITIES FROM ROMANIA: CASE STUDY IN 4 COMMUNITIES

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

24.10.2023 / HALL-6 / SESSION-1

PARIS LOCAL TIME	ANKARA LOCAL TIME
09 00 : 11 00	10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Lect. PhD. Irina-Ana DROBOT

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Lect. PhD. Irina-Ana DROBOT	Technical University of Civil Engineering (Romania)	SCIENCE FICTION NOWADAYS IN OUR LIVES
Ichraq EL YAAKOUBY **Miloudi HLAİBİ** **Noureddine KAMİL**	Hassan II University of Casablanca (Morocco) University of Rouen (France)	HIGHLY EFFICIENT RENEWABLE HETEROGENEOUS CATALYST DERIVED FROM SARDINE SCALES FOR SYNTHESIS OF BIODIESEL
Maliha GOHAR	Institute of Natural Sciences (INS) Kohat University of Science and Technology (KUST) Kohat KPK (Pakistan)	CLASSIFICATION OF SECOND ORDER ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING LAMBDA SYMMETRIES
Subhashish DEY	Gudlavalleru Engineering College (India)	APPLICATIONS OF VARIOUS BIOSORBENTS IN WATER FOR REMOVAL OF POLLUTANTS
Nur HAMIDAH **Dr. Dwi Yuni HASTATI**	IPB University (Bogor-Indonesia)	QUALITY EVALUATION IN COOKING PROCESS: A CASE IN THE SHRIMP PROCESSED CRACKERS INDUSTRY
Stefana PETROVA	125th Secondary School, Sofia (Bulgaria)	SOCIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF STEM METHODOLOGY IN HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION
Vaishnave M **Dr. Praveen KAKADA**	Vellore Institute of Technology (İndia)	EMPLOYEE WELL-BEING AND MENTAL HEALTH: HOW DOES IT CONTRIBUTE TO WORK EFFICIENCY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Həsənova SÜVEYRAT MəMMƏDXAN QIZI	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)	HYDROBIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TRANSBORDER RIVERS AND OTHER RIVERS IN THE TERRITORY OF AZERBAIJAN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Həsənova SÜVEYRAT MəMMƏDXAN QIZI	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)	HYDROBIOLOGICAL REGIME OF AGSTAFACHAY RESERVOIR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gafarova Parvin Muhamad	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)	STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT ASSESSMENT CONCEPT
Yahyayev Vasif Farahman	Scientific-Research and Project Institute	DETERMINATION OF RESISTANCE COEFFICIENT AND CHANNEL STABILITY FOR GREAT CAUCASIAN RIVERS

	(Azerbaijan)	

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

24.10.2023 / HALL-1 / SESSION-2

PARIS LOCAL TIME	ANKARA LOCAL TIME
11 30 : 13 30	12 30 : 14 30

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sema POLAT

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Op. Dr. Gökşen GÖRGÜLÜ	Health Sciences University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT RESULTS OF 2 CASES DETECTED WITH PLACENTAL SITE TROPHOBLASTIC TUMOR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sema POLAT **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmut ÖKSÜZLER**	Çukurova University (Türkiye) Bozyaka Research and Training Hospital (Türkiye)	OVARIAN TERATOMA: A CASE REPORT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sema POLAT **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esin ÖZŞAHİN** **Dr. Sevgül KÖSE** **Lect. Mahmut TUNÇ** **Dr. Duygu VURALLI** **Prof. Dr. Pınar GÖKER**	Çukurova University (Türkiye) Baskent University (Türkiye) Çukurova University (Türkiye) Baskent University (Türkiye) Çukurova University (Türkiye) Çukurova University (Türkiye)	PARTIAL LEFT ANOMALOUS PULMONARY VENOUS RETURN; A RARE CASE
Biologist Besime Deniz BABACAN **Özlem İZCİ AY** **Kenan ÇEVİK** **M. Ertan AY** **Anıl TOMBAK** **Didem DERİCİ YILDIRIM** **M. Emin ERDAL**	Mersin University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF TET2 AND DNMT3A GENES AND hsa-miR-29 EXPRESSION LEVELS IN MYELOID MALIGNANCIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Betul YALCIN **Ozge CENGİZ MAT** **Eda KOSEOGLU** **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Funda AYDIN**	Adıyaman University (Türkiye) Erciyes University Erciyes University Van Yüzüncü Yıl University	EVALUATION OF HEPATOTOXICITY INDUCED BY DIFFERENT DOSES OF METHOTREXATE

Dr. Gıdeon Yakusak BENJAMIN	State University of Medical and Applied Sciences (Nigeria)	ANTIMALARIAL DRUG RESISTANCE
Dr. Gıdeon Yakusak BENJAMIN	State University of Medical and Applied Sciences (Nigeria)	APPLICATIONS OF GENETICALLY ENGINEERED MICROORGANISMS IN MEDICINE, ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE – A REVIEW
Prof. Dr. Gözde ERKANLI ŞENTÜRK **Asisst. Prof. Dr. Yasemin ERSOY ÇANILLIOĞLU** **Res. Assist. Hakan ŞAHIN** **Res. Assist. Said Bahadır ASLAN**	Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa (Türkiye) Bahcesehir University (Türkiye) Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa (Türkiye) Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa (Türkiye)	THE MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF THE CORPUS LUTEUM'S CELLS IN DHEA APPLIED RAT OVARIES
Hilal YILMAZER	Sakarya University (Türkiye)	PREVALENCE STUDY OF MEDICAL DEVICE RELATED PRESSURE ULCERS IN THE CHEST DISEASES INTENSIVE CARE UNIT: A RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW

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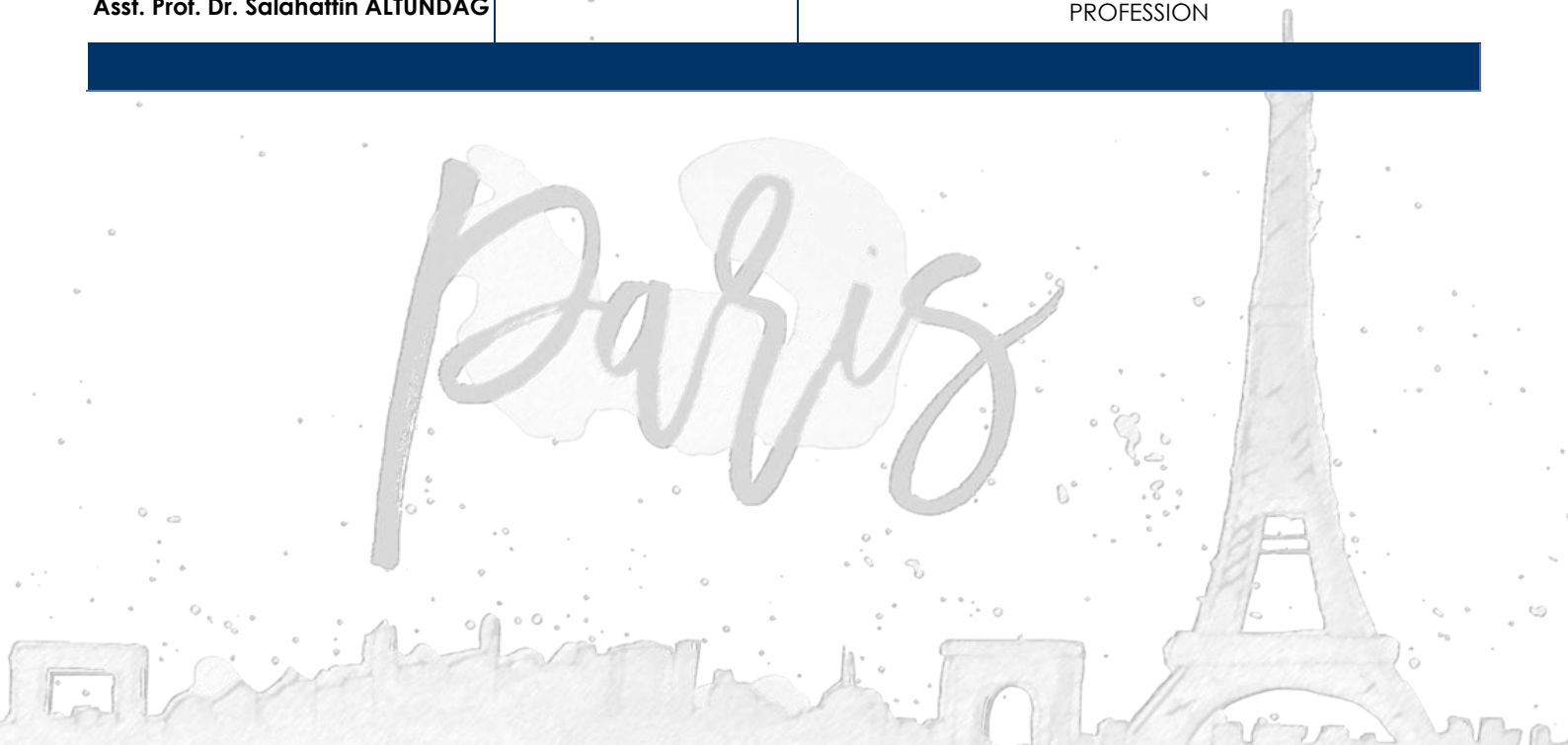
HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kadir GÖKOĞLAN

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Buket ÖZDEMİR IŞIK	Trabzon University (Türkiye)	RECREATION STUDENTS PERSPECTIVE ON DIGITAL GAMES
Kadir TOHMA **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yakup KUTLU**	Iskenderun Technical University (Türkiye)	A NEW MOBILE APPLICATION FOR A ROBOTIC LOCOMOTION SYSTEM WITH OMNIDIRECTIONAL MOVEMENT CAPABILITY
Kadir TOHMA **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yakup KUTLU**	Iskenderun Technical University (Türkiye)	SMART FOOD BOWL CONCEPT DESIGN AND PROTOTYPE PRODUCTION FOR STREET ANIMALS
Res. Assist. Muhammed Sami KARAKUL **Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet GOKCEN**	Iskenderun Technical University (Türkiye)	EMG-BASED FINGER MOVEMENT RECOGNITION AND WINDOW SIZE COMPARISON
Assist. Prof. Dr. Alptuğ AKSOY **Lect. Dr. Bilgen Gaye YALPA**	Fırat University (Türkiye) Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (Türkiye)	PROPOSAL OF A THEORETICAL MODEL OF AUGMENTING EMPLOYEE WELL- BEING THROUGH AI-ENHANCED WORKPLACE DESIGN: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF INFORMATION TRANSPARENCY
Lect. Dr. Duygu Burcu GÖNÜLAÇAR GÜVENDİ	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University (Türkiye)	TALENT MANAGEMENT IN DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION: A NEW ERA IN HUMAN CAPITAL
Erkan YÜKSEL **Prof. Dr. Hüseyin TURHAN**	Fırat University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF WASTE PLASTIC PET POWDER ADDED TO CAST-TYPE POLYESTER MATRIX COMPOSITE WITH PERLITE AND PUMICE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kadir GÖKOĞLAN **Asst. Prof. Dr. Salahattin ALTUNDAĞ**	Dicle University (Türkiye)	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ACCOUNTING SOFTWARE: CHATGPT'S POTENTIAL TO TRANSFORM THE ACCOUNTING PROFESSION



ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

24.10.2023 / HALL-3 / SESSION-2

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Şenay GÖRÜCÜ YILMAZ

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Neslihan ARSLAN **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Feride AYYILDIZ**	Gazi University (Türkiye)	BIGOREXIA: RECENT TREND
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Feride AYYILDIZ **Neslihan ARSLAN**	Gazi University (Türkiye)	THE EVALUATION OF EMOTIONAL EATING AND EATING DISORDER IN TURKISH WOMEN
Prof. Dr. Şenay GÖRÜCÜ YILMAZ **MD, Abdul Malek ALMALLOHY** **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Haci Ahmet DEVECİ** **Assist. Prof. Dr.Murat KORKMAZ** **Prof. Dr. Sibel OĞUZKAN BALCI**	Gaziantep University (Türkiye)	FERROPTOSIS-REGULATING EFFECT OF THYMOQUINONE IN RSL3- INDUCED ALZHEIMERS MOUSE MODEL
Assist. Prof. Dr. Derya Dursun SAYDAM **Muhammed Bartu VAROL**	İstanbul Yeni Yüzyıl University (Türkiye)	A NOVEL PROTECTION AND DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR PROBIOTICS: OLEOGELATION PROCESS
Nuran DURUK **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek DÜLGER ALTINER**	Kocaeli University (Türkiye)	HERBAL TEAS AND THEIR USE IN FOOD PRODUCTS
Dr. Nezihe OTAY LÜLE **Prof. Dr. Mine YURTTAGÜL** **Prof. Dr. Abdullah Emre YILDIRIM** **Dr. Kemal Ozan LÜLE**	Gaziantep University (Türkiye) Hasan Kalyoncu University (Türkiye) Gaziantep University (Türkiye) Gaziantep University (Türkiye)	EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT MEDICAL NUTRITION THERAPY METHODS ON SYMPTOMS, QUALITY OF LIFE AND STOOL TYPE IN IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

24.10.2023 / HALL-4 / SESSION-2

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HEAD OF SESSION: Favour C. Uroko

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Favour C. Uroko	University of Nigeria Nsukka (Nigera)	HOW TERRORISM AFFECTS VOTING BEHAVIOUR IN NIGERIA: EXPLORING THE MODERATING ROLES OF RELIGION AND ETHNICITY
Tunde OGUNTOLA **Aleyomi TIMILEYIN PAUL**	Kaduna State University (Nigera)	ROLE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS IN ENHANCING PEACE IN AFRICA AMID RISING COUP D'ÉTAT
EFFIONG, Margaret Okon	Ahmadu Bello University (Nigera)	ASSESSMENT OF THE INFLUENCE OF TEACHER-CHILD RELATIONSHIP ON THE SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOUR OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN UYO METROPOLIS AKWA IBOM STATE, NIGERIA
Sakshi JAIN **Abhinav RANA**	Symbiosis International (Deemed) University (India)	UNVEILING THE EXPERT EDGE: EMPOWERING ARBITRATION WITH SPECIALISED KNOWLEDGE
Moses Adeolu AGOI **Solomon Abraham UKPANAH** **Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI**	Lagos State University of Education (Lagos Nigeria) Obafemi Awolowo University (Osun Nigeria)	A MIXED SURVEY ON THE IMPORTANCE AND USE OF DIGITAL JEWELRY IN MODERN WORLD: IMPLICATION FOR FASHION AND COMMUNICATION
Vitalii Andreiko **Svitlana Myshko** **Anatolii Myshko**	Uzhhorod National University (Ukraine)	FESTIVALS OF TRANSCARPATIA AS A COMPONENT OF CULTURAL AND ETHNIC TOURISM OF THE REGION
Fatbardha JASHARI	Department for Tourism and Hospitality, Prishtina (Kosova)	THE USE OF METHODS IN THE EVALUATION OF STRATEGIES IN HOTEL ENTERPRISES
Lisbet Novinda **Putri Thio Artha S** **Sarjani Sidauruk** **Susi Rio** **Sonia Febriola** **Delia Hafsari** **Alvin**	Christian University of Indonesia (Indonesia) Bengkulu University (Indonesia)	SEXUAL CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN: A HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

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HEAD OF SESSION: Ana CAMPINA

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Carlos RODRIGUES **Ana CAMPINA**	University Fernando Pessoa (Portugal)	HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION, ECHR AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW
Ms. Twinkle-	Symbiosis Law School (India)	WHAT IS PRIVACY FOR TRANSGENDERS: GENDER IDENTIFICATION BEING CONFUSED WITH CONSENT
Elena PAHOMOVA	Moldova State University (Moldova)	LEGISLATIVE REGULATION OF MEDIA IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA THROUGH THE PRISM OF RESPECT FOR THE RIGHTS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES
Sneha Mukherjee **Amber Raaj** **Priyanshi Soni**	Symbiosis International University (İndia)	THE UN-HOLY BATTLE: ISRAEL-PALESTINE GEOPOLITICS
Elia Juan Markus **Roni Prima Panggabean** **Albertus Eko Kuswinoto** **Gabriela Winda Irene Tobing** **Yuliana Minar Puspitasari Siregar** **Riyan Franata** **Naga Saksi** **Uci Iffatria Nopiza**	Christian University of (Indonesia) University of Bengkulu (Indonesia)	COMPARISON OF INDONESIAN AND SEVERAL COUNTRIES ABROAD REGARDING INTERFAITH MARRIAGE
Marina Raykova **Desislava Varadzhakova** **Nadezhda Ilieva** **Desislava Poleganova**	Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, National Institute of Geophysics, Geodesy and Geography (Bulgaria)	PUBLIC ATTITUDE TOWARDS DOMESTIC SUMMER LEISURE TOURISM: THE CASE STUDY OF SOUTHWEST REGION IN BULGARIA
ALAAMRI Nahid, Phd student **TARBALOUTI Essaid: Lecturer and researcher**	FSJES Cadi Ayyad University, Marrakesh, (Morocco)	THE USE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES TO ENCOURAGE INNOVATION IN LEARNING ABOUT ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN MOROCCO
Aysha ZUMMER	Lahore Garrison University (Pakistan)	ASTHMA BLUES: EFFECT OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC ON PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AMONG ASTHMATIC PATIENTS

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24.10.2023 / HALL-6 / SESSION-2

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HEAD OF SESSION: Muhammad Taufiq Abadi

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Uktafi Karunia **Maya Ari Sofiana** **Khasna Maulida** **M. Aris Safii** **Muhammad Taufiq Abadi**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	ISLAMIC MACRO CONCEPTS: THREE-SECTOR ECONOMY
Nur Rohmah Hidayati **Hilya Diniya** **Mufrodah** **Ria Anisatus Sholihah** **Muhammad Taufiq Abadi**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	HAJI FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AGENCY
Hilmi Dzaki **Uswatun Khasanah** **Hilda Safitri** **M farhan Ahnaf** **Muhammad Aris Syafi'i M. E. I**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	ECONOMIC THOUGHT OF CONTEMPORARY MUSLIM SCIENTISTS
Muhammad Satrio Juliyanto **Rafi Alkaf Asy Syafi** **Muh Fatkhurrozi** **Muhammad Taufiq Abadi**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	HISTORY OF NEO-CLASSICAL, CAPITALISM, SOCIALISM, KEYNESIAN ECONOMIC THOUGHT
Niharotul Faizah **Dewi Ratih** **Kamelia Elima'ana Mafudloh**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY AND SAVINGS GUARANTEE INSTITUTION
Elda Purwanti **Khulaelatudil Azzah** **Lutfiyanti**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	ECONOMIC THOUGHT OF CLASSICAL MUSLIM SCIENTISTS (ZAID BIN ALI, ABU HANIFAH, ABU YUSUF,ABU UBAID)
Aulia Maudy **Hermina Pristilia** **Lilis Nurrohmah**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan	SHARIA LEASING IN INDONESIA

Qonita Febriyani **Muhammad Taufiq Abadi**	(Indonesia)	
Syifa Destya Salsabila **Burhanuddin** **Putri Amanda Ardita** **Fifi Aprilia Yulianti** **Muhammad Taufiq Abadi** **Ria Anisatus Sholihah**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	ISLAMIC CAPITAL MARKET

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24.10.2023 / HALL-1 / SESSION-3

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet FEYZİOĞLU

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yavuz ABUT	Yalova University (Türkiye)	ANALYSIS OF CRACKING BEHAVIOR IN ASPHALT MIXTURES AT LOW AND INTERMEDIATE TEMPERATURES USING SEMI-CIRCULAR BENDING TESTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Batıkan Erdem DEMİR **Assist. Prof. Dr. Funda DEMİR**	Karabük University (Türkiye)	OPTIMIZATION OF CONTROL PARAMETERS OF PID CONTROLLED BUCK CONVERTER WITH GENETIC ALGORITHM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan ŞİMŞEK **Ömer Faruk ÖNCEL**	Antalya Bilim University (Türkiye)	A SECURITY EVALUATION METHODOLOGY OF RSA-AES HYBRID CRYPTOSYSTEM ALGORITHMS WITH ANFIS
Osman CEYLAN **Zeynettin ASAN** **Cihan DÖĞÜŞGEN ERBAŞ**	Istanbul Yeni Yuzyil University (Türkiye)	DESIGN OF MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNAS WITH CIRCULAR SLOTS FOR UMTS APPLICATION
Kübra NARİN **Burak TULUK** **Yakup TARI** **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet FEYZİOĞLU**	Aster Tekstil (Türkiye) Aster Tekstil (Türkiye) Aster Tekstil (Türkiye) Marmara University (Türkiye)	EFFICIENCY CALCULATIONS OF CIRCULAR KNITTING MACHINES
Res. Assist. Semiha ERKOVAN **Prof. Dr. Gökalp YILDIZ**	Dokuz Eylül University (Türkiye)	REINFORCEMENT LEARNING BASED COLLISION FREE PATH PLANNINGnALGORITHM FOR MULTI AGV SYSTEMS
Dr. Merve TEMIZYUREK-ARSLAN	Erciyes University (Türkiye)	ANALYSIS OF CARBON FOOTPRINT AND ENERGY USE FOR APPLE PRODUCTION REGARDING GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES IN TÜRKİYE
Res. Assist. Şerife Gülsüm DEMİR **Prof. Dr. Turan ARSLAN**	Bursa Uludağ University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF SEAT BELT DETECTION PERFORMANCE OF DEEP LEARNING APPLICATIONS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet UC	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University (Türkiye)	ISOMORPHISM PROBLEM ON GROUP MODULES

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24.10.2023 / HALL-2 / SESSION-3

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Valide PAŞAYEVA

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Res. Assist. Dr. Yiğit KOCABIYIK	Iğdır University (Türkiye)	DIGITAL SEARCHES IN THEATRE AND PERFORMANCE BEFORE THE PANDEMIC
Nurgül ÖZKESER	Mimar Sinan University (Türkiye)	THE REPUBLIC AFTER THE REPUBLIC Madam MUCELLIDES
Prof. Dr. Valide PAŞAYEVA	Atatürk University (Türkiye)	TREE MOTIF IN AZERBAIJAN CARPETS
Ahmet Ayaz YILMAZ	Dokuz Eylül University (Türkiye)	FIRST POSTHUMAN PERFORMANCE: METALOVE
Lect. Barış KONOR	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University (Türkiye)	A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO THE CONCEPTS OF ''SHOWING'' AND ''PHOTOGRAPHY''
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem BELKIS	Dokuz Eylül University (Türkiye)	CROSS-CASTING AND WEDEKIND'S LEGENDRY LULU
Res. Assist. Onur PELİSTER	Dokuz Eylül University (Türkiye)	APPLYING AFFECTIVE NEUROSCIENCE FINDINGS TO ACTING PRACTICES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuğçe Gözde PELİSTER	İzmir Yaşar University (Türkiye)	UNDERSTANDING THE ONTOLOGIC RELATION BETWEEN THEATRE AND LITERATURE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hatice ŞAŞMAZ	Duzce University (Türkiye)	DRAMATURGY-IN CONTEMPORARY DRAMATURGY STUDIES APPRECIATE OF APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF PERCEPTION MERLEAU-PONTY'S

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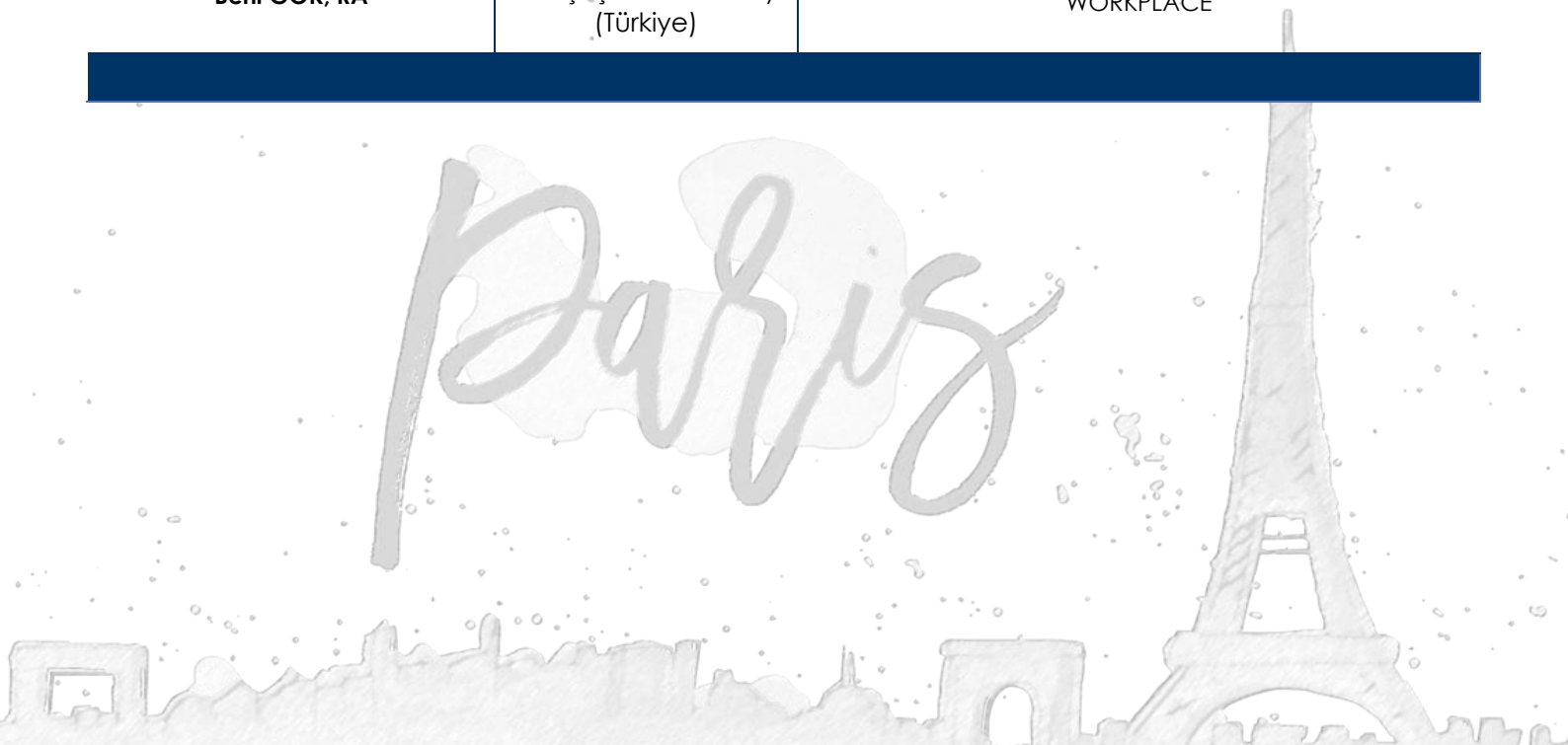
HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ayse Gul GEMCI

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Dunya ALDHAHER **Dr. Güneş MUTLU AVİNÇ** **Prof. Dr. Semra ARSLAN SELÇUK**	Gazi University (Türkiye) Muş Alparslan University (Türkiye) Gazi University (Türkiye)	PRODUCTION OF INNOVATIVE BIO-INSPIRED STRUCTURE DESIGNS WITH COMPUTATIONAL DESIGN TOOLS
Kübra KOÇ **Prof. Dr. İdil AYÇAM**	Gazi University (Türkiye)	A REVIEW ON THE ANALYSIS OF WIND LOAD AFFECTING STRUCTURES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zeynep Yeşim İLERİSOY **Damla KALAY**	Gazi University (Türkiye)	LITERATURE REVIEW ON CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS FOR BUILDING INFORMATION MODELLING EFFICIENCY IN ARCHITECTURE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zeynep Yeşim İLERİSOY **Melek DÜLGEROĞLU**	Gazi University (Türkiye)	MULTIDISCIPLINARY CRITERIA INFLUENCING THE HBIM SYSTEM IN THE PRESERVATION AND CONTROL OF CULTURAL HERITAGE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zeynep Yeşim İLERİSOY **Damla KALAY**	Gazi University (Türkiye)	LITERATURE REVIEW ON CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS FOR BUILDING INFORMATION MODELLING EFFICIENCY IN ARCHITECTURE
Dr. Ayse Gul GEMCI	Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (Türkiye)	CRYPTOART GALLERIES IN THE METAVERSE: EXPERIENCING VIRTUAL ART IN THE SANDBOX
Benan GÖK TAFLI, PhD **Beril GÖK, RA**	Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (Holland) Bahçeşehir University (Türkiye)	HOW DIVERSITY MAKES US MORE CREATIVE? AN INTERDISCIPLINARY LENS ON PRODUCTIVITY IN THE WORKPLACE



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24.10.2023 / HALL-4 / SESSION-3

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HEAD OF SESSION: Hasna Huwaidah

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Hasna Huwaidah **Lilis Arviani** **Umi Fikriyah** **Muhamad Syahrul Arifin**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	ISLAMIC BANK IN INDONESIA
LAILA AMELIYA **MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI** **MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF PURING FABRIC IN PAKISPUTIH VILLAGE KEDUNGWUNI SUBDISTRICT
Suciati **FirdaYuliasari** **Fadila Salsa Faradiva** **Ade Gunawan**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	SHARIA LEASING IN INDONESIA
Nia Amellia **Sukma Purbaningrum** **Nur Kholisah** **Muhammad Taufiq Abadi** **Ria Anisatus Sholihah**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	SHARIA SUPERVISORY BOARD AND NATIONAL SHARIA COUNCIL
Linda Martalia **Kholilah** **Amilatul Khasanah** **Sri Wahyuningsih** **Ade Gunawan M.M.** **Muhammad Taufiq Abadi**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	ANALYSIS OF THE DUTIES AND AUTHORITY OF THE SHARIA SUPERVISORY BOARD AND THE NATIONAL SHARIA COUNCIL
Fadrika Hening Mangesti **Neriza Apriani** **Okta Trifiana** **Ade Gunawan**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	WAQF AND ZAKAT INSTITUTIONS
Niken Ning Tiyas **Muhammad Zidan Maulana** **Muhammad Taufiq Abadi**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	SHARIA VENTURE CAPITAL

Etika Alina Putri **Laeni Khazimah**		
Diana Zalfanur **Erna Wijayanti** **Ega Vivia Fatikhah** **Ade Gunawan**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	UNDERSTANDING ISLAMIC INSURANCE IN ISLAMIC FINANCE (THEORITICAL FOUNDATIONS AND LITERATURE ANALYSIS)

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24.10.2023 / HALL-5 / SESSION-3

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HEAD OF SESSION: Muhammad Haikal MUQOWWI

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Lia Olivia Zahara **Ayu Andini** **Tia Syifana** **Intan Nadzifa** **Ade Gunawan**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	SHARIA COOPERATIVE
Muhammad Haikal MUQOWWI **Zakhi MUBAROK** **Rizqi Putri SOLINA** **Muhammad Aris SAFII** **Muhammad Taufiq ABADI**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	GOVERNMENT POLICY
Nur Khiba Sania **Fikri Novrial Azhar** **Mohammad Miefta Ismail**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	ECONOMICTHOUGHTOFMIDDLEPERIODMUSLIMSCIENTISTS
Rafi Prasojo **Dwi Sintia Rahmawanti** **Nailis Surooya**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	ECONOMIC PRACTICES DURING THE TIME OF THE KHULAFAUR RASYIDIN
Angga Candra Winata **Minkhatul Maula** **Ridwan Abu Djibran** **Aris Syafi'i**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	ECONOMIC THOUGHT OF INDONESIAN MUSLIM SCIENTISTS (COKROAMINOTO, SYFRUDIN PRAWIRANEGARA, MOH. HATTA, H. ABDUL MALIK KARIM AMRULLAH)
Umi Kholilah **Rizqi Salamah** **Cintia Salsabila** **Riski Nilam Sari** **Ade Gunawan** **Muhammad Taufiq Abadi**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	SHARIA INSURANCE
Mohammad Robbi Maulana **Rofiyana** **Firda Nadyarahma**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	ECONOMICTHOUGHTOFCONTEMPORARYMUSLIMSCIENTISTS MADZHAB IQTISHODUNA

Arissafi'iM.E.I		
Nurris Kiyani **Yenita Karisha** **Tri Noviantika Zain** **Syintia Amanda Rhetha** **Muhammad Taufiq Abadi** **Ria Anisatus Sholihah**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	EXPLORATION OF ISLAMIC MUTUAL FUNDS IN INDONESIA

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24.10.2023 / HALL-6 / SESSION-3

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HEAD OF SESSION: Arju Fatiya Nidhofa

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Arju Fatiya Nidhofa **Trisna Arfiyani** **Sri Mumaeni Agusina** **Sintiana Rizki** **Ade Gunawan** **Muhammad Taufiq Abadi**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	SHARIA COOPERATIVE
Muhammad Taufiq Abadi **Erna Wahyu Setianingsih** **Irfa Febriyani** **Sabina Sukma Mauldya** **Marlinda Effendi**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	ISLAMIC BANK PREPARED TO FULFILL SHARIA ECONOMIC INSTITUTE COURSES
Adinda Umul **Anton Bagus Santoso** **Muhammad Miftakhu Surur** **Reniy Widiastuti** **Ria Anisatus Sholihah**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	DUTIES AND AUTHORITY OF THE SHARIA SUPERVISORY BOARD AND THE NATIONAL SHARIA BOARD
Camelia **Minhatus Sania** **Dava Dhito Sasiaji** **Muhammad Taufiq Abadi** **Muhammad Aris Safi'i**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	KEYNESIAN CLASSICAL THEORY AND PRESENT TIME
Farkhatul Hayati **Amanda Luqiana** **Mutiara Oktavina** **Muhammad Taufiq Abadi** **M. Aris Safii**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	SCOPE OF ISLAMIC MACROECONOMICS
Vita Tri Indriani **Zidna Riska Maulida** **Rara Fitriyani** **Catur Rahayu Sunu Pratiwi**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	ANALYSIS OF HAJJ FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AGENCY (BPKH) IN INDONESIA

Ria Anisatus Sholihah		
Laila Kholisa Azzahra **Lizianil Azizah** **Aulia Nailis Slamah** **Ria Annisatus Solihah**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	SHARIA PENSION FUNDS
Hilda Adistya **Mathraf Az-Zanji** **Mila Minkhatul Maula** **M. Aris Safii** **Muhammad Taufiq Abadi**	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (Indonesia)	THE CONCEPT OF MONEY, USURY AND INTEREST IN ISLAMIC MACROECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

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25.10.2023 / HALL-1 / SESSION-1

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Farah CELIL

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Prof. Dr. Farah CELIL	Mingecevir State University (Azerbaijan)	KAM-SHAMANISM TRADITIONS IN ISLAMIC CULTURE AND THEIR MANNER IN ALAVI-SUFI POETRY
Mətanət ELDAR QIZI MUSTAFAYEVA	Ganja State University Azerbaijan) Azerbaijan Texnology University (Azerbaijan)	SUFI-DERVISH IN THE NOVEL ''BAKI-1501'' BY AZIZA JAFARZADE
Leyla DİLEK	Siirt University (Türkiye)	A SEMANTIC APPROACH TO THE ART OF AKIS ON THE AXIS OF GAGAUZ POETRY
Arasta KHUDİYEVA	Azerbaijan University of Languages (Azerbaijan)	SEMANTICS OF THE EPITHET ''DELI'' IN AZERBAIJANI AND ENGLISH EPICS
Nilufer AGHAYEVA	Azerbaijan National Academy of Science (Azerbaijan)	"ALINJAGALA" HISTORICAL MONUMENT AND MUSEUM
Assoc. Prof. Lala HASANOVA	Azerbaijan National Academy of Science (Azerbaijan)	THE INFLUENCE OF THE POETICS OF DOCUMENTARY PROSE ON FICTION - ILGAR FAHMI "COLLAGE FROM THE HISTORY OF BAKU"
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seadet VAHABOVA	Azerbaijan National Academy of Science (Azerbaijan)	COMMON TURKIC FOLKLORE IN THE WORKS OF JALIL MAMMADGULUZADE
İlkiyya MAMMADOVA	Khazar University (Azerbaijan)	CONTEMPORARY AZERBAIJANI DRAMAS IN TURKISH THEATERS AND MEDIA
Vafa HAJIYEVA **Asst. Prof. Ulviyya NASIROVA** **Samira HASANOVA**	Odlar Yurdu University (Azerbaijan)	A COMBINATION OF A FOREIGN LANGUAGE WITH THE STUDY OF OTHER SUBJECTS

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25.10.2023 / HALL-2 / SESSION-1

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arzu GÜLER

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yunus Emre GÜMÜŞ	Kafkas University (Türkiye)	THE ROLE AND FUNCTION OF CONTEMPORARY THEATRE IN SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES
Mustafa KOÇ	İstanbul University (Türkiye)	WHAT DO THE SMUGGLING NEWS IN JANUARY 1958 AND 1959 MILLIYET NEWSPAPER SAY ABOUT ILLEGAL ECONOMY AND CRIMINAL TYPOLOGY IN TURKEY?
Assist. Prof. Dr. Gülnur KAPLAN ESEN	Çukurova University (Türkiye)	FAST FASHION AND GREENWASHING IN THE SUSTAINABILITY SPIRAL
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arzu GÜLER	Aydın Adnan Menderes University (Türkiye)	UNHCR'S SUPERVISORY ROLE: THE CONSTRAINTS FOR ITS EFFECTIVENESS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Banu Bilge SARIHAN	Necmettin Erbakan University (Türkiye)	INTERIM MEASURES THAT MAY BE TAKEN REGARDING CHILDREN DURING THE PROCESS OF DIVORCE OR SEPARATION IN TURKISH LAW
Assist. Prof. Dr. Banu Bilge SARIHAN	Necmettin Erbakan University (Türkiye)	POVERTY SUPPORT IN TURKISH LAW
Polen BAYRAK	Özyeğin University (Türkiye)	RECLAIMING NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY IN INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT LAW
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hakan TURAN **Cemaleddin GÜVENÇ**	Hitit University (Türkiye) Supreme Election Council (Türkiye)	AN ASSESSMENT ON THE INCLUSION OF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDICIAL JUDGES DURING DETERMINING ELECTION JUDGES
Dr. Sinem KIZILASLAN	(Türkiye)	THE IMPORTANCE OF "PERCEPTION" IN SOLVING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS: AN EVALUATION ON THE MOVIE DON'T LOOK UP
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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Quliyeva KəMALə RÜSTəM QIZI

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Prof. Dr. Murat TUNCER **Fatih KAMÇI**	Firat University (Türkiye)	DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRITICAL LISTENING ATTITUDE SCALE: VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY
Prof. Dr. Murat TUNCER **Fatih KAMÇI**	Firat University (Türkiye)	DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRITICAL WRITING SCALE: VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Babayeva Malahat Ramiz	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)	CHILDREN'S FOLKLORE AS AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT IN ORAL POETRY
Hemid Elnur ELIYEV	Azerbaijan State Academy of Physical Education and Sports (Azerbaijan)	THE NATURE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION LESSONS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS
Dr. Qədimli FİDAN FİZULİ QIZI	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)	INNOVATIVE METHODS IN THE ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Quliyeva KəMALə RÜSTəM QIZI	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (Azerbaijan)	TEACHER'S PEDAGOGICAL CULTURE AND ITS COMPONENTS
Gunay MEMMEDOVA	Azerbaijan University of Languages (Azerbaijan)	GENDER POLICY IN AZERBAIJANI EDUCATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sevda KOÇ AKRAN	Siirt University (Türkiye)	VALUES INCLUDED IN THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND EXPLANATIONS IN THE GEOGRAPHY COURSE CURRICULUM: A SYSTEMATIC COMPILATION STUDY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatma BALCI ARVAS	Balıkesir University (Türkiye)	THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPIRITUAL COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE IN TURKEY AND THE STUDIES CONDUCTED

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25.10.2023 / HALL-4 / SESSION-1

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HEAD OF SESSION: Acad., Prof. Dr. Ivan PAVLOVIC

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Acad., Prof. Dr. Ivan PAVLOVIC	Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of (Serbia)	ARGASIDOSIS OF POULTRY AND HUMAN
Vaishnave M **Dr. Praveen Kakada**	Vellore Institute of Technology (India)	EMPLOYEE WELL-BEING AND MENTAL HEALTH: HOW DOES IT CONTRIBUTE TO WORK EFFICIENCY
Dr. Nəzakət QAZİYEVA **Dr. Lətif ƏLİYEV** **Dr. Ramil HƏŞİMLİ**	Laboratory of Experimental Phonetic Research, Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of ANAS Forensic Expertise Center of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Azerbaijan Azerbaijan State Medical Training Institute named after A. Aliyev	MEDICAL ASPECTS OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY SPEECH SIGNAL ANALYSIS
Prof. Dr. Ivana SALOPEK ČUBRIĆ	University of Zagreb (Croatia)	DESIGN OF YARN STRUCTURES FOR IMPROVED PHYSICAL-MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF THE FINAL PRODUCT: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RING, ROTOR AND AIR-JET YARNS
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Prof. Dr. Ivana SALOPEK ČUBRIĆ **Suzana BARTOLIĆ**	University of Zagreb (Croatia)	FASHION JOURNALISM – HISTORICAL OVERVIEW AND EVOLUTION FROM PRINT TO DIGITAL MEDIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Busra OZDENIZCI KOSE	Gebze Technical University (Türkiye)	FROM INTERNET OF THINGS TO INTERNET OF BEHAVIOR: A NEW FRONTIER IN HEALTHCARE FOR PERSONALIZED CARE
Khawla KARIMALLAH **Hicham DRISSI**	Hassan 2 University (Morocco)	THE PERSPECTIVE FOR INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION IN THE AGE OF DIGITALIZATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali MAKSUTI **Prof. Dr. Bardhyl DAUTI**	Babu Banarasi Das University (India)	IMPACT OF EXTERNAL DEBT AND DOMESTIC DEBT IN ECONOMIC GROWTH OF NORTH MACEDONIA

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Murat EMEÇ

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Tahir KILIÇ **Abdullah Yavuz AKINCI** **Aylin GÖRAL**	Suleyman Demirel University (Türkiye)	THE EFFECT OF BASKETBALL ON PHYICAL FITNESS in CHILDREN AGED 6-12
Res. Assist. Mehmet İNCE	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (Türkiye)	SPECIAL EDUCATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS OVER A CENTURY-LONG JOURNE
Dr. Murat EMEÇ	İstanbul University (Türkiye)	HARNESSING THE POWER OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE
Dr. Murat EMEÇ	İstanbul University (Türkiye)	PREDICTION OF CANCER RECURRENCE AND DEATH RISK IN CANCER PATIENTS USING MACHINE LEARNING METHODS
Dr. İlhan BİNGÖL	Bingöl University (Türkiye)	GEORG SIMMELS PHILOSOPHY OF MONEY: SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MODERN SOCIETY AND CURRENCY
Mehmet Ali GÜLER **Prof. Dr. Elif KARAGÜN** **Res. Assist. Dr. Gökhan ÇAKMAK**	Kocaeli University (Türkiye)	EXAMINING THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATING IN YOUTH CAMP IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES
Hasan SUKUŞU **Prof. Dr. Elif KARAGÜN** **Res. Assist. Dr. Gökhan ÇAKMAK**	Kocaeli University (Türkiye)	EXAMINATION OF AMATEUR SOCCER PLAYERS' SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTIONS - THE CASE OF KOCAELI
Dilek KARADAĞ **Prof. Dr. Serdar ORHAN**	Fırat University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF THE PANDEMIC PROCESS ON THE NUTRITIONAL HABITS OF ELITE KICKBOXING ATHLETES

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Elif YÜRÜMEZ CANPOLAT

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Sena ÖZDİL **Sema SAMATYA YILMAZ** **Merve DANDAN DOĞANCI** **Hüseyin UZUNER** **Erdinç DOĞANCI**	Kocaeli University (Türkiye)	BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE BASED POLY (LACTIC ACID) (PLA) NANOFIBER PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION
MSc Pharm Abdelrahman HAMAD **Assist. Prof. Dr. Melike Hacer OZKAN**	Hacettepe University (Türkiye)	ANTIHYPERTENSIVE EFFECT OF THE KCa3.1 CHANNEL INHIBITOR TRAM-34 IN FRUCTOSE-INDUCED HYPERTENSIVE RATS
Fatih ŞEKER **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serkan ÖZTÜRK** **Edanur BEYAZ**	Bursa Uludağ University (Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DI-CATIONIC SURFACTANTS WITH PYRIDINIUM AND ONE QUATERNARY AMMONIUM NITROGENS AGAINST METAL CORROSION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semra TETİK	Manisa Celal Bayar University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NURSES' PERCEIVED STRESS AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semra TETİK	Manisa Celal Bayar University (Türkiye)	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL TRUST AND ORGANIZATIONAL SILENCE: A RESEARCH ON BLUE COLLAR EMPLOYEES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Elif YÜRÜMEZ CANPOLAT	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University (Türkiye)	DECOLORIZATION OF CIBACRON BRILLIANT YELLOW 3G-P BY THE PHOTOSYNTETIC BACTERIUM RHODOPLANES PISCINAE STRAIN
Tuğçe ÖZPERÇİN, R&D SPECIALIST ASSISTANT **Hanife GÜLEN TOM, R&D MANAGER**	Belgin Oil, R&D Center (Türkiye)	COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT TYPE OF ESTERS SUCH AS MONO, TRI, POLYOL AND PHOSPHATE ESTERS ON THE METALWORKING PERFORMANCE OF AL 6061 ALLOY BY TAPPING TORQUE METHOD
Burak KÖKSAL, R&D SPECIALIST ASSISTANT **Hanife GÜLEN TOM, R&D MANAGER** **Ebru ERDOĞAN, R&D SUPERVISOR**	Belgin Oil, R&D Center (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE ANTI-WEAR PROPERTIES OF POTENTIALLY THREE DIFFERENT PHOSPHORUS ADDITIVES USED IN METAL WORKING FLUIDS WITH FOUR BALL TESTER
Merve SAYILIR **Dr. Ümran TEZCAN ÜN**	Eskişehir Teknik University (Türkiye)	BIOGAS PRODUCTION FROM HOUSEHOLD WASTES AND PRODUCTION OF WASTE DERIVED FUEL FROM RESIDUAL WASTES RESULTING FROM BIOGAS PRODUCTION
Kerem UN **Aslı GUNAYDIN** **Dr. Umran TEZCAN UN**	Eskisehir Gelisim Science High School (Türkiye) Eskisehir Gelisim	THE EARTH HAS FEVER; HUMAN IS THE ONLY VIRUS STOP CO 2 EMISSION!

	Science High School (Türkiye) Eskisehir Technical University (Türkiye)	

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25.10.2023 / HALL-3 / SESSION-2

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emilya VƏLİ QIZI QASIMOVA

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Murad ALMEMMEDOV	The Academy Of Public Administration Under The president Of Republic Of Azerbaijan	DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS IN LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS: A FOCUS ON BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA
Garayev Elvin Mahir	Independent Researcher (Azerbaijan)	GEOCHEMISTRY OF MAGMATIC PROCESSES. FORMATION OF MAGMATISM IN THE EARTH'S CRUST AND MAGMA ROLE IN THE COMING
Researcher Alide ZEYNALOVA	Azerbaijan National Academy of Science (Azerbaijan)	HEYDAR ALIYEVS GEOPOLITICAL STRATEGY IN THE INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT
Mustafayev Uzeyir Habil	State Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan (Azerbaijan)	THE LAST BREAKING POINT IN THE "ARMENIAN ISSUE": THE SECOND KARABAKH WAR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gül Dilek TÜRKI	Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University (Türkiye)	IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE REPLACING HUMAN SOCIALIZATION?: CHATTING WITH CHATBOTS
Lətafət Beybutova ələsgər qızı	"Genocide Memorial Complex" in the city of Quba Manager of financial research, exposure and fund department (Azerbaijan)	THE FREEDOM OF AZERBAIJAN – CAUCASIAN ISLAMIC ARMY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emilya VƏLİ QIZI QASIMOVA	Azerbaijan State University of Economics (Azerbaijan)	SUBJECT IMPORTANCE OF NEW ECONOMIC TERMS IN AZERBAIJANI AND ENGLISH
Nataliia SHKVORCHENKO	International Humanitarian University (Ukraine)	POLITICAL TOXICITY AS A MEDIA DISCOURSE PHENOMENON

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Yeliz YOL

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Lect. Berrin GÖGER **Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur KAHRİMAN**	Karadeniz Teknik University (Türkiye)	ADOLESCENT E-CIGARETTE USE
Ph.D Mujkan MEMMEDZADE	Azerbaijan State Academy of Physical Education and Sports (Azerbaijan)	DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS FACILITIES IN AZERBAIJAN DURING INDEPENDENCE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yeliz YOL **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erdal BAL**	Health Sciences UniversityTürkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF 18+ YEARS OLD LICENSED ATHLETES' ATTITUDES TOWARDS NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yeliz YOL **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erdal BAL**	Health Sciences UniversityTürkiye)	THE EFFECT OF 8-WEEK MULTI-BALL TRAINING ON SOME PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS OF TABLE TENNIS PLAYERS AGED 10-13 YEARS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatma ÖKDE	Hakkari University (Türkiye)	A GENERAL EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND GLOBAL WARMING
Res. Assist. Ayşe Selin DÜLGER **Caner YENİSOY**	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University (Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN TURKEY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT
Parvin KARIMOVA	Hazar University (Azerbaijan)	CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT DURING COMMUNICATION

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HAYAT BİLGİSİ EĞİTİMİYLE İLGİLİ YAPILAN LİSANSÜSTÜ ARAŞTIRMALARDAKİ KONULARIN DAĞILIMI

DISTRIBUTION OF TOPICS IN POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH ON LIFE SCIENCE EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Hayat Bilgisi eğitimiyle ilgili yapılan lisansüstü araştırmalardaki konuların dağılımının incelenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Betimsel tarama modelinde gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmada doküman incelemesinden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamındaki veriler, Ulusal Tez Merkezi veri tabanında tarama terimi kısmına "Hayat Bilgisi" yazarak ortaya çıkan araştırmalardan toplanmıştır. İncelenecek araştırmalar için herhangi bir yıl sınırı konulmamış olup yapılan tarama sonucunda 15 Eylül 2023 tarihi itibariyle 284 lisansüstü araştırmaya ulaşılmıştır. Ancak bu lisansüstü araştırmalardan bir tanesi Hayat Bilgisi dersi kapsamı dışında olduğu için çalışmaya dâhil edilmemiştir. Çalışma kapsamında 283 lisansüstü araştırma çalışmanın alt amaçları doğrultusunda incelenmiş olup elde edilen verilerin analiz edilmesinde hem betimsel hem de içerik analizinden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda Hayat Bilgisi eğitimiyle ilgili en fazla yüksek lisans düzeyinde araştırmanın yapıldığı bulunmuştur. Hayat Bilgisi eğitimiyle ilgili yapılan lisansüstü araştırmaların en fazla 2019 yılında, en az ise 1988, 1994, 1996 ve 1997 yıllarında yapıldığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Yapılan lisansüstü araştırmalarda en fazla araştırmanın Temel Eğitim ana bilim dalında olduğu ve araştırmaların çalışma gruplarında en fazla öğrencilerle en az ise yetişkinler ve müfettişlerle çalışıldığı görülmüştür. Ayrıca Hayat Bilgisi eğitimiyle ilgili yapılan lisansüstü araştırmaların araştırma konularının; gelişim alanlarına etki, öğretmen yetkinlikleri, beceri eğitimi, ders kitapları inceleme, yaklaşım, yöntem, strateji, teknik kullanımı, öğretim programları inceleme, değer eğitimi, kavram inceleme/öğretimi, diğer dokümanları inceleme, kazanım etkililiği/ulaşılabilirliği ve diğer konular şeklinde olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Çalışma sonuçları doğrultusunda, Hayat Bilgisi eğitimiyle ilgili doktora düzeyinde daha fazla çalışmanın yapılması önerilebilir. Hayat Bilgisi eğitimiyle ilgili öğretmen adaylarıyla yapılan çalışmaların az olmasından dolayı öğretmen adaylarını kapsayan çalışmalar yapılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hayat Bilgisi Eğitimi, Lisansüstü, Araştırma, Konu, Dağılım

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to examine the distribution of the subjects in the postgraduate research on Life Science education. In this descriptive survey model study, document analysis was utilized. The data within the scope of the study were collected from the studies that appeared in the National Thesis Center database by typing "Life Science" in the search term section. No year limit was set for the studies to be examined, and as a result of the search, 284 graduate studies were reached as of September 15, 2023. However, one of these postgraduate studies was not included in the study because it was outside the scope of the Life Science course. Within the scope of the study, 283 graduate studies were examined in line with the sub-objectives of the study and both descriptive and content analysis were used to analyze the data obtained. As a result of the study, it was found that the most research on Life Sciences education was conducted at the master's level. It was concluded that the most postgraduate research on Life Science education was conducted in 2019 and the least in 1988, 1994, 1996 and 1997. It was seen that most of the postgraduate researches were conducted in the department of Basic Education and the study groups of the researches were mostly students and least adults and inspectors. In addition, it was concluded that the research topics of the postgraduate studies on Life Science education were as follows: impact on developmental areas, teacher competencies, skills training, textbook review, approach, method, strategy, technique use, curriculum review, value education, concept review/teaching, review of other documents, achievement effectiveness/accessibility and other issues. In line with the results of the study, it may be recommended to conduct more studies on Life Science education at the doctoral level. Since there are few studies on Life Sciences education with pre-service teachers, studies involving pre-service teachers can be conducted.

Keywords: Life Science Education, Postgraduate, Research, Topic, Distribution

GRUP MODÜLLERİNDE İZOMORFİZMA PROBLEMLERİ

ISOMORPHISM PROBLEM ON GROUP MODULES

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ÖZET

İzomorfizm problemi, cebir alanında iyi incelenmiş bir konudur. G ve H sonlu abel gruplaro için, $G\simeq H$ise, $\mathbb{K}$karakteristiği 0olan bir cisim ise $\mathbb{K}G\simeq\mathbb{K}H$dir. Ayrıca, $G\simeq H$olduğunda herhangi bir Rhalkası için $RG\simeq RH$doğrudur. Diğer yandan, aşağıdaki örneği ele alalım: $C8=<a:a8=e>$devirli grubu ve $C2=<a:a2=e>$ve $C4=<a:a4=e>$olmaküzere $C2\times C4$grubu, izomorf olmayan gruplardır, ancak aynı mertebeye sahiptirler. $\mathbb{C}$kompleks sayılar cismi için, kar$\mathbb{C}$ =0olduğundan, grup cebirlerinin bir izomorfizması olarak $\mathbb{C}C8\simeq\mathbb{C}\oplus\mathbb{C}\oplus\mathbb{C}\oplus\mathbb{C}\oplus\mathbb{C}\oplus\mathbb{C}\oplus\mathbb{C}\oplus\mathbb{C}\simeq\mathbb{C}(C2\times C4)$elde edilir. Dolayısıyla$\mathbb{C}C8\simeq\mathbb{C}(C2\times C4)$olmasına rağmen $C8\not\simeq C2\times C4$. Bu tür bir örnek, grup halkalarındakiizomorfizm problemine yol açmıştır.

Bunun dışında, grup modüllerinin tanımlanmasından sonra, grup modülleri için izomorfizma problemleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Bir Rhalkası ve $R-$modül Miçin $MG\simeq MH$olduğunda, $G\simeq H$olup olmadığı şeklinde benzer bir soru sorulabilir. Ayrıca, bu durum doğru değilse, hangi grupların yukarıdaki gerektirmeyi sağladığı araştırılabilir. Eğer Gve Hizomorf gruplarsa, $R-$modülü Müzerindeki MGve MHgrup modülleri izomorftur. Diğer yandan, bu önerinin genel olarak tersi doğru değildir.

Bu nedenle, aşağıdaki sorular ele alınabilir: Bir $R-$modül Mve bir Ggrubu verildiğinde, $MG\simeq MH$olmasını sağlayan tüm Hgruplarını nasıl belirleyebiliriz? İzomorf olmayan iki grup, izomorf grup modülleri oluşturabilir mi? İzomorf olmayan Mve Nmodülleri için, $MG\simeq NG$olmasını sağlayan bir Ggrubu bulmak mümkün mü?

Anahtar Kelimeler: İzomorfizma problemi, Grup modül, Grup halkası

ABSTRACT

The isomorphism problem for group rings is a well-studied topic in the field of algebra. For finite abelian groups $G$and H, if $G\simeq H$, then $\mathbb{K}G\simeq\mathbb{K}H$, where $\mathbb{K}$is a field of characteristic 0. Also, this proposition is generally true for any ring Rsuch that if $G\simeq H$, $RG\simeq RH$for any ring R. On the other hand, consider the following example: the cyclic group $C8=<a:a8=e>$and $C2\times C4$, where $C2=<a:a2=e>$and $C4=<a:a4=e>$, are not isomorphic groups, but have the same order. For the complex field $\mathbb{C}$, since char$\mathbb{C}$=0, we have an isomorphism of group algebras as $\mathbb{C}C8\simeq\mathbb{C}\oplus\mathbb{C}\oplus\mathbb{C}\oplus\mathbb{C}\oplus\mathbb{C}\oplus\mathbb{C}\oplus\mathbb{C}\oplus\mathbb{C}\simeq\mathbb{C}(C2\times C4)$. So $\mathbb{C}C8\simeq\mathbb{C}(C2\times C4)$, however $C8\not\simeq C2\times C4$. Such an example has given rise to the isomorphism problem in group rings.

Besides, after the definition of group modules, isomorphism problems have arisen for group modules. We generalize the isomorphism problem for group rings via group modules. A similar question can be asked for group modules, whether $MG\simeq MH$implies $G\simeq H$for an $R-$module M, where $R$is any ring, for groups $G$and H. Moreover, if this is not the case, we investigate which groups satisfy the implication above. If $G$and $H$are isomorphic groups, the group modules $MG$and $MH$for $R-$module Mover a ring $R$are isomorphic. On the other hand, the converse of this proposition is not true in general.

Therefore, the following questions can be asked. Given an $R-$module $M$and a group G, how can we identify all groups Hsuch that $MG\simeq MH$? Is it possible that two non-isomorphic groups have isomorphic group modules? For non-isomorphic modules $M$and N, is it possible to find a group G, such that $MG\simeq NG$?

Keywords: Isomorphism problem, Group module, Group ring

YUVARLAK ÖRME MAKİNELERİNİN VERİMLİLİK HESAPLAMALARI

EFFICIENCY CALCULATIONS OF CIRCULAR KNITTING MACHINES

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ÖZET

Yuvarlak örme makineleri, iğnelerin dairesel yatak (silindir veya silindir-kapak) üzerine dizildiği ve buna bağlı olarak diğer örücü elemanların iğnelere uygun dairesel şekilde yerleştirildiği örme makineleridir. Genel olarak iğneler ve iğne yatakları hareketli, iplik veya çelikler sabit şekilde çalışmaktadır. Yuvarlak örme makineleri, üretim hızını artırmak için silindirlerin çevresine iğnelerin dizilmesi ile oluşturulmuşlardır. Örme dairesel bir düzlemde yapılmakta ve bir kumaş tüpü oluşturmaktadır. Silindirin çevresine sabit kamlar yerleştirilip, iğnelerin üzerinde yer aldığı silindir döndürülerek örgü örülmektedir. Örülen örgü, makinenin silindiri içinden aşağı doğru çekilmektedir. İplikler, iğne sistemini yukarıdan beslemektedir.
Yuvarlak örme makineleri, triko (düz örme) makinelerine göre 2-8 misli daha hızlı çalışmaktadır. Ayrıca yuvarlak örme makinelerinde hızın yanı sıra sistem sayısı da fazla sayıdadır. Triko makinelerinde maksimum 4 sistem yerleştirilebilirken yuvarlak örme makinelerinde ise ipliklerin verildiği yerin sabit olması sistem sayısının çoğalmasına imkan vermektedir. Yuvarlak örme makineleri triko makinelerine göre daha ince makinelerdir. Bu

nedenle yuvarlak örme makinelerinden elde edilen kumaşlar daha ince ve zariftir, örneğin çoraplar bu makinelerin yardımı ile üretilmektedir.
Tekstil sektörü için oldukça önemli bir yeri olan yuvarlak örme makinelerinin verimliliği de çok önemli bir konudur. Bu konu, sektörde yapılan üretim ve çalışmaları ciddi anlamda etkilemektedir. Yapılan çalışmada yuvarlak örme işletmesinde bulunan makinelerin verimlilik hesaplama formülleri oluşturulmuş ve bu veriler makinelere uzaktan bağlanılarak anlık olarak elde edilmiştir.
Makinelerden alınan veriler ile duruş kaydı, makine çalışma süresi, makine hızı ve tur sayısı üzerinden makinenin toplam çalışma süresi hesaplanmış ve makinelerin verimliliği ölçülmüştür. Aynı zamanda çalışan performansı da değerlendirilmiştir. Bu ölçümler, standart müdahale süresi dışında geçen ekstra duruş süresi hesaplanarak yapılmıştır. Hata kodları ise hata nedenlerinin kayıt altında tutulması ile hata istatistiklerinin analizi için hazır hale gelmiştir. Makine ayarları yapılarak örgü kalitesinin standart ayarları ile anlık makine ayarları karşılaştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üretimde Verimlilik, Tekstil Sektöründe Verimlilik, Yuvarlak Örme Makinesi

ABSTRACT

Circular knitting machines are knitting machines in which the needles are arranged on a circular bed and, accordingly, other knitting elements are placed in a circular manner. In general, needles and needle beds work movably, and threads or steels work stationary. Circular knitting machines are used to increase production speed. Knitting is done in a circular plane and forms a fabric tube. Fixed cams are placed around the cylinder and knitting is done by rotating the cylinder on which the needles are placed. The knitted knitting is pulled down through the cylinder of the machine. The threads feed the needle system from above.

Circular knitting machines work 2-8 times faster than knitwear (flat knitting) machines. In addition, circular knitting machines have a high number of systems as well as speed. While a maximum of 4 systems can be placed in knitwear machines, in circular knitting machines, the fixed location of the yarns allows the number of systems to increase. Circular knitting machines are thinner machines than knitwear machines. For this reason, the fabrics obtained from circular knitting machines are thinner and more elegant, for example, socks are produced with the help of these machines.

The efficiency of circular knitting machines, which have a very important place for the textile industry, is also a very important issue. This issue seriously affects the production and work done in the sector. In the study, efficiency calculation formulas of the machines in the circular knitting enterprise were created and these data were obtained instantly by connecting to the machines remotely.

With the data received from the machines, the total operating time of the machine was calculated based on the downtime record, machine operating time, machine speed and number of tours, and the efficiency of the machines was measured. At the same time, employee performance was also evaluated. These measurements were made by calculating the extra downtime outside the standard intervention period. Error codes are made ready for analysis of error statistics by recording the reasons for the errors. The machine settings were made and the standard settings of the knitting quality were compared with the current machine settings.

Keywords: Efficiency in Production, Efficiency in Textile Industry, Circular Knitting Machine

GEORG SİMMEL'İN PARA FELSEFESİ: MODERN TOPLUM VE PARANIN SOSYOLOJİK ANALİZİ

GEORG SIMMEL'S PHILOSOPHY OF MONEY: SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MODERN SOCIETY AND CURRENCY

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ÖZET

19. yüzyıl dünyasının önemli sosyologlarından ve sosyolojinin kurucuları arasında gösterilen Alman Georg Simmel, 20. yüzyılın başlarında (1900) yayınladığı ve "bu gerçekten benim kitabım" dediği Paranın Felsefesi (Philosophy of Money) adlı çalışmasında paranın felsefesini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Simmel, toplumun modernleşmesi sürecinde paranın ekonomik, sosyal ve psikolojik boyutlarını analiz ederek, bu kavramın toplumsal ilişkilere ve bireyin tecrübelerine olan etkilerini araştırmıştır. Simmel'in çalışmalarında para, birçok yönden mercek altına alınmış, toplumsal değişimin ve bireyin yaşantısının ayrılmaz bir parçası olarak görülmüştür. Bu bildiri, Simmel'in para felsefesi konusundaki düşüncelerini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Simmel, 19'uncu yüzyılın ikinci yarısı ve 20. yüzyılın başlarında yaşamış Alman sosyolog ve filozoftur. Simmel, modern toplumun karmaşıklığını ve bireyin sosyal ilişkiler içindeki rolünü anlamaya yönelik önemli katkılarda bulunmuştur. Simmel, para kavramını ele alarak modern toplumun ekonomik, sosyal ve psikolojik boyutlarını anlamaya yardımcı olan önemli bir teori geliştirmiştir. Formel sosyolojinin kurucusu Simmel'e göre para toplumsal ilişkilerde araçsal bir fonksiyona sahiptir ve insanların birbirleriyle olan etkileşimini büyük oranda etkilemektedir.

Parayı toplumsal değişimin bir parçası olarak ele alan Simmel'e göre para, aynı zamanda modern toplumun karmaşıklığının bir yansımasıdır. Para, insanların ekonomik etkileşimlerini daha karmaşık hale getirirken, aynı zamanda toplumsal sınıfların oluşumuna katkıda bulunur. Bu bağlamda, Simmel, paranın toplumsal eşitsizliği nasıl etkilediğini ve insanların sosyal statülerini nasıl belirlediğini analiz eder.

Paranın tüm insanları 'bunun fiyatı nedir' sorusuyla eşitlediğini belirten Simmel, paranın aynı zamanda insanlar arasındaki değer değişimini kolaylaştırdığını ve bununla birlikte kişisel ilişkileri soyutlaştırabildiğini ve yabancılaşmayı artırabildiğini söyler. Simmel, para ile

ilişkilerin duygusal yoğunluğunu azalttığını ve insanların birbirlerini daha çok nesne gibi görmelerine neden olduğunu savunmuştur.

Paranın sadece ekonomik bir değeri olmadığını, aynı zamanda sembolik bir anlam taşıdığını vurgulayan Simmel'e göre para, toplumsal yaşamada prestij, güç ve toplumsal statü gibi soyut değerlerin bir sembolü haline gelir. Para ve özgürlük arasındaki ilişkiyi de inceleyen Simmel'e göre paraya sahip olmak bireylere daha çok seçenek ve özgürlük sağlar. Ancak aynı zamanda para, insanlar arasındaki bağımlılığı artırabilir ve toplumsal eşitsizliği derinleştirebilir.

Sonuç olarak, Georg Simmel'in para felsefesi, modern toplumun dinamiklerinin anlaşılmasına önemli katkılarda bulunur. Para, onun çalışmalarında ekonomik, sosyal ve psikolojik birçok boyutuyla ele alınır ve toplumsal değişimin merkezindeki bir fenomen olarak incelenir. Simmel'in düşünceleri, günümüzde hala güncelliğini korumakta ve toplumsal ilişkilerin karmaşıklığını anlamaya katkıda bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Georg Simmel, Formel Sosyoloji, Para Felsefesi

ABSTRACT

Georg Simmel, an important sociologist of the 19th century and considered one of the founders of sociology, aimed to examine the philosophy of money in his work titled 'Philosophy of Money,' published at the beginning of the 20th century (1900), which he referred to as 'truly my book.' Simmel analyzed the economic, social, and psychological dimensions of money in the process of modernization of society, exploring its impact on social relations and individual experiences. In Simmel's studies, money was scrutinized from various angles and was seen as an integral part of social change and the individual's life. This paper aims to explore Simmel's thoughts on the philosophy of money.

Simmel was a German sociologist and philosopher who lived in the latter half of the 19th century and the early 20th century. He made significant contributions to understanding the complexity of modern society and the role of the individual in social relationships. Simmel developed an important theory by examining the concept of money, helping to understand the economic, social, and psychological dimensions of modern society. According to Simmel, who is considered the founder of formal sociology, money serves an instrumental function in social relationships and significantly influences people's interactions with one another.

According to Simmel, who regards money as a part of social change, money is also a reflection of the complexity of modern society. Money makes economic interactions among individuals more intricate while also contributing to the formation of social classes. In this

context, Simmel analyzes how money affects social inequality and determines people's social statuses.

Simmel, stating that money equates all individuals with the question 'what is its price,' also argues that money facilitates the exchange of value among people, but at the same time, it can abstract personal relationships and increase alienation. Simmel contends that money diminishes the emotional intensity of relationships and leads people to perceive each other more as objects.

Simmel, emphasizing that money not only has economic value but also carries symbolic significance, suggests that money becomes a symbol of abstract values in social life, such as prestige, power, and social status. Simmel also examines the relationship between money and freedom, stating that possessing money provides individuals with more choices and freedom. However, at the same time, money can increase interdependence among people and deepen social inequality.

In conclusion, Georg Simmel's philosophy of money makes significant contributions to the understanding of the dynamics of modern society. Money, in his work, is examined from various economic, social, and psychological dimensions and is studied as a central phenomenon in social change. Simmel's ideas continue to hold relevance today and contribute to the comprehension of the complexity of social relationships.

Keywords: Georg Simmel, Formal Sociology, Philosophy of Money.

THE SYMBOLISM OF THE NUMBER NINE AMONG THE TURKS

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abstract

Throughout history, numbers have occupied people to different extents, and in this regard, people did not imagine and symbolize them. Numbers like 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, 13, 40 are among these numbers. Meanwhile, the number 9 was very important among the ancient Turks and the modern Turks, and the life of the Turks was basically based on nine. The exact reason for the sanctity of the number nine among the Turks is not clear, perhaps the reason for this is the fact that a person is born after nine months and nine days after the conclusion of the marriage ceremony. Assuming that this theory is correct, it can be assumed that the Turks have been able to recognize some kind of order in nature and have known the periodicity of this order around the number 9 since the most ancient days and have generalized it as a holy number among the Turks. By studying the history of the Turkic civilization from the ancient Turks until recently, we find out that the importance of the number 9 has remained throughout history.

Keywords: symbolism; number nine; Turks

MÜSTƏQILLIK DÖVRÜNDƏ AZƏRBAYCANDA IDMAN QURĞULARININ INKIŞAFI

DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS FACILITIES IN AZERBAIJAN DURING INDEPENDENCE

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ÖZET

Azərbaycan müstəqillik əldə etdikdən sonra idmanının maddi-texniki bazasının yaradılması və inkişafı üçün iki vacib istiqamət müəyyənləşdirildi:

1. Azərbaycan Milli Olimpiya Komitəsinin maddi-texniki bazasını yaratmaq;
2. Mövcud idman qurğularının yenidən qurulması və bərpası.

Qarşıya qoyulmuş bu məqsəd və vəzifələri həll etmək üçün, 1997-ci ildə, MOK-nin ilk iclasında yeni idman obyektlərini inşa edilməsi, eyni zamanda, MOK-un yeni inzibati binasının tikilməsi haqqında qərar qəbul olundu. 1999-cu ildə artıq həmin obyektlərin tikintisinə başlanıldı. Bir neçə ildən sonra artıq onlar yavaş-yavaş idmansevərlərin sərəncamına verilməyə başlandı.

2000-ci ildə inşa olunub və 1000 nəfərdən çox tamaşaçı tutan 2 universal zaldan ibarət Bakı Olimpiya İdman kompleksi 560 tamaşaçı tutumuna malik olan zal əsasən komanda idman növləri üçün nəzərdə tutulub. 430 nəfərlik tribunası olan 2-ci zalda isə təkbətək idman növləri üçün şərait yaradılıb.

Bakı şəhərində yerləşən Milli Olimpiya Komitəsinin yaraşıqlı dizayna malik inzibati binası isə 2001-ci ildə inşa olunub.

2009-cu ildə inşa olunan başqa bir idman qurğusu Bakı Tennis Akademiyasıdır. 4070 m^2 ərazini əhatə edən mərkəzi kortda tennislə yanaşı, voleybol, həndbol, mini futbol yarışlarının keçirilməsi, eləcə də konsert proqramlarının təşkil edilməsi üçün hər cür şərait var.

Heydər Əliyev adına İdman-Konsert Kompleksi Azərbaycanda ən böyük qapalı idman mərkəzidir. Bu idman qurğusu həm də paytaxt Bakının memarlıq incilərindən biri hesab olunur. Tikintisinə 1976-cı ildə başlanmış, 1990-cı ilin noyabrında istifadəyə verilib. 2015-ci ildə Avropa Oyunları üçün yenidən təmir edilib. Kompleksdə buz üzərində hokkey və fiqurlu konkisürmə zalları da nəzərdə tutulub. Kompleksin baş meydanında 16 idman növü üzrə yarışlar , eləcə də müxtəlif sərgilər, konsert, sirk tamaşaları, kütləvi forumlar keçirmək planlaşdırılıb.

İdmançılarıma başqa bir töhfə olan Atletika maneji 1982-ci ildən istifadəyə verilib. Lakin, 2007-ci ildə tam təmir olunaraq yenidən qurulub. Manejin daxilində 1 trenajor zalı, 1 həkim, 4 məşqçi, 1 masaj və 1 hakim otağı, eləcə də 15 inzibati otaq var. Yüngül atletika manejinin uzunluğu 96 m, eni isə 30 metrdir. Manejin ətrafında 6 qaçış zolağı olan yeni cığırlar (3 dairəvi və 3 düz) quraşdırılıb. Dairəvi zolaqlar müvafiq olaraq 200, 207 və 217 metrdir. Düz qaçış zolaqlarının uzunluğu 100 metrdir.

Bakı İdman Sarayı şəhərin mərkəzində, Dənizkənarı milli parkda yerləşən bu idman qurğusu 1985-ci ildən istifadəyə verilib. Tamaşaçı tutumu 1628 nəfər olan sarayın idman zalının ümumi uzunluğu 67, eni 30 metrdir.

2009-cu ildə istifadəyə verilən Sərhədçi İdman Olimpiya Mərkəzi 2500 nəfər tamaşaçı tutumu olan universal zalla yanaşı, birinci mərtəbədə hovuz, fitnes salonu, ağır atletika, bədii gimnastika, müxtəlif döyüş növləri üzrə məşq zalları, məşqçilər üçün otaqlar, saunası var. İkinci mərtəbədə kafe, güləş və şərq döyüş növləri üzrə məşq zalları, soyunub - geyinmə, məşqçilər və həkim otaqları mövcuddur.
Üçüncü mərtəbə kommutator otağı, şahmat-dama, stolüstü tennis və bilyard zalları, konfrans salonu, muzey, fəxri qonaqlar üçün loja yerləşir. İnşa olunmuş stadionun tamaşaçı tutumu 1850 nəfər olmaqla, eyni vaxtda 32 idman növü ilə məşğul olmaq mümkündür.
Bakının möhtəşəm memarlıq incisi olan Bakı Olimpiya Stadionu 2011-ci ildə istifadəyə verilib. "Koroğlu" metro stansiyasının yaxınlığında, Sabunçu rayonunun ərazisində yerləşən 70 min tamaşaçı yeri olan stadionda müxtəlif funksiyalı tribunalar, qaçış zolağı və digər infrastruktur inşa edilmişdir.
Müstəqillik əldə etdikdən sonra regionlarımızda da bir çox idman qurğuları istifadəyə verilmişdir. Naxçıvan, Gəncə, Şəki, Bərdə və bir çox şəhərlərdə inşa olunan Olimpiya idman kompleksləri Azərbaycan idmanın vüsət almasına böyük təkan vermişdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: idman qurğuları, müstəqillik, idmançı

ABSTRACT

After Azerbaijan gained independence, two important directions were defined for the creation and development of the material and technical base of sports:

1. To create the material and technical base of the Azerbaijan National Olympic Committee;

2. Reconstruction and restoration of existing sports facilities.

In order to solve these goals and objectives, in 1997, at the first meeting of the NOC, a decision was made to build new sports facilities, and at the same time, to build a new administrative building of the NOC. In 1999, the construction of these facilities began. After a few years, they began to be slowly put at the disposal of sports fans.

Built in 2000, the Baku Olympic Sports Complex consists of 2 universal halls with a capacity of more than 1000 spectators. The hall with a capacity of 560 spectators is mainly intended for team sports. In the 2nd hall with a grandstand for 430 people, conditions have been created for one-on-one sports.

The beautifully designed administrative building of the National Olympic Committee in Baku was built in 2001.

Another sports facility built in 2009 is the Baku Tennis Academy. The central court, covering an area of 4070 m2, has all conditions for holding volleyball, handball, mini-football competitions, as well as organizing concert programs, in addition to tennis.

Sports-Concert Complex named after Heydar Aliyev is the largest indoor sports center in Azerbaijan. This sports facility is also considered one of the architectural pearls of the capital Baku. Its construction began in 1976 and was commissioned in November 1990. It was renovated again in 2015 for the European Games. Ice hockey and figure skating halls are also planned in the complex. It is planned to hold competitions in 16 sports, as well as various exhibitions, concerts, circus performances, mass forums on the main square of the complex.

Another contribution to my athletes, the Athletics arena, has been in use since 1982. However, in 2007, it was completely renovated and rebuilt. Inside the arena there is 1 gym, 1 doctor, 4 trainers, 1 massage and 1 judge's room, as well as 15 administrative rooms. The length of the track and field is 96 m, and the width is 30 m. New tracks with 6 running lanes (3 circular and 3 straight) have been installed around the arena. The circular lanes are 200, 207 and 217 meters respectively. The length of the straight running lanes is 100 meters.

Baku Sports Palace, located in the center of the city, in the Seaside National Park, this sports facility has been in use since 1985. The total length of the gymnasium of the palace with a capacity of 1628 people is 67 meters and the width is 30 meters.

Sarhadchi Sports Olympic Center opened in 2009 has a universal hall with a capacity of 2,500 people, a swimming pool, a fitness hall, weightlifting, rhythmic gymnastics, training halls for various martial arts, rooms for coaches, and a sauna on the first floor. On the second floor, there is a cafe, wrestling and martial arts training halls, locker rooms, trainers and doctor's rooms.

The third floor houses a switch room, chess-checkers, table tennis and billiard halls, a conference hall, a museum, and a lodge for honored guests. The built stadium has a capacity of 1,850 spectators, and it is possible to play 32 sports at the same time.

Baku Olympic Stadium, a magnificent architectural pearl of Baku, was opened in 2011. Located near the "Koroglu" metro station, in the territory of Sabunchu district, the stadium with a capacity of 70,000 spectators has built tribunes, running track and other infrastructure.

After gaining independence, many sports facilities were put into use in our regions. The Olympic sports complexes built in Nakhchivan, Ganja, Sheki, Barda and many other cities gave a great impetus to the growth of sports in Azerbaijan.

Keywords: sports equipment, independence, athlete

EVALUATING THE ROLE OF PRINT MEDIA IN CREATING AWARENESS AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTH: A STUDY OF LEADERSHIP NEWSPAPER

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Abstract:

This study investigates the effectiveness of print media, with a focus on the Leadership Newspaper, in raising awareness and combating drug abuse among the youth. The research adopts the Uses and Gratifications Theory as its theoretical framework and employs a secondary sources research methodology, relying on a comprehensive analysis of existing academic articles, reports, and case studies. Based on the findings, it was discovered that the Leadership Newspaper, as a print media platform, plays a pivotal role in creating awareness against drug abuse among youth. The Uses and Gratifications Theory posits that media consumers are active participants who select media content to satisfy specific needs. In this context, the Leadership Newspaper has been successful in fulfilling the informational and educational needs of its readers by consistently covering issues related to drug abuse, its consequences, prevention, and treatment. Furthermore, the study revealed that the Leadership Newspaper has effectively utilized its reach and credibility to provide in-depth coverage of drug abuse stories, thereby enhancing public understanding of the issue. It has also served as a platform for experts and stakeholders to share their insights and knowledge, contributing to a more informed public discourse on drug abuse. The study concludes that print media, when strategically leveraged, can be a potent tool in addressing societal challenges such as drug abuse among youth. To further enhance the impact, it recommends that media outlets like the Leadership Newspaper continue their commitment to comprehensive coverage of drug abuse issues. Additionally, collaborations with relevant stakeholders, including educational institutions and government agencies, should be explored to strengthen the newspaper's advocacy and educational efforts against drug abuse. This collaborative approach can contribute significantly to a healthier and more informed youth population.

Keywords: Print Media, Awareness, Drug Abuse, Youth, Leadership Newspaper

ROLE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS IN ENHANCING PEACE IN AFRICA AMID RISING COUP D'ÉTAT

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Abstract

This study investigates the crucial role of public relations in promoting peace within the African continent amidst the escalating occurrences of coup d'état. Secondary sources such as academic articles, reports, and case studies are analysed to ascertain the empirical evidence supporting these claims. The theoretical framework underpinning this study is grounded in communication and conflict resolution theories, specifically drawing from the works of Grunig and Hunt (1984) on the Excellence Theory and Fisher and Ury (1981) on principled negotiation. Based on the findings, it was discovered that public relations, when applied judiciously, plays a pivotal role in diffusing political tensions and promoting peaceful transitions of power. Through the implementation of strategic communication, governments, civil society organizations, and international actors can foster understanding among conflicting parties, build trust, and create an environment conducive to peaceful dialogue and negotiations. Furthermore, reputation management strategies can help restore the damaged image of nations affected by coup d'état, thereby attracting investments and aid crucial for post-conflict reconstruction. The study concludes that public relations, as an indispensable tool for diplomatic, informational, and reputational aspects of conflict resolution, has the potential to significantly contribute to peace in Africa amidst the rising threat of coup d'état. Recognizing the importance of proactive communication and engagement with stakeholders is paramount for averting political crises and maintaining regional stability. In light of these findings, this research recommends that African governments, in collaboration with international organizations and civil society, invest in enhancing their public relations capabilities.

Keywords: Public Relations, Peace, Africa, Coup d'État

ASSESSMENT OF THE INFLUENCE OF TEACHER-CHILD RELATIONSHIP ON THE SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOUR OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN UYO METROPOLIS AKWA IBOM STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study assessed the influence of teacher-child relationship on preschool children social and emotional behaviour in Uyo metropolis. Two objectives, two research questions and two hypotheses was formulated for the study. The population consisted of all preschools, preschoolers and preschool teachers in Uyo metropolis. Purposive sampling method was used to select six(6) preschools and twelve (12) teachers and simple random sampling method was used to select 120 preschoolers.. Student -teacher relationship scale questionnaire (STRSQ) and child behaviour rating scale (CBRS) were used to collect data on teacher's relationship and children behaviour respectively. Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) was used to test all the four null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Findings of the study amongst others indicated that conflictual teacher-child relationship has negative influence on emotional engagement of preschool children. Also, the result finding reveals that close teacher-child relationship influences on preschool children self regulation .The study concludes that teacher-child relationship quality is a determinant factor of how the preschoolers regulate themselves and social engage with each other in the preschool. The study therefore recommends that preschool teachers should be close to the children rather than being conflictual when correcting preschoolers so as to create an enabling environment for children to engage socially with each other. Also, preschool teachers should intensify effort to sustain close relationships with preschool children so as to control their self regulation.

Keywords: Social, emotional, behaviour, preschool, children

THE VIETNAMESE LAWS ON PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF SECURITIES INVESTORS

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Abstract:

The issue of protecting the rights of securities investors is no longer strange to economies worldwide; investors must always be considered the focus of the stock market. The Vietnamese stock market is still relatively new, so understanding the current situation of protecting investors' rights requires comprehensive research on rights and protection of investors' rights in their relationships with stock market participants. Using financial tools to protect investors' interests, from which to draw out the causes and requirements for protecting investors' interests, is an essential job. The article systematizes the theoretical basis of investors, investors' rights, risks affecting investors' rights, and methods to protect investors' rights. Investing in the stock market and drawing some practical lessons based on research and experience of some countries worldwide provides several valuable solutions for the Vietnamese stock market.

Keywords: investors, securities, stock market,

"ALINJAGALA" HISTORICAL MONUMENT AND MUSEUM

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Abstract

In connection with the implementation of the Order signed by the Chairman of the Supreme Assembly of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic "On the organization of protection and certification of historical and cultural monuments in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic" on December 6, 2005, historical and cultural monuments in the autonomous republic were registered and certified. Detailed information on the history of Alinjagala was also collected, and the necessary research was carried out. Researchers, referring to historical sources, date the castle to the I-VI centuries. The oldest source mentioned the fortress is the epos "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud". In the saga (along the "Ushun goja oglu Sagrek") Alinjagala is described as a strong fortification. The Alinja fortress monument was included in the list of monuments of world importance in 2007. On February 11, 2014, the Chairman of the Supreme Assembly of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic signed an order "On the restoration of the historical monument" Alinjagala " in Julfa." After the order, the State Committee for Urban Planning and Architecture of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic together with the Nakhchivan Branch of ANAS prepared a scientific-restoration project of the monument. During the restoration of the castle, great importance was attached to the preservation of the history of the castle. According to the order signed by the Chairman of the Supreme Assembly in 2014, the Alinjagala Historical and Cultural Museum was established here. The museum was opened on June 17, 2016. The museum consists of 1 exhibition hall and 2 study rooms. There are more than 250 exhibits in the museum's fund, 192 of which are exhibited in the museum's exposition. Pottery pots and lamps, painted ceramic fragments found in the territory of "Alinjagala" are displayed in the museum.

They are considered as unique exhibits which show formation of the tradition of craftsmanship in Azerbaijan from ancient times. Ceramics exhibited in museum date back to the IX-XV centuries while lamps date back to the IX-XII centuries.For the study of the history of “Alinjagala”, the coins discovered during archeological excavations are of great importance. The oldest coin that found in “Alinjagala” dates back to the VII century. The fact that this coin was minted in Tashkent confirms trade relations of “Alinjagala” with Central Asian states. Different kinds of socks, skull-cups and other knitting samples, tools, and supplies that are exhibited in the Museum deserve attention like valuable artifacts. These exhibits date back to the XIX-XX centuries

Keywords: Alinjagala, museum, historical monument, cultural monument, exhibition.

"ANALYZING THE ROLES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ON EXCLUSIVELY EXTRACTED AREAS OF ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION AMONG THE PRIVATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS"

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Abstract

The present research is about scholarship as a practice of academic award or financial assistance and support for students to further their education and to enable them to perform excellently. Researchers have dealt with the concepts of scholarship and academic dishonesty, and the development of human environment from sociological perspective, but discretely. Thus, here is the first empirical investigation about the influence of academic scholarship on academic dishonesty on students and lecturers' attitudes towards the development of the environment. Therefore, the study adds to the literature by establishing and examining academic scholarships impact on academic dishonesty in developing human environment through a unique sample of post-secondary students cum lecturers of higher institutions as a control group. The students will be grouped into certain categories in accordance to their academic scholarship position and questionnaires assessing academic dishonesty will be randomly distributed among a large population of participants. As hypothesized, scholarship was found to be significantly impacted academic procrastination among the students. Recipients of full scholarship with monthly stipends were found with the lowest level in all selected areas of academic procrastination. Oppositely, non-scholarship recipients among the students were reported with the highest values of academic procrastination in all targeted domains of this study as outlined above. Mere assessment of the two outcomes indicates positive impact of scholarship on academic procrastination. Accordingly, the study tested whether there is impact of scholarship in gender on academic procrastination. It was confirmed that the female students procrastinate slightly higher than male students. In terms of generalisability, the approach in which the data of this study were gathered, also with the considerable size out of the population make the findings generalisable.

Keywords: Financial assistance; scholarship types; roles; academic procrastination; private university.

AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON GLOBALISATION WITH REFERENCE TO ANTI-CORRUPTION LAW COMPLIANCE IN TRANS-NATIONAL BUSINESSES.

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ABSTRACT:

"This article provides an insight on the international phenomenon of corruption, dealing with its existence, and whether compliance is higher with Anti-Corruption laws or with corruption itself, resulting in anti-corruption laws being much less effective than the legislators intended it to be and the reasons for increasing demand worldwide for new governance standards, higher compliance controls and other effective anti-corruption laws & policies in light of rapid increase in corruption every year. This article further deals with the diagnosis and measures to deal with the cause of corruption – the short-comings in anti-corruption law – the reasons why corporations are willing to face continuing legal risks and adverse publicity but still indulge in corrupt practices and the extent of negative impact the prevailing levels of corruption ultimately have on international business & trade."

Corruption, Corruption-Causes, Corrupt practices, Anti-corruption

APPLICATIONS OF VARIOUS BIOSORBENTS IN WATER FOR REMOVAL OF POLLUTANTS

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ABSTRACT

One of the most significant problems facing the environment is caused by the presence of contaminants in aqueous solution, most notably dangerous heavy metals. In rural places, hardness and chlorides are two of the most dangerous toxins in groundwater or surface water. It is largely because excessive quantities might cause sickness that it is controlled in terms of the quality of drinking water. Because of its alkaline nature, water may be irritating to the eyes, respiratory system, and skin problems, and the higher its concentration of hardness and chlorides, the greater the risk of these irritations. The dosage and concentrations depending on the nature of biological effects of hardness and chlorides the following acute exposure in humans. Both the amount that is absorbed into the body and the length of time that it is exposed to the substance both has a role in these effects. Biosorption is a naturally occurring physiochemical mechanism that enables specific biomass to passively bind toxins to its cellular structure. This allows the biomass to remove the contaminants from its environment. It does not need any kind of energy, and the amount of pollutants that a sorbent is able to remove is governed by the kinetic equilibrium of the sorbent's cellular surface as well as the chemical composition of the sorbent's surface molecules. In this study, five distinct biosorbents, including rice husk, rapeseed straw, parthenium, sawdust, and egg cell, were manufactured in the laboratory. With regard to the removal of hardness and chlorides from water, the parthenium biosorbents demonstrate the highest level of effectiveness among the five biosorbents. After identifying the most effective biosorbents, we optimized their parameters and gathered water samples from a variety of sources. We then determined the percentage of chlorides and alkalinity removed from water by the various biosorbent applications. After eliminating the chlorides and hardness ions from the utilized biosorbents, the biosorption process may be made more cost-effective by regenerating and recycling the biosorbent.

COVID-19 EFFECTS ON NORTH EAST INDIA: EXPLORING POST-TRAUMATIC IMPACTS

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Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic had shaken the overall humankind with a significant impact on the overall physical and mental health of the general population. Studies have shown that people who have been infected or who have lost loved ones to the virus, are more likely to experience psychological trauma. And it is a condition which occurs as a response to incidents that one finds highly stressful, constant flashback, nightmares, increased anxiety, irritability and which overwhelms the person's ability to cope and leaves the person fearing to death. The COVID-19 pandemic has had significant repercussions on North East India as well. To explore the Unravelling post-traumatic impacts, cross sectional online data was collected using Self-developed Socio Demographic Data sheet, Post-traumatic Stress Diagnostic Scale - Self Report Version for DSM-5 (PDS-5), Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Symptom Scale – Interview for DSM-5 (PSS-I-5). Purposive sampling method was used to select survivors of COVID-19 pandemic to detect the psychological trauma. Data was collected in North East states, India on 150 sample including males and females out of which 90 were detected with Psychological trauma in the components of Re-Experience, Avoidance, Changes in Cognition and Mood and Increased arousal and reactivity. Analysis revealed that 14 % met the criteria for minimal trauma, 40 % for mild trauma, 13 % for moderate trauma, 20 % for severe, 13 % for very severe. The media reports of COVID-19 infections and fatalities made roughly 67% of the participants fearful, although fewer persons felt it difficult to be disengaged from daily activities. Thus, to unravel the post traumatic impacts of COVID-19 on North East India, therefore it is essential to allocate the proper mental health resource in the targeted population and better planning of interventions

Keywords: COVID-19, Psychological trauma, North East India

BELGESEL DÜZYAZIN KURMACAYA ETKISI - ILGAR FAHMI "BAKÜ TARİHİNDEN KOLAJ"

THE INFLUENCE OF THE POETICS OF DOCUMENTARY PROSE ON FICTION - ILGAR FAHMI "COLLAGE FROM THE HISTORY OF BAKU"

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Özet

Modern düzyazı araştırmacıları, sanatsal düzyazıda anı ve günlük motiflerin kullanıldığını ve güçlü bir benmerkezcilik gözlemlendiğini belirterek, görüşlerini "Günümüzde herkes kendine göre bir romandır" şeklinde özetlemektedir. Modern Rus edebiyatından S. Shargunov, D. Cherny, E. Limonov, R. Senchin gibi yazarların eserlerine atıfta bulunan bazı araştırmacılar, bu eğilimleri modern düzyazı için ana tehlike kaynağı olarak görmektedir. Pek çok kişi bu özelliklerin, "aşırı otobiyografi ve gazetecilik tasvirinin" "yeni gerçekçilik" olarak sunulan eserin kalitesi üzerindeki olumsuz etkisine dikkat çekmesine rağmen, "yeni gerçekçilik" hakkında farklı görüşler var. E. Rotay "yeni gerçekçilik"i ideolojik bir sanat olarak görmüyor. Yazarın kendisi gibi kahramanın da fikirlerin taşıyıcısı olmadığını ve yeni düzyazının doruk noktası, çözüm, ilginç çatışma veya diyaloglar içermediğini yazıyor. I. Nekrasova ise bu yaklaşımın gerçek ve önemli olduğunu yazıyor: "Gösterilen olay örgüsü ve kurgulama stratejileri edebiyata samimiyet ve sanat katıyor". Böylece modern romanda gerçeklik ve hayal oranının temel unsur olduğu, "belgeye gönderme" ve "otobiyografi"nin kurgunun ana eğilimleri olarak değerlendirildiği belirtilmektedir. Bize göre eserler, sanatsal tasvir ve belgeselin birliği değil, bağımsız varoluşları sonucunda yeni bir nitelik kazanıyor ("сплав" N. Ivanova). İlgar Fahmin'in "Bakü Tarihinden Kolaj" adlı romanı tarihi-belgesel gerçeklerin özelliğini korumakta olup, yazarın anıları ve düşüncelerine yer verilmesine rağmen sanatsal kısmı otobiyografik içeriğe sahip değildir, bu bölümde sadece otobiyografiden söz edilebilmektedir. Şehrin "yüzyılları, dönemleri, kaderleri yansıtan" (Golubkov S.A.) imajı kurguda genelleştirilmiş bir model olarak yeniden canlandırılıyor. Yaratıcı bir kişinin doğup büyüdüğü memleketi, sanatsal yaratıcılığı üzerinde hiçbir etki bırakmaz, çoğu zaman eserlerinin ana imgelerinden biri haline gelir. Kenti konu alan eserlerde kentin günlük yaşamı, kültürel-kültürel özellikleri yansıtılır, ülkenin ve bölgenin düşünce biçimi, konuşma dili sanatsal bir biçimde yeniden canlandırılır. Edebi çalışmalarda kentle ilgili eserlerin analizinde sanatsal özelliklerin yanı sıra farklı noktalara da dikkat edilmesi önemlidir. Bakü'nün çok anlamlı imgesi, Ilgar Fahmin'in, gerçeklerin (yer adları, tarihi kişiler, bölgenin tarihi-kültürel özellikleri, şehrin çeşitli yerlerinin fotoğrafları) yazarın düşünceleriyle ve sanatsal kısmıyla uyum içinde sunulduğu eserine yansıyor.

Anahtar kelimeler: düzyazı, şehir, Ilgar Fahmi, sanatsal-belgesel düzyazı

Modern prose researchers state that literary prose uses memoirs and everyday motifs, and there is strong egocentrism, summing up their opinion as follows: “Today everyone is a novel for themselves.” Some researchers, citing the works of such authors as S. Shargunov, D. Cherny, E. Limonov, R. Senchin from modern Russian literature, consider these trends to be the main source of danger for modern prose. There are different opinions about the "new realism", despite the fact that many note the negative impact of these features, "extreme autobiographical and journalistic description", on the quality of the work presented as "new realism". E. Rothe does not consider “new realism” to be ideological art. He writes that, like the author himself, the hero is not a bearer of ideas, and the new prose does not contain a climax, resolution, interesting conflict, or dialogue. I. Nekrasova, on the contrary, writes that this approach is real and important: “The shown strategies of plot and fable bring sincerity and artistry to literature.”

Thus, it is noted that the relationship between reality and imagination is the main factor in the modern novel, “reference to the document” and “autobiography” are considered as the main trends in fiction. In our opinion, works acquire a new quality as a result of their independent existence, and not the combination of artistic depiction and documentary (“fusion” of N. Ivanov).

Ilgar Fakhmin’s novel “Collage from the History of Baku” retains the specificity of historical and documentary facts, and although the author’s memories and thoughts are included, the artistic part does not have autobiographical content, in this part only autobiography can be mentioned. The image of the city, “reflecting centuries, eras, destinies” (Golubkov S.A.), is being revived as a generalized model in fiction.

The hometown of a creative person, where he was born and raised, leaves no influence on his artistic work and often becomes one of the main images of his works. Works about the city, its daily life, and cultural characteristics reflect and revive in artistic form the way of thinking and dialect characteristic of the country and region. When analyzing works about the city in literary criticism, it is important to pay attention, along with artistic features, to different points. The multi-valued image of Baku is reflected in the works of Ilgar Fakhmin, in which facts (toponyms, historical figures, historical and cultural characteristics of the region, photographs of various places in the city) are presented in harmony with the author’s thoughts and artistry.

Key words: prose, city, Ilgar Fakhmi, fiction and documentary prose.

THE PERSPECTIVE FOR INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION IN THE AGE OF DIGITALIZATION

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ABSTRACT:

Over the past decade, the imperatives and effects of digitalization have become one of the central themes of political, economic, and social debate. As a result, many questions arise in the minds of auditing theorists and practitioners alike. It is certainly a subject that agitates the profession, divided between the proselytizers, the resigned and the skeptics.

The magnitude of these effects is likely to be much more problematic for developing countries, because while digitalization creates new growth opportunities for them, it also presents a risk for these countries, the majority of which are insufficiently prepared for this shift.

With this in mind, and in view of the rapid emergence of digital technology is forcing organizations to rethink their business models and processes. Furthermore, in view of the growing innovations in digital technology and the rapid changes in the socio-economic environment, as well as the multiple demands that arise from them (efficiency, adaptability, innovation, creativity, agility...), it seems pertinent to examine the impact of digitalization on the internal audit function, which is considered one of the guarantors of good governance within the organization.

The main objective of this article is to present a general review of the systematic literature on the effect of digitalization on internal auditing, from an earlier study to the last five years.

The results of the systematic literature review allow us to state that digitization is having a significant impact on the profession, offering new opportunities, and introducing new challenges for internal auditors. It has led to increased automation of processes, the use of data analysis and a broadening of the skills required of internal auditors.

KEYWORDS: Digitalization; Internal audit; Digital technology.

CLASSIFICATION OF SECOND ORDER ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS BY LAMBDA SYMMETRIES

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Abstract

This research explores the application of differential equations (DEs) in representing dynamic phenomena across diverse scientific domains. DEs serve as a fundamental tool for modeling natural occurrences and investigating complex research areas. However, addressing the analytical solutions of nonlinear DEs, which are prevalent in various natural processes, presents considerable challenges. To tackle these challenges, symmetry transformation strategies, particularly Lie symmetries, prove highly effective in solving nonlinear DEs. Lie symmetries transcend concerns related to order, linearity, and homogeneity, making them particularly valuable for handling intricate problems. The identification of symmetries in DEs simplifies partial differential equations (PDEs), reduces the order of ordinary differential equations (ODEs), and minimizes the number of independent variables, facilitating problem solving. The significance of Lie algebras in relation to Lie groups is underscored, particularly in contexts such as solving the Einstein field equations.

This study also extends its focus to λ-symmetries, which constitute an extension of Lie symmetries. λ-symmetries present unique challenges due to their nonlinear nature, offering new avenues for solving related nonlinear ODEs and PDEs. The study involves a comparative analysis of Lie and λ-symmetries, exploring their roles in categorizing second-order linear and nonlinear ODEs. The methodology encompasses the utilization of Lie and λ-symmetry generators for symmetry identification, including the determination of their extensions. The results aim not only to categorize ODEs but also to establish a nexus between these two symmetry approaches. By solving specific equations using both methodologies, this research enhances our comprehension of the interplay between Lie and λ-symmetries and their implications for resolving intricate differential equations.

Keywords: Lie symmetries; Lambda Symmetries; Nonlinear Dynamics; Classification.

APPRAISAL OF FORCED MIGRATION IN NORTH-WESTERN NIGERIA: ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Nigeria has confronted several security conundrums in recent years, including armed banditry, which poses a severe threat to the north-west and the entire nation. North-west Nigeria has been hit by an unprecedented wave of kidnappings, killings, population displacements, cattle rustling, and disruption of socio-economic activities due to the rise of armed bandits in the region. This has directly affected the seven states of north-western Nigeria – Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara and is fast spreading to states in the north-central region, particularly Niger State. These events have created a climate of uncertainty, and displacement of many rural areas to urban areas which has become a cause for concern for the government and the citizenry. The issue of internally forced migration constitutes one of the world's most worrisome humanitarian crises. In addressing this crisis in the country, efforts of the government and the hosting communities who are majority Muslims have not been pleasing and encouraging, considering the socio-economic, psychological and unhealthy conditions in unhealthy conditions in states IDPs Camp. Relying on secondary sources of data, this article would review the Islamic perspective on the management of forced migration in northwestern Nigeria and to call the attention of the government and the entire Muslims that proper management and accommodation of internally forced immigrants has been a Sunnah practiced by the Prophet Muhammad (SAW).The paper also posits for a better reintegration of the IDP's in the various host communities, and recommended more housing units should be built for the middle and low income earners, while health, education, and necessary socio-economic support in The form of providing job opportunities for the youths; a conducive environment for the Internally Displaced Persons and plan ahead for them to return to their various homes.

KEYWORDS: appraısal, forced mıgratıon, north-western nıgerıa, ıslamıc perspectıve

FEMINISM AND OTT PLATFORMS: PORTRAYING FEMALE IDENTITY THROUGH DIGITAL MEDIA

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Abstract:

The online streaming services are grabbing attention of viewers because of the rich, high-quality content and thus overpowering the television content which was rather stagnant. As internet streaming platforms tend to replenish the entertainment sector, the overly dramatic television programming makes room for the new and relatable stories they offer. The Covid 19 reportedly destroyed practically every industry, but it also paved the way for the emergence of Over The Top (OTT) platforms and saw a spike in subscriptions. People turned to web series as a way to escape from their everyday lives because they were trapped inside their houses with no other way to pass the time. The web series was also credited with shattering gender stereotypes and revolutionizing how women are portrayed in mainstream media. The web series is seen as an ideal medium for presenting female experiences and reflecting their lives in light of the arrival of digital media platforms like Netflix, Amazon Prime, Disney Hotstar, and other streaming services. The fact that the internet is comparatively free from censorship and financial restraints, giving the producers much-needed liberty with regard to content, genre, forms, and narratives, is what makes it such a popular medium for information and pleasure. This study tries to examine how the feminism ideology is portrayed in the chosen Indian web series. For this analysis, the researcher has selected a few web series from the Indian media and is looking at how their material challenges stigmas to represent the feminism ideology. The researcher's goal is to analyze this updated representation, and audiences were surveyed for the study. The information gathered from the poll aids in understanding the factors contributing to the success of OTT platforms as well as how the audience feels about how women are portrayed in mainstream media.

Key words: Feminism, Digital media, web series, OTT platforms, Women, Netflix.

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ONLINE INCITEMENT AND CYBER BULLYING AGAINST WOMEN: AN EXTRAORDINARY STUDY CONCERNING ONLINE ENTERTAINMENT

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ABSTRACT

This special study examines the intricate dynamics of online provocation and cyber-bullying of women, which have emerged as pressing issues in the digital age, with a primary focus on how they manifest on social media. The inescapable idea of web-based entertainment stages has changed the manner in which people impart and cooperate, giving a fruitful ground to both valuable commitment and,tragically, unsafe ways of behaving like internet based incitement and cyber-bullying. This theoretical gives a compact outline of the review's vital discoveries and experiences, stressing the exceptional job ofvirtual entertainment in fueling these issues while featuring expected techniques for tending to them.The appearance of virtual entertainment has changed the scene of correspondence and relational connections, giving uncommon open doors to people to associate, share, and draw in with others across the globe. However, this connectivity also has a negative side: cyber-bullying and online provocations, which disproportionately affect women. This extraordinary review tries to investigate the intricacies of these computerized peculiarities, explicitly inside the setting of virtual entertainment stages. The review starts by laying out a thorough foundation, characterizing on the web incitement and cyber-bullying, and explaining their predominance and examples, especially corresponding to ladies. It is clear that web-based entertainment stages have become vital to contemporary correspondence, encouraging the quick spread of data and the enhancement of positive and negative voices. These platforms provide users with anonymity, making it easier for criminals to engage in harmful behaviors and target women in a variety of ways, including doxxing and hate speech. Inside the system of web-based entertainment, different sorts of internet based incitement and cyber- bullying against ladies are analyzed, including picture based provocation, dangers, and sexism driven savaging. Case studies and examples from the real world are used to show how serious these problems are. Women suffer from psychological distress, emotional trauma, and a chilling effect on their participation both online and offline as a result of these behaviors.Besides, the review dives into the elements that intensify online incitement and cyber-bullying inside the domain of virtual entertainment. Poisonous web-based networks, protected, closed off areas, and

algorithmic predispositions all add to the spread of hurtful substance and the multiplication of badgering efforts against ladies. The reactions to such occurrences are examined, including the activities of casualties, virtual entertainment stages, and policing. Current countermeasures and approaches are examined, uncovering their assets and impediments. To effectively combat these digital threats, it is evident that enhanced strategies and tools are urgently required. Even with these difficulties, the concentrate additionally features anticipation and strengthening methodologies. Proposition incorporate advanced proficiency programs, online wellbeing instruction, and the improvement of more secure virtual entertainment spaces. Strengthening drives plan to furnish ladies with the abilities and assets expected to safeguard themselves and explore the computerized scene safely.

Keywords:- Cyber-bullying, Women, Online Incitement, Entertainment, sexism, virtual entertainment,

LEGISLATIVE REGULATION OF MEDIA IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA THROUGH THE PRISM OF RESPECT FOR THE RIGHTS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES

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Abstract

National minority media are among the most vulnerable media outlets. As a rule, they are regional newspapers, TV channels and radio stations with adequate coverage, some projects are created in languages not spoken by the entire population of the country, which results in a smaller target audience compared to other media. Narrow subject matter also reduces the interest of large advertisers. At the same time, there is a demand for such media; they have the task to become a link between the state and ethnic groups, to establish a dialogue, preventing passive or voluntary segregation and possible separatist sentiments.

Taking into account the risk factors for the state and its citizens, international structures recommend countries to choose their own methods and forms of media support for national minorities from a wide range of possibilities. The right to take them into account or ignore them always remains with the state. The forms of support offered by international organizations include simplified regulation by the state, direct and indirect subsidies.

There is a need for such media in the Republic of Moldova. Every fifth inhabitant of the country belongs to national minorities. This paper examines the compliance of Moldovan legislation with international standards for the support of national minority media. In Moldova, the media of national minorities have a wide field of opportunities, but at the same time a large number of recommendations of the Council of Europe and the OSCE are not taken into account: there are low quotas for the creation of content in minority languages, there is no support for print media, and the Fund for the Support of Local Broadcasters has been eliminated.

The outcome of the study is the proposal of a number of changes in the documents regulating the activities of these media outlets and their harmonization with human rights standards.

Keywords: national minority, ethnicity, Mass-media, human rights, Moldova

ORTAK TÜRK HALK EDEBIYATI CELIL MEMMEDGULUZADENIN ESERLERINDE

COMMON TURKIC FOLKLORE IN THE WORKS OF JALIL MAMMADGULUZADE

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Erken gerçekçilik ve yeni dönem Azerbaycan edebiyatı bölümü
Azerbaycan, Bakü

Halk edebiyatı, farklı tarihsel dönemlerde toplumun erken kavramlarını ve hayal gücünü yansıtarak Azerbaycan edebi nesnesinde milli yaşam tarzının ve ideolojisinin zengin bir kaynağı olarak kendine özgü çerçevelere sahiptir. 20. yüzyıl Azerbaycan gerçekçi edebiyatının önde gelen figürlerinden olan ünlü "Molla Nasreddin" dergisinin editörü ve yayıncısı Celil Memmedguluzade, sanatsal çabalarında ortak Türk halk edebiyatını ustaca kullandı. Sadece dil içindeki anlamları yeniden şekillendirmekle kalmayıp aynı zamanda edebi düşüncenin şiirsel ifadesini de oluşturdu. Bu makale, onun düşünce ve edebi kalitesine dair örneklerini üç ana kategoriye sınıflandırır:

1. Edebi Metinlerde Efsaneler ve Hikayelerin Stilistik Belirtileri - Edebi eserlerde efsane ve hikaye anlatılarının belirgin özellikleri, genellikle bir girişle başlaması, bu bölümün "Pişrov" olarak biçimlendirilmesi, hikayelerde anlatısal düz yazının yer alması ve efsane ve hikaye tarzındaki yapı içinde "Ben dedim - o dedi" diyalog yapısının yaygın bir şekilde kullanılması içerir.

2. Atasözleri, Deyimler ve Tabirler - Celil Memmedguluzadenin edebi eserleri, birçok ortak atasözü, hikayesel anlatılar, atasözü ifadeleri ve çeşitli deyimler içerir. Yazar bu unsurları hem kendi ana dilinde hem de karakterlerinin diyaloglarında sıkça kullanarak taşlamalı dilin renkli örneklerini oluşturur. Bu bağlamda, a) atasözleri ve hikayeler sıklıkla eleştirel bir mesaj iletilirken, b) olaylar ve durumlara yönelik taşlamalı ve alaycı tutumları yansıtmak için değiştirilmiş biçimlerde kullanılır.

3. Beğeni ve Onay, İnançlar ve Sınavlar - Celil Memmedguluzadenin tarzında, beğeni ve onay, Azerbaycan lehçesinde güçlü duygusal ifadeler olarak ortaya çıkar ve Türk halkının paylaştığı ortak inançları içeren belirgin bir heyecan ve tutkuyu yansıtır. Bu inançlar, Türk halkının düşünce süreçlerini, yaşama bakış açılarını, etik değerlerini, etnografik görüşlerini, geleneklerini ve ritüellerini sistemli bir şekilde anlamak için son derece değerlidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: sanatsal tarzı, halk edebiyatı, efsaneler ve hikayeler, deyimler, tabirler

Folklore possesses distinctive frameworks and serves as a rich source of national lifestyle and ideology in Azerbaijan's literary prose, reflecting society's early concepts and imagination through various historical periods. Jalil Mammadguluzade, the renowned editor and publisher of the "Molla Nasreddin" journal and a key figure in 20th-century Azerbaijani realist literature, adeptly utilized common Turkic folklore in his artistic endeavors. He not only contributed to reshaping the meanings within the language but also crafted the poetic expression of literary thought. This article classifies his examples of ideation and literary quality into three main categories:

1. The Stylistic Signifiers of Legends and Tales in Literary Texts - The distinctive characteristics of legend and tale narratives in written literature involve their customary initiation with a prologue, the formalization of this section as the "Pişrov," the inclusion of narrative prose in tales, and the extensive use of the "I said – she/he said" dialogue structure within the legend and tale style.

2. Proverbs, Parables, and Idiomatic Expressions - The literary works of Jalil Mammadguluzade feature a substantial number of common ancestral sayings, parables, proverbial expressions, and various idiomatic phrases. The author frequently employed these elements both in his native language and in the dialogues of his characters, creating colorful examples of satirical language. In this context, a) proverbs and parables often convey a critical message, while b) they are used in altered forms to reflect satirical and sarcastic attitudes towards events and circumstances.

3. Applause and Disapproval, Beliefs and Trials - In Jalil Mammadguluzade's prose, applause and disapproval manifest as powerful emotional expressions within the Azerbaijani dialect, embodying a distinctive sense of excitement and passion. These expressions are shaped in the form of common Turkic folk beliefs and have evolved to encompass trials and beliefs shared by the Turkic people. These trials and beliefs are highly valuable in systematically understanding the people's thought processes, perspectives on life, ethics, ethnographic views, customs, traditions, and rituals.

Keywords: artistic style, folklore, legends and tales, proverbs, idiomatic expressions

EMPLOYEE WELL-BEING AND MENTAL HEALTH: HOW DOES IT CONTRIBUTE TO WORK EFFICIENCY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the overview is to analyze and identify how employee well-being and their mental health contribute to the efficiency of the employees. An analysis was made by going through many research papers to identify the issues and understand how they affect employees. A questionnaire was also passed among few employees to gain a better understanding about how the company they work in contribute to their well-being. The statistical analysis shows a strong relation between employee well-being and mental health and work efficiency. Employees who received appropriate mental health support showed reduced absenteeism, increased job satisfaction, and improved performance. Organizations can improve work efficiency by prioritizing employee well-being and providing proper mental health resources. The policymakers and HR professionals should recognize the potential for improved productivity by investing in employee health and wellness programs. This study advances existing research by emphasizing on both well-being and mental health and their collective impact on work efficiency. It offers strong evidence of the advantages of a proactive approach to employee health by providing valuable insights to HR practioners, policymakers and corporate world.

Keywords: Employee Well-being, Mental Health, Job Satisfaction, Employee performance, Work Efficiency

IMPACT OF EXTERNAL DEBT AND DOMESTIC DEBT IN ECONOMIC GROWTH OF NORTH MACEDONIA

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Abstract

The unprecedented accumulation of public debt is a source of anxiety for many citizens of North Macedonia, business sector and government itself. Rather than serve as a catalyst for economic development, the debt is now a drag on economic development as North Macedonia is struggling to service the interest on these loans, let alone the principal. Furthermore, the pressure to service these loans leads from policies that are totally detrimental to the interests of sustainable development. This study therefore examines the impact of public and publicly guaranteed debt on the economic growth of North Macedonia. The study disaggregates total public and publicly guaranteed debt into external debt and domestic debt, and examines whether the two kinds of debt have differential impact on economic growth in North Macedonia. Utilizing data from the Central Bank of North Macedonia, and the World Bank, our empirical analysis using the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) and covering 1990 – 2020, revealed that domestic debt has a statistically significant positive relationship with economic growth in the long run while external debt exhibiting a negative relationship with economic growth was not statistically significant. The lesson here is that domestic debt appears to be more beneficial in terms of economic growth in North Macedonia than external debt as interest paid on domestic loans remains in the country and could be put into further productive economic use. As a policy recommendation from this study, all the governments of North Macedonia that will be in future may want to start paying more attention to the mix of domestic debt and external debt in North Macedonia loan portfolio.

Keywords External Debt, Domestic Debt, Economic Growth, North Macedonia

AZERBAYCAN EĞITIMINDE CINSIYET POLITIKASI

GENDER POLICY IN AZERBAIJANI EDUCATION

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Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti dünyada zengin kültüre sahip ülkelerden biri olarak tanınmakta, eğitim ve aydınlanma gelenekleriyle öne çıkmaktadır. Diğer ülkelerde olduğu gibi Azerbaycan'da da kadının toplum hayatındaki rolünün yükselmesini etkileyen temel faktörlerden biri eğitimdir. Cinsiyetin eğitim sistemine dahil edilmesi önemlidir çünkü bu, modern araştırmaların her türüne erkek ve kadınların ortak katılımını belirlemektedir. Eğitim, toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğini sağlamanın ve kadının güçlenmesinin en önemli araçlarından biridir.

Azerbaycan Demokratik Cumhuriyeti döneminde Doğu'da ilk kez kadınlara erkeklerle eşit haklar verilmesiyle kadınların eğitimi gelişmeye başladı. Bağımsız Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nde bu alanda uygulanan tedbirler, hem toplumumuzda hem de dünyada kadının sadece eğitimde değil diğer alanlarda da etkisinin artmasına neden olmuştur. Bugün bağımsız Azerbaycan'da eğitim politikasındaki toplumsal cinsiyet yaklaşımları, devlet politikasındaki toplumsal cinsiyet yaklaşım ve ilkelerinin ayrılmaz bir parçası olan, eğitim gören kızların (kadınların) zihinsel ve entelektüel gelişimlerine dayalı eşitlik kavramının oluşturulmasına odaklanmaktadır. Azerbaycan'ın tamamı. Bu sorunların çözümü için Azerbaycan devleti, milli ve manevi değerlerimize ve milli kültürümüze uygun olarak kadınlar (kız çocukları) konusunda hem tarihi geleneklerimizden hem de gelişmiş uluslararası deneyimlerimizden yararlanmaktadır.

Azerbaycan'ın kadınlara yönelik devlet politikasının tarihi geçen yüzyılın başlarına kadar uzanmaktadır. Böylece 1918 yılında Azerbaycan Halk Cumhuriyeti döneminde Azerbaycan kadınlarına erkeklerle eşit şartlarda seçme ve seçilme hakkı verilmiş, 1918-20 yıllarında orta genel eğitim, orta uzmanlık ve yüksek öğretim kurumları ağı oluşturulmuştur. Azerbaycan'da kadınların ana dillerinde eğitim görmesine izin veren Azerbaycan kadın devleti, bunun yönetiminde aktif olarak yer aldı. Ülkemizde 2000 yılından itibaren ortaöğretim kurumlarına kayıtlı toplam öğrenci sayısının %67'si kız, %33'ü erkek öğrencilerden oluşmaktadır.

İçinde bulunduğumuz çağda eğitim alanında cinsiyet dengesinin sağlanması Azerbaycan devletinin odak noktası olup uluslararası kuruluşlar tarafından da desteklenmekte, bu doğrultuda uzun vadeli, perspektifli projeler geliştirilmekte ve uygulanmaktadır. Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin uluslararası demokratik, kültürel ve sivil alana tutarlı entegrasyonu, ülke mevzuatında cinsiyet eşitliğini sağlayan yasal-normatif bir temelin oluşturulması, Azerbaycan kadınlarının eğitim alanında cinsiyet dengesinin normal gelişmesinin temelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: cinsiyet sorunu, eğitim, cinsiyet farklılıkları, cinsiyet dengesi.

The Republic of Azerbaijan is known as one of the countries with a rich culture in the world and stands out with its traditions of education and enlightenment. In Azerbaijan, as in other countries, one of the main factors affecting the rise of women's role in social life is education. The inclusion of gender in the education system is important because it determines the joint participation of men and women in all forms of modern research. Education is one of the most important tools to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment.

During the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, women's education began to improve as women were given equal rights with men for the first time in the East. The measures implemented in this field in the Independent Republic of Azerbaijan have led to an increase in the influence of women not only in education but also in other areas, both in our society and in the world. Today, gender approaches in education policy in independent Azerbaijan focus on the creation of the concept of equality based on the mental and intellectual development of girls (women) in education, which is an integral part of gender approaches and principles in state policy. All of Azerbaijan. To solve these problems, the Azerbaijani state benefits from both our historical traditions and advanced international experience regarding women (girls), in accordance with our national and spiritual values and national culture.

The history of Azerbaijan's state policy towards women dates back to the beginning of the last century. Thus, in 1918, during the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, Azerbaijani women were given the right to vote and be elected on equal terms with men, and a network of secondary general education, secondary specialization and higher education institutions was established in 1918-20. The Azerbaijani women's state, which allowed women to receive education in their native language in Azerbaijan, took an active part in its management. Since 2000, 67% of the total number of students enrolled in secondary schools in our country are girls, and 33% are boys.

At present, ensuring gender balance in the field of education is the focus of attention of the Azerbaijan state and is supported by international organizations, and long-term, perspective projects are being developed and implemented in this direction. The consistent integration of the Republic of Azerbaijan into the international democratic cultural and civil space, the creation of a legal-normative base that ensures gender equality in the country's legislation is the basis for the normal development of gender balance in the field of education of Azerbaijani women.

Keywords: gender problem, education, gender differences, gender balance.

100 YILLIK YOLCULUKTA KALKINMA PLANLARI VE HÜKÜMET PROGRAMLARINDA ÖZEL EĞİTİM

SPECIAL EDUCATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS OVER A CENTURY-LONG JOURNE

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ÖZET

Hükûmetler, devletin temel görevlerini yerine getirmekle sorumlu organlar olarak kabul edilirler. Seçimler aracılığıyla çoğunluğu elde eden siyasi partiler, hükûmetlerini kurarak belirledikleri temel politikaları içeren belgeler hazırlarlar. Bu belgelere hükûmet programları adı verilir. Hükûmet programları, siyasi, ekonomik, eğitim, sosyal ve kültürel alanlarda izlenecek politikaları kapsar. Türkiye'de 1923 yılından günümüze kadar toplumsal kurumlarda ve alanlarda çeşitli gelişmeler yaşanmıştır. Bu değişimler, ülkenin sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel yapısında önemli dönüşümlere işaret etmektedir. Türkiye'nin yakın geçmişi, hükûmetlerin ve devletin toplumsal taleplere ve ihtiyaçlara nasıl yanıt verdiğini anlamak için önemlidir. Bu nedenle, Türkiye'nin yakın tarihinde yürürlüğe konulan hükûmet programlarının eğitim alanındaki hedeflerinin incelenmesi büyük bir önem taşır. Eğitim, toplumun geleceğini şekillendiren temel bir alan olduğu için bu programlardaki vurgular ve politikalar, ülkenin sosyal gelişimi açısından belirleyici bir rol oynamıştır.

Ayrıca, daha önceki adıyla Devlet Planlama Teşkilatı (DPT), sonraki adıyla Kalkınma Bakanlığı ve şu anki adıyla Cumhurbaşkanlığı Strateji ve Bütçe Başkanlığı tarafından hazırlanan Beş Yıllık Kalkınma Planları da Türkiye'nin kalkınma stratejilerini belirlemede önemli bir rol oynamıştır. Bu planlar, ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel alanlarda uzun dönemde gerçekleştirilecek büyümeyi yönlendiren temel politika belgeleridir. 1963 yılından itibaren 2023 yılına kadar olan on bir kalkınma planı, Türkiye'nin kalkınma yolculuğunda geçmişten bugüne yaşanan değişiklikleri ve dönüşümleri yansıtmaktadır.

Bu araştırmada, 1923-2023 yılları arasındaki hükûmet programlarında ve 1963-2023 yılları arasındaki kalkınma planlarında özel eğitim alanındaki planlamalar özel bir odak noktası olmuştur. Bu planlamaların nitel doküman analizi kullanılarak incelenmesi, özel eğitim alanının toplumun genel eğitim sistemi içindeki rolünün ve ihtiyaçlarının anlaşılmasına katkı sağlamaktadır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre, Türkiye'deki hükûmet programları ve kalkınma planları, özel eğitimle ilgili planlamalara yer vermektedir. Bu durum, özel eğitim alanının toplumun genel eğitim sistemi içindeki önemini ve politika yapıcılarının bu alandaki ihtiyaçları anlama çabalarını yansıtmaktadır. Özellikle son dönemlerdeki planlarda özel eğitimin vurgulanması, toplumsal çeşitliliğe ve öğrenme fırsatlarının eşitliğine daha fazla dikkat çekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalkınma Planı, Hükümet Programı, Özel Eğitim.

ABSTRACT

Governments are regarded as the responsible entities for fulfilling the fundamental duties of the state. Through elections, political parties that secure the majority form governments and prepare documents outlining their fundamental policies. These documents are referred to as government programs. Government programs encompass policies to be pursued in political, economic, educational, social, and cultural domains. In Turkey, various developments have taken place in societal institutions and fields from 1923 to the present day. These changes signify significant transformations in the country's social, economic, and cultural structure. Understanding Turkey's recent history is essential to comprehend how governments and the state have responded to societal demands and needs. Therefore, examining the educational objectives within the government programs implemented in Turkey's recent history holds great importance. Education is a fundamental area that shapes the future of society, and the emphases and policies within these programs have played a decisive role in the country's social development.

Furthermore, the Five-Year Development Plans, previously known as the State Planning Organization, later as the Ministry of Development, and now as the Presidency of Strategy and Budget, have played a crucial role in determining Turkey's development strategies. These plans are fundamental policy documents directing long-term economic, social, and cultural growth in various areas. Eleven development plans have been prepared from 1963 to 2023, reflecting the changes and transformations in Turkey's development journey from the past to the present.

This research places special focus on the planning related to special education within government programs from 1923 to 2023 and within development plans from 1963 to 2023. Analyzing these plans through qualitative document analysis contributes to understanding the role and needs of special education within the broader educational system. According to the research findings, Turkish government programs and development plans include provisions related to special education. This reflects the importance of special education within the broader educational system and the efforts of policymakers to address the needs of this field. Particularly in recent plans, there is an increased emphasis on special education, highlighting the importance of social diversity and equal learning opportunities.

Keywords: Development Plan, Government Program, Special Education.

EXPLORING THE PREDICTORS OF INTERPERSONAL DIFFICULTIES IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract
Universities play a pivotal role in nurturing emotional, social, and interpersonal skills, equipping graduates for various professional paths. Challenges such as adjustment, stress, and financial strains, commonly faced by individuals aged 18-27 in academic settings, have repercussions on both mental and physical well-being. Despite the importance of interpersonal connections, students often confront obstacles like communication issues, divergent viewpoints, and conflicting values. Roughly one-third of university students encounter these hurdles, impacting their mental and social equilibrium. Individual personality traits, cultural factors, and situational demands also play a role in the inclination to conceal information. Protective factors, including self-confidence and supportive environments, can help alleviate these challenges. Extraversion, as a personality trait, promotes effective social interactions, and cultural contexts, like collectivist societies such as Pakistan, influence confidence levels and personal boundaries. To enhance mental well-being and relationships, individuals can work on improving their social skills, engaging in self-reflection, and gaining a better understanding of interpersonal dynamics. Given these considerations, the current study aims to identify the determinants of interpersonal difficulties among university students. Employing a correlational research design, data were gathered from 300 university students using convenience sampling, having mean age 22±2. Indigenous scales—Extraversion Scale (Imran & Khurshid, 2022), Self-Concealment Scale (Javed & Jabeen, 2018), Fear of Missing out Scale (Sabir & Jabeen, 2021), and Interpersonal Difficulties Scale (Saleem et al., 2014)—were utilized for data collection. Linear regression analysis was employed to discern the factors contributing to interpersonal difficulties in university students. The findings unveiled that academic programs, extraversion fear of missing out and self-concealment were positive predictors of interpersonal difficulties in university students. These results were interpreted in the context of existing literature and cultural nuances. The study suggests the need for further research that delves deeper into these variables.

Keywords: interpersonal difficulties, determinants, extraversion, self-concealment, fear of missing out, university students, Pakistan.

QUALITY EVALUATION IN COOKING PROCESS: A CASE IN THE SHRIMP PROCESSED CRACKERS INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Shrimp crackers are a type of snack that is prepared using shrimp, tapioca flour, and other supporting ingredients. The purpose of this study is to assess quality control for shrimp crackers, particularly during the cooking process, which can have an impact on the quality of the end product, the shrimp crackers. In industry X, the cooking process of shrimp crackers is divided into numerous steps. The quality control is carried out by visual supervision as well as the collection and analysis of quantitative data, which is then shown in quality control charts. Visual supervision has been done in sub-processes such as shrimp storage, shrimp sorting, weighing raw materials and supporting components, and dough formation. The received dough temperature was measured, the time for grinding the shrimp was calculated, the manual viscosity of the processed dough was measured, and the temperature of the product after steaming was measured. The quantitative data is subsequently processed using the IBM SPSS Statistics 25 tool, and it is displayed in quality control charts with supporting documentation. Quality control of the shrimp cracker cooking process has been carried out well, as evidenced by the absence of special cases or special causes in all quality control charts for the four cooking sub-processes analyzed so that it can be declared that the process was statistically controlled. Apart from that, quality control procedures in the form of visual supervision have also been running optimally. Quality improvement can be achieved by optimizing quality control procedures accompanied by increasing team member performance in every aspect of production existing in the company.

Keywords: control charts, cooking process, quality control, shrimp crackers

THE NEED FOR SOCIAL SERVICES DEVELOPMENT IN ROMA COMMUNITIES FROM ROMANIA: CASE STUDY IN 4 COMMUNITIES

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Abstract

The paper presents an inventory of existing social services in 4 Roma communities in Romania (2 cities and 2 villages) and identifies the need for social welfare services important for the development of these communities and the role of religion and religious actors in Roma inclusion.
The results presented in this paper are part of the results of extensive research carried out within the project "The role of religion and religious actors in Roma social inclusion: towards a participatory approach" PARI – RO-NO-2019-0586.
The main data collection tools were observation and interviews. Interviews were carried out both with Roma in the 4 communities and with the main local social actors (representatives of local public authorities, social workers, doctors, teachers, priests). Data collection was facilitated by co-researchers from these communities.
The research question this paper answers is: which community social services are important in the integration of the Roma population.
Three types of social services were identified: primary social services provided by local public authorities (information, mediation and counselling), social services provided by religious institutions (religious counselling, day centres, social economy structures, provision of material aid) and social services provided by NGOs (social services in the community, day centres, counselling centres, job mediation). There are categories of the population such as the elderly or people with disabilities for whom there are no specific services. However, the social services identified are underdeveloped and sometimes dysfunctional, and the objective of social integration of the Roma population has not yet been achieved.
One of the objectives of the project "The role of religion and religious actors in Roma social inclusion: towards a participatory approach" is to encourage and support local initiatives for community development based on identified local resources.

Keywords: Roma, social services, community needs.

WHAT IS PRIVACY FOR TRANSGENDERS: GENDER IDENTIFICATION BEING CONFUSED WITH CONSENT

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ABSTRACT

The LGBTQ+ community that we all are aware of, has started making its space in the society. From having no right at all to slowly acquiring their personal rights like other hetero-couples. One of the greatest milestone was legalising homosexuality done by many countries globally. The awareness is increasing and now these people have representation everywhere. This community represents the gender choice of a person. We take birth with a biological identity of ourselves but there can be times when our gender doesn't match our biological identity and this is what LGBTQ+ community represents. The plus sign in the community shows that further more additions can be made. But can these distinction hinder with the privacy of others? The cisnormativity demand to know the facts that are normally assumed in case of heterosexual couples. Yes, our right to privacy includes knowing the gender and sexuality of our partner but what if the person is not easy while explaining the identity of his/her. The revelation of such facts may be connected to a trauma or horrible past experience. The matter being too private and the stigma attached to it influence people not to disclose anything about it, we all dislike any kind of discrimination and specially something that is based on our identity. The biggest reason is the assumption of transgenders being more prone to HIV than others. It shouldn't be compulsory to know the sexual orientation of your partner as it can be invasive and disrespectful for the other person. There can be many people totally fine with having the sexual intercourse with transgenders but not all of us fine with it which is understandable as we have the right to choose our partners in every way. But indulging in any sexual activity requires consent most importantly and eventually their willingness to perform. Sexuality or gender has nothing to do with it if we are ready for the intercourse. The consent given is all about the act and not identity. the social discrimination towards this community has led it being totally uncomfortable in sharing their true identity. if one partner has right to know everything, shouldn't it be that the other partner has obligation to tell everything properly. My right to privacy will automatically question the validity of asking my gender for the purpose of sexual intercourse.

Keywords: Gender, Transgender, Privacy, Consent, Cisnormativity, True Identity.

UNVEILING THE EXPERT EDGE: EMPOWERING ARBITRATION WITH SPECIALISED KNOWLEDGE

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ABSTRACT

This paper provides valuable insights with respect to the role of experts under the realm of arbitration substantiating their duties and responsibilities in complex arbitration proceedings, towards both the clients and the tribunal. At the first instance, it imparts comprehensive definitions of an expert witness as mentioned under various English and Legal Dictionaries, offering a precise delineation of their role. Furthermore, the paper delves into the relevant provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 regarding the appointment of such experts and elucidating the general principle of non-applicability of the Indian Evidence Act and CPC on the disputes pertaining to arbitration. It is emphasised that the principal role of experts is to provide advice to the tribunal while not contesting the tribunal's authority in reaching judgements on the issues at hand. Subsequently, the paper examines the criteria for the appointment of such experts which includes their professional experience, qualifications, and their reputation in their respective fields. It also provides insights into the challenges faced by the expert witnesses, whether they are appointed by the tribunal or the parties themselves. These challenges encompass rigorous cross-examinations, the imperative need to uphold confidentiality agreements, and the unwavering commitment to impartiality. In conclusion, this paper provides for various suggestions aimed at increasing the number of expert witnesses appointed in arbitration proceedings. These recommendations encompass the implementation of robust confidentiality agreements, a heightened frequency of expert appointments, and a contemplation of the potential roles' experts could play in post-hearing judgments. In summary, the paper emphasises the changing environment of arbitration, in which the expert witnesses play an increasingly important role in addressing an ever-expanding array of complicated technical issues.

Key words: Arbitration, Expert, Expert Witness, Confidentiality, and Impartiality

A MIXED SURVEY ON THE IMPORTANCE AND USE OF DIGITAL JEWELRY IN MODERN WORLD: IMPLICATION FOR FASHION AND COMMUNICATION

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Abstract
The use of smart wearable devices is enormously on the increase in today's world. Digital jewelry are such wearables with embedded intelligence, made in various shapes and sizes with materials ranging from metal and plastic to glass and rubber. Digital jewelry can be defined as wearable, wireless computers that enable communication via e-mail, voicemail or voice communication. Miner, et al. (2001) sees digital jewelry as a seamless integration of technology into jewelry. Digital jewelry consists of sensors which are developed for applications such as fashion, communication, entertainment, safe protection, etc. This paper is a mixed review on the important and use of digital jewelry. The paper describes the various feature of digital jewelry. Also highlighted in the paper write-up are some of the advantages of using digital jewelry. In order to collect relevant data that considered useful for the paper discussion, carefully formulated questions were administered to respondents using online Google form questionnaire instrument. The responses collected were subjected to reliability analysis. In conclusion, the paper inferred that digital jewelry is an augment for the design of personal computers resultantly making computing devices entirely compactable for human mobility.

Keywords: Digital Jewelry, Smart Wearable Devices, Fashion and Communication.

CONTEMPORARY AZERBAIJANI DRAMAS IN TURKISH THEATERS AND MEDIA

ÇAĞDAŞ AZERBAYCAN DRAMALARI TÜRKİYE TİYATROLARINDA VE MEDYASINDA

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One of the main factors determining the development of modern Azerbaijani dramaturgy is the staging of works written in this period outside the country and the coverage of these performances in the media. Thus, Elchin's play "My Favorite Madman" was the first piece of contemporary Azerbaijani dramaturgy to be staged at the State Drama Theater of Turkey. The Turkish press wrote extensive reviews about the play and noted its success.
In the following years, relationships with Turkish theaters have expanded, and the success of performances is also published in the press.
The Iravan State Azerbaijan Drama Theater named after Jafar Jabbarli has repeatedly held various events in Turkey. For the first time in November 2007, it held an event on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of the theater.
In March 2019, the Azerbaijan State Drama Theater, operating in the Republic of Dagestan, Russia, participated in the 5th Turkish World Theater Days and presented Abdurrahimbey Hagverdiyev's play "The Divided Alliance".
Elchin, Kamal Abdulla, Firuz Mustafa, Aygün Hasanoglu, and others were covered in Turkish media.
The article will investigate about the Turkish-Azerbaijani literary and cultural relations, the showing of contemporary Azerbaijani dramas in Turkish theaters and the interest in them, as well as the coverage of these issues in media, as well as the reflection of playwrights' activities who wrote and created in the Turkish press during the period of independence.
In general, the purpose of the article is to describe the mentioned issues, to investigate them using the methods of comparison and analysis, and to comment on them with a modern researcher's approach. As a result, the place and position of plays and playwrights of contemporary Azerbaijani dramaturgy in the performances and periodicals of Turkey will be investigated.

Key words: dramaturgy, theatre, media

Çağdaş Azerbaycan dramaturjisinin gelişimini şartlandıran ana işaretlerden birisi de bu dönemde yazılan eserlerin yurt dışında sahnelenmesi ve medyada bu oyunlarla ilgili yazıların yazılmasıdır. Böylece Türkiye Devlet Dram Tiyatrosu'nda sahnelenen ilk çağdaş Azerbaycan dramaturjisi Elçin`in "Benim Sevimli Delim" piyesi oldu. Piyes hakkında Türkiye basını geniş eleştiriler yazarak oyunun başarısına dikkat çekmiş oldu.
Sonraki yıllarda Türkiye tiyatrolarıyla ilişkiler genişlemekte ve gösterilerin başarısı Türkiye basınına yansımaktaydı.
Cafer Cabbarlı'nın adını taşıyan Erivan Devlet Azerbaycan Dram Tiyatrosu, Türkiye'de defalarca çeşitli etkinlikler düzenledi. İlk kez Kasım 2007'de tiyatronun 125. yılı dolayısıyla bir etkinlik düzenlendi.
Mart 2019'da Rusya'nın Dağıstan Cumhuriyeti'nde faaliyet gösteren Azerbaycan Devlet Drama Tiyatrosu, 5. Türk Dünyası Tiyatro Günleri'ne katılarak Abdurrahim Bey Hagverdiyev'in "Parçalanan İttifak" adlı piyesini sahneledi.
Türkiye süreli yayınlarında Elçin, Kemal Abdulla, Firuz Mustafa, Aygün Hasanoğlu ve diğerleri yer almıştır.
Makalede Türkiye-Azerbaycan edebi ve kültürel ilişkileri, çağdaş Azerbaycan dramalarının Türkiye tiyatrolarında gösterimi ve dramalara olan ilgi, aynı zamanda basında bu konuların yer alması, ayrıca bağımsızlık döneminde yazan ve yaratan oyun yazarlarının yaratıcılığının Türkiye basınına yansıması konusu tartışılacaktır.
Genel olarak makalenin amacı, bahsedilen konuları açıklamanın yanı sıra, karşılaştırma ve analiz yöntemlerini kullanarak araştırmak ve çağdaş bir araştırmacı yaklaşımıyla yorum yapmaktır. Sonuç olarak çağdaş Azerbaycan dramaturjisinin piyes ve oyun yazarlarının kardeş Türkiye'nin oyunlarında ve süreli yayınlarındaki yeri ve mevkisi araştırılacaktır.

Anahtar sözler: dramaturji, tiyatro, basın

A COMBINATION OF A FOREIGN LANGUAGE WITH THE STUDY OF OTHER SUBJECTS

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Abstract

The given article refers to discussion of interaction among foreign languages and other subjects. The purpose of the article is to evaluate the importance of studying foreign languages, to show their connection with other sciences, which are basic for the modern world and largely determine its modern content and status among other general educational and scientific disciplines, to develop the ability to evaluate existing concepts of teaching foreign languages, to introduce techniques, methods, teaching aids and develop the ability effectively and creatively, apply them in practice, give a holistic idea of the nature and specifics of the professional activity of a foreign language teacher.

Thorough study of foreign languages in modern society is becoming an inseparable component of the professional training of specialists of various profiles, and the successful resolution of issues of professional growth and expansion of contacts with foreign partners and foreign companies largely depends on the quality of their language training. The article substantiates the importance of teaching students foreign languages. The world is becoming different, the coverage of all spheres of social life by the processes of economic, political, cultural integration and total unification is becoming global, promoting the convergence of languages and other subjects. Each language has its own original means and various ways of conveying the emotional component of the process of information exchange, which concerns not only its quantitative, but also its qualitative aspect. Moreover, the English language is more rational than emotional, since it has a limited range of linguistic means of expression emotions. This is due to their low demand, since emotional restraint is a key feature of English communicative culture.

Keywords: interaction, community, practice, education, foreign language

FESTIVALS OF TRANSCARPATIA AS A COMPONENT OF CULTURAL AND ETHNIC TOURISM OF THE REGION

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Transcarpathian region is one of the most important regions of Ukraine, in which the tourism industry has all the conditions for priority development. The active development of festival tourism is possible due to the presence and use of unique natural, historical, cultural and socio-economic resources, national-ethnic diversity, which are complemented by a favorable economic and geographical environment, unique distinctive history and culture of the region. Resources that do not require large financial costs are important for the tourism complex. In this context, the tourism festivals of Transcarpathia, which play an important role in the formation of tourist flows and positively influence the development of tourism infrastructure, are of great interest. Therefore, it is worth paying attention to festival resources, the potential of which is unlimited, but is most attractive for use in educational, youth, ethnic and adventure tourism.

Considering the fact that the military actions taking place in the eastern and southern territories of Ukraine do not have a direct impact on Transcarpathian region, traditional regional festivals continue to be held every year, and the share of tourists who participate in them begins to increase. The region in which the festivals are held acquires a new image, so investment funds are involved in the development of its infrastructure, and the local community obtains new workplaces. What is more, organizing festivals is a prerequisite for the development of other types of recreation and an important factor in raising the cultural and educational level of the population. Therefore, determining the current state and prospects for the development of festival tourism in the region is a relevant issue today.

We would like to draw attention to the fact that festival tourism in Ukraine nowadays is considered to be a type of event tourism, which is not given enough attention, while fundamental studies of festival tourism are being conducted abroad, and therefore the publications are more informative and in turn contribute to attracting attention to the

development of festival tourism, summarization and systematization of existing data on festivals in Transcarpathia and highlighting those that are deemed the most attractive and promising. In the scientific literature all actions contributing to the development of event tourism are grouped and classified. In terms of its scale, event tourism can be national or international. By theme, it is divided into national festivals and holidays, theatrical performances, event reconstructions, film and theater festivals, gastronomic festivals, festivals and flower exhibitions, fashion shows, auctions, music festivals and music competitions, sporting events and competitions, etc.

One of the types of tourism is festival tourism. The meaning of the term "festival" is quite broad and is interpreted differently by different authors. By festival, we mean mass events held on streets, parks, stadiums, clubs, outdoor playgrounds, which determine the specifics and structure of festivals. Analogous to festivals in Ukraine are folk festivities, which are elements of the culture of a certain nation and are associated with traditions and customs, developed historically, inherited from previous generations and retained for a long time.

Any tourism event develops under the influence of various factors. Festival tourism is no exception, and it can be considered as a temporary movement of people from their place of permanent residence for educational and entertainment purposes to participate in a festival event.

The dynamic development of the tourism and recreational industry in Transcarpathia occurs under the influence of the organization of festivals and fests, which are alternative ways of economic development of certain regions and territories of the region. Almost all districts of the region annually host numerous festival events of local, regional and international significance. During the year, the regional calendar of events and festivals includes more than 200 festival events.

Despite the large number of festivals, only a few of them have international status. Therefore, in order to attract tourists to Transcarpathia, it is advisable to create a state program for the promotion and development of the festival movement and to identify regional centers of festival tourism. Such regional centers can be cities, which are selected based on the scale of the event and the possibility of presenting a particular event. Such centers in Transcarpathian region could be the cities of Uzhhorod, Vynohradiv, Berehovo, Rakhiv, Mukacheve.

The most popular festivals in Transcarpathia are wine festivals, which have received the status of a calling card of the region, namely, “Red Wine”, “White Wine”, “Sunny Drink”, “Ugochanska Vine”, “Transcarpathian Beaujolais”. The credibility of the Transcarpathian festival and tourism product testifies to the number of tourists visiting the region (according to statistical data, about 190-200 thousand tourists come to the wine festivals alone every year). In addition, such festivals as “Mertsyshor”, “Slovenian Vesitsa”, “Fashday (butter) Ball”, “Chervena Rose”, “On the Snowy Slopes of the Carpathians”, “Winter Patterns of the Volovets Region”, "Festival of Kupala on Dragobrat”, festivals “Bychksivsky holbtsi (cabbage rolls}”, “Barlybashansky banosh”, “Hutsul cheese”, “Hutsul turnip”, “Verkhovynska Yafyna(blue-berry)”, “ Meleiu Festival”, “Berry field”,"Golden Goulash",“Festival of pig butchers(gentysh)”, “ Festival of Plum Jam(Lekvar) " and "Lecho". are well known outside the region.

Transcarpathia is a multinational and multicultural region, where representatives of more than 100 nationalities live, with their own culture, traditions, customs and rituals. A large number of folklore and ethnographic festivals are held annually in Transcarpathia with the assistance of national and cultural societies. They are based on the principles of consciousness, support the traditions and customs of national minorities and are a powerful resource for the development of tourism. With the assistance of cultural societies national holidays and

festivals of the Romanian, Czech, Slovak, Polish, Roma, Ruthenian, Hungarian and German population are held in the region.

Summarizing the material presented, we can note that festival tourism is an important component of cultural and ethnic tourism and is one of the promising types of tourism industry in Transcarpathian region with inexhaustible resource potential, and the cultural programs of festivals are rich, original, interesting and profitable. They contribute to the flow of investment into the region's budget, the growth of the region's socio-economic indicators, and the popularization of potential tourism resources among the population. Every year their number in Transcarpathian region is growing, despite the lack of support at the state level and the lack of development of appropriate PR campaigns and marketing activities.

KEY WORDS: tourism industry, tourism festivals, recreational industry, festival movement, ethnographic festivals

THE USE OF METHODS IN THE EVALUATION OF STRATEGIES IN HOTEL ENTERPRISES

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Abstract

In this study we discussed entrepreneurship in hotel enterprises, as well as strategic management with factors that affect the performance of enterprises by formulating strategies for better use of factors in creating sustainable and competitive advantages, where entrepreneurship focuses on creativity and innovation of hotel offers.

Therefore, entrepreneurship and strategic actions are at the center of building the performance of hotel enterprises. Entrepreneurial activities are the basis for companies' behavior - to move to new markets, gain new customers and combine existing resources in new ways. Entrepreneurship is mainly concerned with identifying market opportunities and creating a range of resources through which they can be exploited.

On the other hand, strategic actions have been taken to select and implement strong strategies. Increasingly, in globally competitive organizations, many strategic activities aim to monitor entrepreneurial opportunities by undertaking entrepreneurial activities. Strategic activities provide a climate in which innovations are developed and commercialized.

Thus, successful integration between entrepreneurship and strategic actions will strengthen the hotel enterprise's ability to grow and generate profit.

Keywords: Management, catering, entrepreneurship, strategy.

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SEXUAL CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN: A HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Every child has the right to survival, growth, and development and the rights to protection from violence and discrimination as mandated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, children's rights must be guaranteed and protected by parents, family, community, state, government, and local government. Unfortunately, the number of sexual crimes against children is increasing, and the perpetrators are people who should be guardian angels for children. The impact of sexual crimes experienced by children is terrifying, both in the short, medium, long term, and even permanent. Sexual crimes experienced by children can cause children to experience trauma and behavioral problems and have the potential to become perpetrators of crimes in the same or different forms. Sexual crimes committed against children are criminal acts that can't tolerated because they are a violation of children's human rights. Therefore, anyone who commits sexual crimes against children must be punished by the applicable law. In Indonesia, the rules regarding sexual violence against children are listed in 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection and Article 65 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. The theories used in this research are child protection theory and human rights theory. The research method in this study is descriptive qualitative research. This method aims to describe, illustrate, explain, and analyze sexual crimes that occur in children in terms of human rights.

Keywords : children; sexual crimes; human rights

SOCIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF STEM METHODOLOGY IN HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

TRIZ (the Russian acronym for Theory of Inventive Problem Solving) is a methodology for creative problem solving introduced by the Russian engineer and scientist Genrich Altshuler and his colleagues in the mid-20th century. Widely used for finding innovative solutions to difficult cases in the field of engineering, architecture, economics and construction, it is also proven effective in education when contradictions seem insurmountable while the time to solve them – minimal. Such an attempt to solve problems in educational context was carried out in a joint initiative of 125th Secondary school in Sofia, Bulgaria, and the Institute of Mathematics and Informatics at the Bulgarian Academy of Science through a pilot implementation of an educational model for integrated learning. The research follows the implementation of an integrative approach in the first high school stage of secondary school education and includes academic disciplines from different subject areas, with the leading role of mathematics, aiming to promote the development of a complex competence in the long term.

Indicated are specific issues on a school level, Altshuler's TRIZ methodology is applied to provide proper solutions. Research results are analyzed, indicated are measures to move the teaching and management school teams from the conducted experiment to regular practice.

Keywords: TRIZ methodology, complex competency, innovative school.

COMPARISON OF INDONESIAN AND SEVERAL COUNTRIES ABROAD REGARDING INTERFAITH MARRIAGE

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Abstract
Every individual seeks to establish a romantic relationship with the intention of marriage. In order to formalize such unions, adherence to legal regulations is essential. Nevertheless, as societal norms evolve, marriages increasingly involve individuals from different religious backgrounds. Consequently, often obtaining legal recognition for interfaith marriages necessitates a judicial determination. This study aims to explore the following questions: How are interfaith marriages executed in Indonesia in accordance with Law Number 16 of 2019, which amended Law Number 1 of 1974 on marriage? What considerations do judges take into account when adjudicating interfaith marriage cases, as exemplified in Decision Number 26/Pdt.p/2020/Pn.Pwt? How are interfaith marriages handled abroad? This research employs a normative legal approach, utilizing a case study methodology. Primary legal sources, such as the Civil Code, Compilation of Islamic Law, Law Number 16 of 2019 amending Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, and Decision Number 26/Pdt.p/2020/Pn.Pwt serves as the foundational data. Additionally, international comparisons are made to examine the status of interfaith marriages in various countries. Secondary legal sources, including relevant literature and books, supplement the research. The findings of this investigation underscore the importance of granting legal validity to interfaith marriages in Indonesia to ensure compliance with existing laws and regulations. The government's role is pivotal in guaranteeing the alignment of legal practices with applicable legislation.

Keywords: Interfaith marriage, Civil Code, Statutory Regulations

PUBLIC ATTITUDE TOWARDS DOMESTIC SUMMER LEISURE TOURISM: THE CASE STUDY OF SOUTHWEST REGION IN BULGARIA

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Abstract
Tourism is one of the most important sectors for the Bulgarian economy. Its GDP share varies between 10 and 13% in the years 2010-2019. Domestic travel surpasses outbound tourism in terms of travel expenditures of the Bulgarian citizens, reaching 89% during the COVID-19 health crisis. Traditionally, summer leisure tourism is the most common form of domestic tourism practiced by the Bulgarian population. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the public attitude towards the domestic leisure tourism in Southwest region of Bulgaria. It is the most populated region in Bulgaria and the capital city is located on its territory.
The data used is from a national representative survey based on a two-staged random sample stratified by the Bulgarian districts. The methods used include: descriptive method, spatial analysis, building one- and two- dimensional frequency distributions, correlation examination, average values, etc. The indicators used in the paper are: frequency of travel, stay duration, tourist resources, advantages and disadvantages of the Bulgarian summer resorts, satisfaction degree, return visit probability. The obtained results show a high number of Southwest citizens who travel in Bulgaria for the purposes of domestic summer leisure tourism and the main reasons for that. In conclusion, recommendations are given for improving the quality of tourist resources in Bulgarian summer resorts in order to attract more domestic tourists. This paper may be useful to holiday tourism professionals, both in Bulgaria and in other countries, in order to determine the preferences of Bulgarian citizens regarding summer leisure tourism.

Keywords: domestic tourism, summer tourism, leisure tourism, Bulgaria, Southwest region, public attitude

THE USE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES TO ENCOURAGE INNOVATION IN LEARNING ABOUT ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN MOROCCO

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Abstract:
Education is a catalyst for a nation's social and economic development. Faced with this situation, Morocco has embarked on a process of structural reform of the education sector, with the aim of promoting the quality of teaching.
Despite all these reforms, Morocco suffers from a number of anomalies in the quality of its education system. This is due to a number of factors: outdated infrastructure and materials, inadequate teaching methods and a lack of appropriate motivation on the part of teachers and learners.
In recent years, the teaching of entrepreneurship has grown considerably. Entrepreneurship education involves incorporating experiential learning in which students actively engage in the start-up or operation of entrepreneurship.
As such, educational technologies offer many opportunities to encourage innovation in entrepreneurship learning by making the learning process more accessible, interactive and stimulating. By integrating these tools into educational programs, teachers can help learners acquire the entrepreneurial skills they need to succeed in the ever-changing world of business.
The scale and complexity of social challenges call for a stronger, more diverse and talented cadre of entrepreneurs and change-makers, prepared and positioned to solve these problems. To what extent can the integration of educational technologies foster innovation in entrepreneurship education in Morocco?
The aim of this paper is to focus on the capacity of the entrepreneurship education model to offer local responses to the challenges of the Moroccan education system, via educational technologies.
Originality: Proposal of a new theoretical entry, an attempt to conceptualize the notion of entrepreneurship.
Added value: Proposal of an alternative teaching model with socio-economic implications.

Keywords: teaching entrepreneurship, education, educational technologies, Morocco

ASTHMA BLUES: EFFECT OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC ON PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AMONG ASTHMATIC PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to investigate the Effect of Socio-demographic characteristics on psychological distress such as Depression, Anxiety and Stress among asthmatic patients. Total sample comprised of 120 asthmatic patients (60 female and 60 male) asthmatic patients was selected through purposive sampling technique from different government and private hospitals/clinics of Faisalabad. Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS) by Aslam (2007) was used to measure the variables. The Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient (r) and Independent t-test were used to analyze the data. Demographic variables such as age, gender, education and socio-economic status were considered for verification of hypotheses. The results indicated that there is highly significant relationship in depression, anxiety and stress among asthmatic patients. Results indicated that there are highly significant gender, age, educational level, and socio-economic differences on the level of depression, anxiety and stress scale. Female asthmatic patient, less educated asthmatic patients and lower socio-economic status had higher level of depression, anxiety and stress. The present study would be helpful to expand the role of clinical psychologist in the treatment of the patients with asthmatic diseases and other chronic diseases as well. The present study would also be useful to promote the understanding of demographic factors such as age, gender, educational and socio-economic related issues in term of counseling and effective psychotherapeutic interventions and would improve their quality of life.

Key Words: Depression, anxiety, stress, asthma, asthmatic patients

THE UN-HOLY BATTLE: ISRAEL-PALESTINE GEOPOLITICS

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Abstract

The long standing international geopolitical crisis between Israel and Palestine which began in the mid-20th century, still stands burning. As the possibilities of another "intifada" looms large in 2023, we ask where it all began. This article seeks to elaborate on the history of the crisis right from Zionism to the significance of Jerusalem, status of the gaza strip, the roles of PLO (Fatah), HAMAS, the UN, the Camp David Accords and the Oslo Accords in the dispute. It also delves into the present day violence and the response of the international community towards the same.

Born of the McMahon-Hussain correspondence and the Balfour declaration during the World War I, the occupancy, delimitation and eviction-related violence continue in the said region. This paper explains the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, along with the jordan river crisis and other clashes. Jewish immigration and the occupation of Palestine as a homeland finds it's roots in the religious aspects as well. Thus, the theological aspect of Abrahamic religions is important to be discussed to understand not only the conflict in subject but also the international reactions. This has been focused on in this article.

The other aspects covered in the paper include the social fabric of both the nations viewing each other as terrorists as well as the military preparedness of the states in order to understand the algorithm of the wars.

The 1967 war which began with the millitary occupation of West bank and Gaza by Israel has been discussed in this article followed by a study of the UN partition plan.

It also discusses the reason for failure of past peace attempts and the role of politicians and extremist groups in keeping the violence alive.

This is an important topic of discussion as the casualties snowball into human rights violation in terms of both Israeli and Palestinian lives in 2023. Therefore, this research paper conducts a thorough understanding with a cause and effect approach. It concludes with a critical analysis , possible solutions and suggestions regarding the same.

Keywords: Intifada, Zionism, Theological Aspect, Extremist Groups, Human Rights Violation

CROSS-CASTING VE WEDEKIND'İN EFSANEVİ LULU'SU

CROSS-CASTING AND WEDEKIND'S LEGENDRY LULU

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ÖZET

Cross-dressing, karşı cinsle bağdaştırılan giysileri giymektir. Antik dönemlerden bugüne, karşı cinsiyete ilişkin giysileri giymek deneyimlenmiş ve ilginç, komik, lanetli, günahkâr, şehvetli gibi farklı sıfatlarla tanımlanmıştır. Cross-dressing 1990'lardan sonra cinsiyetin performatifliği bağlamında tartışılmış, toplumsal cinsiyet ve cinsiyetin akışkanlığı ekseninde irdelenmiş, medya ve sanat alanındaki çok çeşitli yorumları ile popülerleşmiştir.

Cross-dressing'in sahne ve gösteri sanatlarındaki tarihi de oldukça eskiye dayanır. Antik Yunan ve Rönesans İngilteresi gibi kadınların sahneye çıkmalarının yasak olduğu dönemlerde erkekler, kadın rollerini oynamışlardır. Burada erkeklerin, kadın rolüne bürünerek sahneye çıktıkları ve kadın rollerini birer kadın oyuncu gibi canlandırdıkları söylenebilir. Diğer taraftan bu durum tragedyalarda inandırıcılık, komedyalarda ironi ile değerlendirilebilir. Tiyatro pratiği açısından son derece ilginç açılımları olan bu örnekler oyuncuların toplumsal statüleri, ekonomik kazançları, oyunculuktaki başarıları gibi konularla ele alınmıştır. Modern tiyatroda dramaturji ve yönetmenliğin gelişmesi ile cross-dressing yanında cross-casting öne çıkmıştır. Cross-casting, oyun kişilerinin orijinal metinde belirtilenin karşıtı cinsiyetteki oyuncular tarafından canlandırılmasıdır. Yani kadın rollerinin erkek, erkek rollerinin kadın oyuncular tarafından oynanmasıdır. 19. Yüzyıl öncesindeki uygulamaların aksine modern tiyatroda bu cinsiyet değişimi bir zorunluluk sonucu değil, yeni anlam arayışlarının, farklı eleştirel yaklaşımların bir ifadesidir. İkonik oyun kişilerinin karşıt cinsiyetteki oyuncularca oynanması pek çok bakımdan incelenmeye değer bir konudur. Feminist dramaturgi, yeni dramaturgiler, kimlik, cinsiyet, tabu ve daha pek çok zeminde tartışma üretilebilir. Bir erkek rolünün bir kadın oyuncu tarafından ya da bir kadın rolünün bir erkek oyuncu tarafından oynanması işlev, anlam ve yorum bağlamlarında ne gibi avantaj ve dezavantajlar sunabilir?

Bu bildiri, cross-casting kavramını Frank Wedekind'in *Lulu* adlı metninin Dresden Devlet Tiyatrosu'nda 2023 güz sezonunda prömiyeri yapılan yorumu çerçevesinde tartışmayı amaçlamıştır. Lulu, Dışavurumcu tiyatronun önemli metinlerinden birisine adını veren ikonik oyun kişisidir. Wedekind'in 1892-1901 yılları arasında yazdığı bu metin 2023'te sahnelenirken rollerin tamamı erkek oyuncular tarafından canlandırılmıştır. Peki bu dönüşüm, orijinal metni ve anlam alanını ne şekilde etkilemiştir? Çağdaş tiyatroda pek çok örneği izlenen cross-casting, bu prodüksiyon çerçevesinde tartışılmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sahne sanatları, Feminist dramaturgi, Cross-casting, Cross-dressing, Frank Wedeking, Lulu

ABSTRACT

Cross-dressing is wearing clothing associated with the opposite sex. From ancient times until today, wearing clothes belonging to the opposite sex has been experienced and described with different adjectives such as interesting, funny, cursed, sinful, sensual. After the 1990s, cross-dressing was discussed in the context of the performativity of gender, examined on the axis of gender and gender fluidity, and became popular with its various interpretations in the media and arts.

The history of cross-dressing in performing arts goes back a long way. In periods when women were forbidden to appear on stage, such as Ancient Greece and Renaissance England, men played women's roles. It can be said that here men take the stage as women and portray women's roles like female actors. On the other hand, this situation can be evaluated with credibility in tragedies and irony in comedies. These examples, which have very interesting implications in terms of theater practice, are discussed with topics such as the social status of the actors, their economic earnings, and their success in acting. With the development of dramaturgy and directing in modern theater, cross-casting has come to the fore alongside cross-dressing. Cross-casting is when characters are played by actors of the opposite gender to those specified in the original text. In other words, female roles are played by men and male roles are played by female actors. Contrary to practices before the 19th century, this gender change in modern theater is not a result of necessity, but an expression of new search for meaning and different critical approaches. The fact that iconic characters are played by actors of the opposite gender is a subject worth examining in many respects. Discussions can be generated on feminist dramaturgy, new dramaturgies, identity, gender, taboo and many other grounds. What advantages and disadvantages can playing a male role by a female actor or a female role by a male actor offer in terms of function, meaning and interpretation?

This paper aims to discuss the concept of cross-casting within the framework of the interpretation of Frank Wedekind's Lulu, which premiered at the Staatsschuaspiel Dresden in the fall season of 2023. Lulu is the iconic character who gave her name to one of the important texts of Expressionist Theatre. This text, which written by Wedekind between 1892 and 1901, has been staged in 2023, all the roles are played by male actors. So how did this transformation affect the original text and its fields of meaning? Cross-casting, which has many examples in contemporary theatre, will be discussed within the framework of this production.

Keywords: Performing arts, Feminist dramaturgy, Cross-casting, Cross-dressing, Frank Wedeking, Lulu,

FROM INTERNET OF THINGS TO INTERNET OF BEHAVIOR: A NEW FRONTIER IN HEALTHCARE FOR PERSONALIZED CARE

NESNELERİN İNTERNETİNDEN DAVRANIŞLARIN İNTERNETİNE: KİŞİSELLEŞTİRİLMİŞ BAKIM İÇİN SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİNDE YENİ BİR ALAN

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ABSTRACT

The healthcare landscape is undergoing a profound transformation, with the convergence of the Internet of Things (IoT) and the emergence of the Internet of Behavior (IoB). IoT has enabled the collection of vast amounts of physiological and environmental data, revolutionizing patient monitoring, and facilitating remote care. However, the true potential of healthcare lies not just in data acquisition but in the insights derived from understanding patient behavior. The introduction of IoB complements the capabilities of IoT by understanding the complexity of behaviors, lifestyle preferences, and choices that influence healthcare decisions. The IoB paradigm seeks to interpret data gathered from users' online interactions through the lens of behavioral psychology. This concept is rooted in the notion that each digital interaction an individual has with their devices, including smartphones, smartwatches, and other wearables, generates data that can be examined to construct a behavioral profile. Subsequently, this behavioral data can be harnessed to forecast and shape an individual's future behavior. By embracing IoB, healthcare providers can tailor interventions and treatment plans to align with individual patient behavior. This transition unlocks a new frontier in healthcare, where personalized care is no longer a distant goal but a tangible reality. IoB empowers healthcare professionals to deliver interventions that resonate with patients' unique needs, preferences, and routines, thereby enhancing patient engagement, adherence, and overall health outcomes. This paper aims to explore the shift from IoT to IoB within the healthcare context, shedding light on IoB's contribution to the realization of personalized and patient-centered care. While IoT has laid the foundation for data-driven healthcare, IoB represents a paradigm shift by focusing on understanding and influencing human behavior in healthcare contexts. In this context, we discuss the key differences between IoT and IoB in healthcare, examining how IoB's focus on behavioral insights propels healthcare into a new era of personalization.

Keywords: Internet of Behaviors, IoB, Internet of Things, IoT, Healthcare, Behavior Data Analytics, Personalization.

ÖZET

Sağlık alanı, Nesnelerin İnterneti'nin (Internet of Things, IoT) gelişmesi ve Davranışların İnterneti'nin (Internet of Behaviors, IoB) ortaya çıkmasıyla kökten bir dönüşüm yaşamaktadır. IoT, büyük miktarda fizyolojik ve çevresel verinin toplanmasını sağlayarak hasta izleme konusunda devrim yaratmış ve uzaktan bakımı kolaylaştırmıştır. Bununla birlikte, sağlık alanının gerçek potansiyeli, sadece veri toplamakla sınırlı değildir, aynı zamanda hasta davranışını anlamaktan elde edilen içgörülerdedir. IoB'nin kullanıma sunulması, sağlık hizmeti kararlarını etkileyen davranışların, yaşam tarzı tercihlerinin ve seçimlerin karmaşıklığını anlayarak IoT'nin yeteneklerini tamamlamaktadır. IoB paradigması, kullanıcıların çevrimiçi etkileşimlerinden toplanan verileri davranış psikolojisi merceğinden yorumlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu kavramın kökeni, bir bireyin akıllı telefonlar, akıllı saatler ve diğer giyilebilir cihazlar da dahil olmak üzere cihazlarıyla yaşadığı her dijital etkileşimin, bir davranış profili oluşturmak için incelenebilecek veriler ürettiği fikrine dayanmaktadır. Daha sonra bu davranışsal veriler, bireyin gelecekteki davranışını tahmin etmek ve şekillendirmek için kullanılabilir. IoB'yi benimseyerek, sağlık hizmeti sağlayıcıları müdahaleleri ve tedavi planlarını bireyin kendi davranışıyla uyumlu hale getirebilirler. Bu geçiş, kişiselleştirilmiş bakımın uzak bir hedef olmaktan çok somut bir gerçeklik olduğu yeni bir sağlık alanını açmaktadır. IoB, sağlık profesyonellerine, hastaların benzersiz ihtiyaçlarına, tercihlerine ve rutinlerine uygun müdahaleler sunarak hasta katılımını, uyumu ve genel sağlık sonuçlarını artırmalarına yardımcı olmaktadır. Bu çalışma, sağlık hizmetleri bağlamında IoT'den IoB'ye geçişi araştırmayı ve IoB'nin kişiselleştirilmiş ve hasta merkezli bakımın gerçekleştirilmesine yaptığı katkıya ışık tutmayı amaçlamaktadır. Nesnelerin İnterneti, veri odaklı sağlık hizmetlerinin temelini oluştururken, IoB, sağlık hizmetleri bağlamlarında insan davranışını anlamaya ve etkilemeye odaklanarak bir paradigma değişimini temsil etmektedir. Bu çalışmada, IoT ile IoB arasındaki temel farklar sağlık hizmetleri perspektifinde tartışılmaktadır ve IoB'nin davranışsal içgörülere odaklanmasının sağlık hizmetini nasıl yeni bir kişiselleştirme çağına taşıdığı incelenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Davranışların İnterneti, IoB, Nesnelerin İnterneti, IoT, Sağlık Hizmetleri, Davranış Verileri Analitiği, Kişiselleştirme.

İLK POSTHUMAN PERFORMANS: METALOVE

FIRST POSTHUMAN PERFORMANCE: METALOVE

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ÖZET

21. yüzyıldan geleceğe uzanırken gösterim sanatının gündemini en çok meşgul eden sorular dijitalleşme odağında toplanmaktadır. Bu sorular, Antik Yunan düşünürleri tarafından "technè" olarak tanımlanan ve zanaat, marifet, beceri işçiliği, el yapımı gibi birçok açıklamayı kapsayan bir çerçevede tartışmak mümkündür. Heraklit ve Demokritus'a göre teknik, bir örümceğin ördüğü ağdan, bir ipek böceğinin kozasını oluşturma biçiminden, arıların inşa ettikleri peteklerden ve balın üretimden başlar. Bu görüşe göre teknik, doğanın taklidi olarak meydana gelir ve insan doğadan gördüğünü sürdürür. Platon'a göre teknik tanrı sanatının bir taklidi iken Aristoteles için yalnızca doğanın taklididir. Aristoteles insanın, doğanın yapamadığını tamamlayıcı olarak gerçekleştirme becerisinden bahseder (Physics II. 8, 648). İnsan, mutlak kaderini değiştirmek için "techne" ile determinist bir iletişim içindedir. 20. Yüzyılda Hannah Arendt ve Max Scheler tarafından yeniden ele alınan olan Homo Faber kavramı Aristocu görüşü daha ileri bir noktaya taşır. Ancak homo faber, artık doğanın gerçekleştiremediğinden çok daha fazlasını tamamlamaktadır. 1950'lilerde Hannah Arendt, The Human Condition adlı eserinde Homo faber'leri "dünyanın imalatçısı" olarak tanımlar. Arendt, homo faber'in doğayı ve gerçekliği istediği gibi kontrol etmek ve yeniden yaratmak için kendi ürettiği teknolojisini kullandığını vurgular. Tüm bu düşünceler gösterim sanatlarında da karşılık bulmuş, teknik ile taklit tartışmasını canlı tutulmuştur. Örneğin Brecht geleneksel gerçekçi tiyatro düşüncesinin, endüstriyel çağda yetersiz olabileceğini iddia eder. "Petrol, beş perdeli yapıya direniyor" sözleriyle, çağın insanının yaşamına ilişkin gösterimlerin yeni ihtiyaçlarını karşılayıp karşılamadığını sorgular. Burada "petrol" sözcüğünün yerine bugün "teknoloji / dijital" sözcükleri yerleştirilerek tartışma güçlendirilebilir. Heiddegger'in paradigmasında olduğu gibi, sanat eserinde aşina olanın yıkıldığı ve aşina olunmayana kapıların ardına kadar açıldığı bir çağdayız. Peki, insan kendi ürettiği teknoloji ile nasıl, ne tür bir gerçeklik yaratmıştır ya da yeniden yarattığı ile hangi gerçeği manipüle eder. Bu bildiride, kendi ürettikleri teknoloji ile dijital birer persona yaratan *Performeta* adlı gösterim ekibinin *Metalove* adlı ilk posthuman gösterimi ele alınıp, gerçek oyuncuların teknoloji ile oluşturulan dijital kuklaları ile gösterimde yarattıkları hibrit arayışın olanakları tartışılacaktır. Posthuman olarak adlandırılabilecek bu gösterim, oyuncunun mevcudiyeti, canlılık, ansallık ve yeni tiyatrosallık üzerinden ne gibi olanakları ve kayıpları gösterim sanatına sunmaktadır?

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sahne sanatları, Tiyatro, Dijital tiyatro, Performeta, Metalove

ABSTRACT

As we move from the 21st century to the future, the questions that occupy the agenda of the performing arts the most are centered on digitalization. It is possible to discuss these questions within a framework defined by Ancient Greek thinkers as "technè", which includes many explanations such as craft, ingenuity, skill craftsmanship and hand-made. According to Heraclitus and Democritus, technique begins with the web that a spider weaves, the way a silkworm creates its cocoon, the honeycombs that bees build, and the production of honey. According to this view, technology occurs as an imitation of nature and man continues what he sees from nature. According to Plato, technique is an imitation of the art of God, while for Aristotle it is only an imitation of nature. Aristotle talks about man's ability to complement what nature cannot (Physics II. 8, 648). Man is in deterministic communication with “techne” to change his absolute destiny. The concept of Homo Faber, which was revisited by Hannah Arendt and Max Scheler in the 20th century, takes the Aristotelian view further. But homo faber now completes much more than nature can. In the 1950s, Hannah Arendt described Homo fabers as "the manufacturers of the world" in her work The Human Condition. Arendt emphasizes that homo faber uses his own technology to control and recreate nature and reality as he wishes. All these ideas were also reflected in the performing arts, and the debate between technique and imitation was kept alive. For example, Brecht claims that the traditional realistic theater idea may be inadequate in the industrial age. With the words "The oil resists the five-act structure", he questions whether the representations of the life of the people of the age meet their new needs. Here, the discussion can be strengthened by replacing the word "oil" with the words ‘technology / digital’. In alignment with Heidegger's paradigm, we currently inhabit an era where the familiar is deconstructed within the artistic realm, opening wide vistas to the unfamiliar. Consequently, it becomes imperative to examine how humanity has employed the technology it has pioneered to construct novel realms of reality and to what extent this technology has been utilized to manipulate the pre-existing reality.This paper will delve into the inaugural posthuman performance, ‘*Metalove*’ executed by the screening team *Performeta*. The discussion will revolve around their creation of digital personas through the technology they have developed, alongside the exploration of the potentialities arising from the hybrid pursuit encompassing digital puppets of live actors, brought into being through technological means. This performance, aptly characterized as post-human, warrants an exploration of the possibilities it offers to the performing arts, encompassing the actor's presence, vitality, spontaneity, and the emergence of novel theatricality.

Keywords: Performing Arts, Theatre, Digital Theatre, Performeta, Metalove

APPLICATIONS OF GENETICALLY ENGINEERED MICROORGANISMS IN MEDICINE, ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE – A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Genetic engineering is the artificial manipulation, modification, and recombination of DNA or other nucleic acid molecules in order to modify an organism or population of organisms. Different types of genetically engineered microorganisms have been developed through recombinant DNA and RNA technologies; these have been utilized in medicine for the production of heterologous proteins such as insulin, the removal of environmental contaminants such as heavy metals and other toxic substances. Bioremediation, biomining, and microbial desulfurization of coal are large-scale processes in which important positive environmental outcomes are achieved by directly exploiting the combined metabolic capabilities of naturally occurring communities of microorganisms. Transgenic plants can also mobilize or degrade chlorinated solvent, xenobiotic compounds, explosives and phenolic substances. Genetically modified microorganism (GMMs) can be used for the bioremediation of polluted soils and therefore increase soil productivity. They can also be used as bio-detectors to monitor soil pollution so that it can be managed more efficiently or prevented. They can also enhance nitrogen fixation and nutrient uptake in the soil. Microbial biological control agents (MBCAs) are an example of GMMs that could be used in agricultural practices to make them more environmentally friendly and less polluting. This review examines the applications of genetically engineered microorganisms in medicine, environment and agriculture.

Keywords: Engineering, Transgenic, Microorganisms, Agriculture, Environment

THE EFFECTS FDI, WORKERS' REMITTANCES AND FOREIGN AIDS ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF SAARC NATIONS

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ABSTRACT

In the study, I have investigated the effect of foreign direct investment, workers' remittances, and FA (Foreign Aids) on the economic growth of the SAARC countries. Over the last two decades, SAARC nations have received an observable amount from these three sources. The countries of South Asia collectively received more than 141 billion USD in remittances in 2021, with India, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka receiving the greatest portions. People can save money on transfer fees and get better exchange rates by making unauthorized transfers, which can raise the real value of remittances by as much as fifty percent. In terms of dollars, India received more remittances than any other country in 2022 (100 billion USD), whereas Nepal ranked third internationally in terms of remittances to GDP in 2019, at 27% of the total. India, Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka were the recipients of the highest proportions of those monies. We used 2008–2021 World Bank World Development Indicators data for the study. The correlation study showed a substantial association between GDP, FDI, and workers' remittances, although FA had a poor correlation with the independent and dependent variables. cross-sectional dependency was implemented and found sectional cross section dependency. The unit root test showed that all variables except FA were stationary across the different methods. The regression study showed that workers' remittances and FDI positively benefited growth, but FA negatively affected growth with a modest coefficient. Cross-section dependency, heteroskedasticity, and autocorrelation necessitated the FGLS model, which yielded findings similar to those of the fixed effect model.

Anahtar Kelimeler: FDI, Remittances, Foreign Aids, FGLS, Cross Section Dependency

ANTIMALARIAL DRUG RESISTANCE

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Abstract

Malaria is an acute febrile illness caused by *Plasmodium* parasites, which are spread to people through the bites of infected female *Anopheles* mosquitoes. Antimalarial drugs are key tools for the control and elimination of malaria. Widespread and indiscriminate use of antimalarial drugs make malaria parasites to evolve mechanisms of resistance. It is important to keep abreast of the antimalarials commonly used for malaria treatment; and current issues in respect of antimamlarial drug resistance and their mechanisms. Here we review the various antimalarials in use today, their mechanisms of action and genetic markers of antimalarial resistance using information from published Journals, Theses, books etc.

Keywords:

Antimalarial, Malaria, Resistance, Parasites

SCIENCE FICTION NOWADAYS IN OUR LIVES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present paper is to look at the way we perceive science fiction nowadays. Comparatively with the past, when science fiction, at least in Romanian culture, was loaded with science-related knowledge, and could be labeled as hard science fiction, nowadays we move on towards a popular culture form of science fiction, which is available for anyone's understanding. Readers no longer need a scientific formation, literally, and can instead resort to empathy and imagination when having contact with this type of fiction. Fantasy and light science fiction are more popular today, through various young adult novels and series of novels. Film adaptations go along the same way. We can think about Ray Bradbury's works of science fiction, which are closer towards the general public's understanding. They deal with usual fantasies of all ages, such as a short story about a father taking his children in a make-believe trip in a spaceship which, in fact, never leaves their yard, or a story about magical shoes of which a young boy dreams, with which he can run and feel in a completely different world, due to them being so comfortable. While the setting and happenings may seem, to some extent, to belong to the science fiction domain, these are relatable fantasies which we can easily identify with, even if we come from the real world. Other stories, such as the Twilight series, where a young, everyday girl from our times, Bella, falls in love with a vampire, Edward, contains light elements of science fiction, or, better put, fantasy. Twilight is also like a fairy-tale, and like an everyday life story, for this matter, since any highschool girl dreams of the mysterious, rebellious, "bad boy." The boundaries between fantasy, science fiction, and absurdist literature, in the manner of Franz Kafka, are blurred.

Keywords: Fantasy, Daydreaming, Reality, Absurd Fiction

HEYDAR ALIYEV'S GEOPOLITICAL STRATEGY IN THE INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study and analysis of the geopolitical strategy of prominent political and statesman Heydar Aliyev in the context of the information environment.
The article also examines some aspects in which the geopolitical and foreign policy strategies of political leader Heydar Aliyev are described in detail, thanks to effective activities it became possible to revive the traditions of statehood in Azerbaijan at the end of the XX century, strengthening independence, which took on an irreversible character, confident progress, rapid growth of the country's international prestige.
Thanks to the effective activity of Heydar Aliyev, it became possible to revive the traditions of statehood in Azerbaijan at the end of the XX century, strengthen independence, which took on an irreversible character, confidently move forward, and the rapid growth of the country's international prestige.
The founder of the Azerbaijani statehood, national leader Heydar Aliyev was the author of global initiatives that were recognized by the entire people and respected by the international community. The energy, firmness and perseverance, the ability to acutely raise problems and propose ways to solve them systematically, which Heydar Aliyev demonstrated at the national level, was fully manifested in solving issues of an international scale.
The article also examines the services of political leader Heydar Aliyev in the information society and analyzes in detail one of the main problems of Azerbaijan's national security after independence related to the formation of a unified information policy and security guarantees, the creation, protection and management of the national information environment.

Keywords: philosophy, Heydar Aliyev, person, ethical , philosophical sciences, information ,geopolitical strategy

GLOBAL EPIDEMICS, CLIMATE CHANGE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN MANAGING CRISIS

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Historically, managing crises has been part of human existence. In the Middle Ages, the rapid spread of epidemics paved the way for early efforts at public health and hygiene. The Black Death epidemic in the 14th century led to the development of health policies in many European countries. This period can be considered as a period when the early stages of crisis management began.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the industrial revolution and accelerated urbanization increased the spread of epidemics in major cities. During this period, the establishment of public health and hygiene standards, the establishment of public health services, and the establishment of infrastructure for monitoring and controlling epidemics were recorded as important developments.

Moreover, during World War II, the management of the war economy and civil defense measures improved the public administration's ability to deal with wartime crises. In addition, the devastation caused by natural disasters has also provided important lessons to societies about crisis management.

Today, crises such as global pandemics and climate change confront public administration with unprecedented challenges. But historical experience provides an important basis for improving our ability to cope with these crises, while also showing how innovative approaches can help future crises.

Crises are among the important problems that challenge public administration and require innovative solutions. Innovative approaches play a critical role in effectively managing such crises. These approaches cover a number of different areas, from the use of digital technologies to sustainability policies.

By providing a historical perspective of crises, the study will help us understand how public administration develops its ability to adapt to crises and prepare for future challenges.

Keywords: epidemic, climate, crisis, public administration

A SECURITY EVALUATION METHODOLOGY OF RSA-AES HYBRID CRYPTOSYSTEM ALGORITHMS WITH ANFIS

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ABSTRACT

Cryptographic algorithms provide security for various types of applications such as banking applications, social network applications, online shopping applications, etc. Cryptosystems can be divided into two categories which are private-key (symmetric) and public-key (asymmetric) cryptosystems. The same key is used to encrypt and decrypt the data in private-key cryptosystems; however, in public-key cryptosystems, the encryption and decryption keys are different. Both symmetric and asymmetric cryptosystems have advantages and disadvantages. Hybrid cryptosystems combine benefits such as speed, security, and sharing the key without keeping it secret. In this study, we mainly focus on RSA-AES hybrid cryptosystem algorithms and our purpose is to develop a comprehensive security evaluation methodology based on adaptive network-based fuzzy inference system (ANFIS) and Mamdani fuzzy inference system (FIS) for such RSA-AES hybrid cryptosystems. The proposed system contains two subs and one main FISs. 6 parameters affecting the problem are used in subsystems, while two main parameters are used in the main FIS. The main parameters are **RSA overall security level** and **AES overall security level**. The subsystems parameters are avalanche effect, Rényi entropy, and hamming distance for RSA and AES subsystems. The subsystems are ANFIS methods producing detailed outputs for the main parameters. Security evaluation of RSA-AES hybrid cryptosystem is computed in the main system that processes the outputs of the subsystems. The dataset used for ANFIS subsystems will be composed of 400 audio files, 400 texts, and 450 image files as plaintext. They are categorized into different specifications to have various types of plaintexts. There will be six

AES modes to measure the security and making comparisons. These are electronic codebook mode (ECB), propagating cipher block chaining mode (PCBC), cipher feedback mode (CFB), output feedback mode (OFB), counter mode (CTR), and Galois/Counter mode (GCTR). The analysis and comparisons will allow us to see how different AES modes will affect the security level by using distinct AES modes. Data generation process' and cryptosystyem algorithms' codes were written in Python without using any cryptographic library.

Keywords: Security Evaluation; Hybrid Cryptosystem; RSA; AES; ANFIS (Adaptive Network-Based Fuzzy Inference System).

FARKLI VEJETASYON İNDİSLERİNİN ORMAN KANOPİ KAPALILIĞI TAHMİNİNDEKİ PERFORMANSLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

ASSESSING THE PERFORMANCE OF VARIOUS VEGETATION INDICES TO ESTIMATE FOREST CANOPY COVER

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ÖZET

Ormanlar, küresel iklim kriziyle mücadelede hayati öneme sahip, dünya ekosisteminin korunması için vazgeçilmezdir. Bu korumanın sağlanmasında, ormanların biyofiziksel karakteristiklerini belirlemek için kritik olan kanopi kapalılığının anlaşılması esastır. Kanopi kapalılığı, Yaprak Alan İndeksi gibi bazı kritik meşcere parametrelerinin tahminin yanı sıra ormanların varlığı, mevcut durumları, bitki çeşitlilikleri ve rejenerasyon hızlarını belirlemede kullanılmaktadır. Geçmişte, bu parametre arazi bazlı örnekleme tabanlı yöntemlerle tahmin edilirken, günümüzde ileri teknolojik yöntemler, özellikle uzaktan algılama ve Light Detection and Ranging (lidar) teknolojisi, bu süreci daha hızlı, etkili ve az maliyetli hale getirmiştir.

Bu araştırmada, Türkiye'nin farklı orman tiplerini temsil eden 30x30 km'lik 12 örnek alanda, NASA'nın 2019'da fırlattığı The Ice, Cloud, and land Elevation Satellite 2 (ICESat-2) uzaysal lidar verileri ile 2022 yılı için kanopi kapalılık tahminleri yapılmıştır. Temel hedef, Canopy Cover Estimation Model (CCEM) içerisinde kullanılan vejetasyon indislerinin hangisinin daha doğru tahminler sağladığını belirlemektir. Bu doğrulama sürecinde, Kappa ve ortalama doğruluk istatistikleri ile tüm modellerin tahmin başarıları değerlendirilmiştir.

Çalışma sonucunda, kanopi kapalılığını tahmininde en başarılı indislerinin sırası ile; Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI), Modified Simple Ratio (MSR) ve Green Atmospherically Resistant Index (GARI) olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Bu indislerin ikili ve üçlü kombinasyonlarının tahmin başarısını daha da artırdığı tespit edilmiştir. Ancak, görece daha düşük tahmin başarısına sahip diğer vejetasyon indisleriyle yapılan kombinasyonların tahmin başarına katkılarının sınırlı olduğu gözlemlenmiştir.

Sonuç olarak, orman kanopi kapalılığı tahminlerinde bu üç indisin etkili bir yardımcı veri setleri olduğu ve diğer indislerin orijinal modelden çıkarılmasının veri işlem yükünü düşürmesi nedeni ile modele pozitif bir etkisinin olacağı sonucuna varılmıştır. Bu bulgular, gelecekteki benzer çalışmalara ışık tutarak kanopi kapalılığı modellerinin daha da geliştirilmesine yardımcı olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kanopi kapalılığı, ICESat-2, Vejetasyon indisleri, lidar, NDVI

ABSTRACT

Forests are really important in the fight against the global climate crisis and are indispensable for conserving the world's ecosystem. Understanding canopy cover is central to ensuring this conservation, which is pivotal in determining the biophysical characteristics of forests. Canopy cover aids in estimating some critical stand parameters, such as the Leaf Area Index, as well as determining the existence, current state, biodiversity, and regeneration rates of forests. Historically, these parameters were estimated using ground-based sampling methods; however, contemporary advanced technologies, notably remote sensing and Light Detection and Ranging (lidar) technology, have made this process more rapid, effective, and cost-efficient.

In this study, canopy cover predictions for the year 2022 were made for 12 sample areas, each 30x30 km, representing different types of forests in Turkey, using spaceborne lidar data from The Ice, Cloud, and Land Elevation Satellite 2 (ICESat-2) launched by NASA in 2019. The primary objective was to ascertain which vegetation indices employed within the Canopy Cover Estimation Model (CCEM) yielded more accurate estimations. During this validation process, the estimation accuracies of all models were assessed using Kappa and average accuracy statistics.

The study revealed that the most successful indices for estimating canopy cover were, in order, the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Modified Simple Ratio (MSR), and Green Atmospherically Resistant Index (GARI). It was identified that the estimation success was further enhanced by combining these indices either in pairs or as a trio. However, combinations involving other vegetation indices, which possessed relatively lower estimation success, were observed to provide a limited contribution to estimation accuracy.

In conclusion, it was determined that these three indices serve as adequate auxiliary datasets in forest canopy cover estimations. Removing other indices from the original model will likely benefit the model by reducing data processing overhead. These findings are anticipated to illuminate future similar studies, aiding in further refinement of canopy cover models.

Keywords: Canopy Cover, ICESat-2, Vegetation indices, lidar, NDVI

AN ANALYSIS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRANIAN NAVY IN THE PERSIAN GULF

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Abstract :

The Navy is one of the dimensions of the military power of any country. Iran was one of the oldest empires in the Middle East in different historical periods, especially in ancient times. The attention of the ancient Iranian empires to the Persian Gulf caused the naval fleet to be used for military actions and commercial exchanges from the very beginning. The beginning of the activity of the Iranian Navy can be considered from the same time when the Achaemenid Empire gained power. The role played by Darius the Great and King Xerxes in equipping and setting up the Iranian naval fleet is unparalleled in the history of ancient Iran. After the Achaemenids, the Parthians and the Sasanians also kept the strength of the Iranian naval fleet in the Persian Gulf constant. The Sassanians played an important role in the development and progress of the Iranian navy in the Persian Gulf by using the Iranian naval fleet in military and commercial fields and equipping and operating important ports such as Rishehr and Siraf. With the fall of the Sassanids, Iran's navy also began to decline, and only during the Qajar era, with the purchase of the Persepolis ship, and later during the reign of Reza Shah Pahlavi, with the strengthening of the Iranian navy, was the Iranian navy revived. This research has been carried out by descriptive-analytical methods and library studies, and the purpose of this research is to examine the formation and position of the Iranian Navy in the Persian Gulf from ancient times to modern times.

Keyword : Iran, Navy, Persian Gulf, Achaemenians, Parthians, Sasanians

HIGHLY EFFICIENT RENEWABLE HETEROGENEOUS CATALYST DERIVED FROM SARDINE SCALES FOR SYNTHESIS OF BIODIESEL

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Abstract

In today's world, energy supply is considered an essential prerequisite for a country's level of development, and many transport, domestic and industrial activities depend on the availability of energy. Fossil resources, notably crude oil, coal and natural gas, meet a significant proportion of the world's energy demand. However, the severe energy crisis and the environmental problems caused by huge growth in fossil fuel consumption, combined with declining oil reserves, have focused global attention on the development of renewable, efficient, alternative and environmentally-friendly energies such as biofuels. Biodiesel is one of the most promising biofuels as a suitable substitute for petroleum-based fuels. In this context, this study low-cost biodiesel was successfully produced through the esterification of a palm fatty acid distillate over a heterogeneous solid acid catalyst derived from sardine scales. The catalyst was synthesized by flash pyrolysis followed by a sulfonation process using concentrated sulfuric acid. Esterification of the palm fatty acid distillate on the catalyst was optimized via the one-variable-at-a-time technique, and a free fatty acid conversion of 96.7 % was achieved under optimum reaction conditions of 3 h. time, reaction temperature of 70 °C, catalyst loading of 3 % wt and the methanol/PFAD molar ratio of 15:1. The regenerated catalyst is capable of converting PFAD to biodiesel with a free fatty acid conversion >90% for three consecutive cycles. The synthesized biodiesel derived from PFAD complies with the international biodiesel standard ASTM D6751.

Keywords: Heterogeneous catalyst, Palm fatty acid distillate, Esterification Biodiesel

DESIGN OF MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNAS WITH CIRCULAR SLOTS FOR UMTS APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

In this study, two microstrip patch antennas that include a square patch with two and four circular slots for the Universal Mobile Telecommunications Service (UMTS) application are proposed. Simulation results of antenna performance parameters are presented. All simulations are carried out by ANSYS HFSS.

The first antenna consists of a square patch with two circular slots, a ground plane, and a dielectric substrate in between. Edge length of the square patch is 40 mm. Radius of each circular slot is 3 mm. Each circular slot is located at 21.72 mm away from the center of the antenna. Edge length of the ground plane and substrate is 60 mm. Substrate height is 1.575 mm. Relative permittivity and loss tangent of the substrate material are 3.55 and 0.0027, respectively. The antenna is fed by a 50-ohm coaxial probe. Center of the antenna is denoted as (0, 0) mm. Feed location is at (15.2, 15.2) mm. Optimal feed location is determined by the optimization feature of ANSYS HFSS. The second antenna has the same structure as the first antenna. The only difference is the number of slots and feed location. It contains four slots and is fed at (-4.8, 4.8) mm.

The first antenna resonates at 1.86 GHz, which is suitable for the UMTS application. In terms of radiation pattern, unidirectional radiation patterns are obtained for Ø=0° and Ø=90° planes. Maximum radiations occur at boresight with 1.97 dB for both Ø=0° and Ø=90° planes. Maximum gain is 0.26 dBi. Resonant frequency of the second antenna is 1.85 GHz. It is also suitable for the UMTS application. For the second antenna, unidirectional radiation patterns are obtained as well. Maximum radiations occur at boresight with 8.45 dB for both Ø=0° and Ø=90° planes. Maximum gain is 1.72 dBi. Comparison of the first and second antenna reveals that while the resonant frequencies are close, there exists a significant difference between the levels of the radiation patterns and maximum gain values. Since the radiation pattern and gain values are higher for the second antenna, the second antenna is more suitable for the intended UMTS application.

Keywords: Antenna performance parameters, microstrip patch antenna, simulation, UMTS

DESIGN OF YARN STRUCTURES FOR IMPROVED PHYSICAL-MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF THE FINAL PRODUCT: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RING, ROTOR AND AIR-JET YARNS

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Abstract

Nowadays, yarn production systems are commercially available in a number forms, among mostly used are ring, rotor, air-jet spinning. Each spinning technology generates a different and recognizable yarn structure which determines the properties of the yarn, and consequently the properties of the final product.

If those three types of yarns are compared, the production of materials with improved touch comfort, especially from the softness point of view is undoubtedly reserved for ring yarn. The rotor yarn is not preferable from this aspect, but the improvements in rotor yarn production have encompassed a great potential to cut back the twist factor and make the leverage in terms of final production costs. Recently, air-jet spun yarn is more and more replacing rotor-spun yarn within the production of materials intended for garment making and this mostly relates to knitted structures.

In this paper research paper, the comparison is made regarding yarn characteristics of three groups of yarn structures (ring, rotor and air-jet), as well as their influence on the properties of materials important for garment comfort and durability in use. In order to observe differences between the three types of yarns as well as their influence on different knitted fabric structures, produced knitted fabrics are tested for thickness, bursting force, abrasion resistance and water vapour permeability.

Keywords: yarn, rotor, ring, air-jet, spinning, physical-mechanical properties

A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSI : DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACT OF FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY (FINTECH) ON THE SHARIA FINANCE INDUSTRY IN PEKALONGAN

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Abstract

This research intends to explain in depth about development and impact of financial technology (fintech) on the sharia finance industry. The research method uses a type of qualitative research with a bibliometric analysis approach. This bibliometric research found that a the use of technology is growing rapidly in meeting human needs to obtain information and various other electronic services. This is because by using technology everything is considered more effective and efficient in its use. With the use of technology, people are greatly helped to get a service. Similarly, in finance or finance has also experienced significant development. Technology and finance are intertwined. The background to the emergence of Fintech is when there is a problem in society that cannot be served by the financial industry with various obstacles. Among them are regulations that are too strict as well as in banks and limitations of the banking industry in serving people in certain regions. So people who are far from banking access tend to not be served by banks. This resulted in uneven economic development. With Fintech, remote communities can use technology-based financial services, without having to travel long distances to get financial services. According to data from Findek World Bank 2014, the number of Indonesians who already have accounts at formal financial institutions is only around 36%, the remaining 64% of the Indonesian population does not have an account and access to formal financial institutions or often referred to as unbanked. This means that more than half of Indonesians have not been served by financial services such as banks. This is an opportunity for businesses engaged in finance to take advantage of technology. For example, like Investree which is a Fintech startup engaged in peer-to-peeer lending that brings together people with funding needs (borrowers) and people who are willing to lend their funds (lenders).

Keywords: Development, financial, technology, sharia, and bibliometric analysis.

FASHION JOURNALISM – HISTORICAL OVERVIEW AND EVOLUTION FROM PRINT TO DIGITAL MEDIA

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Abstract

The first forms of fashion communication that may be related to fashion journalism were used in royal circles and are found in portraits of the rich. The French newspaper "Mercule Galant" was the first to publish a special edition "extraordinare" dedicated to the fashion in 1672. Soon after that, the French King Louis XIV was the main sponsor of the author Donneau de Vise, who started the first magazine in the world that published the topics of fashion and clothing called "Le Mercule Galant". During the 19th century, women's fashion magazines advanced as did technology, which meant an increase in numbers but also choices. In the second half of the 19th century, along with the fashion magazine Harper's Bazaar, Vogue and Cosmopolitan saw the light of day, and nowadays still remain the leading fashion journals. With the development of digital technology in the 2000s, fashion journals are adapting to new digital ways of interacting with readers. This adoption is well seen through the data of print sales revenue. Parallel with the transition to digital media, the rapidly growing scene of fashion bloggers is becoming more and more prominent, which is expected to have additional influence on the publishing politics of well-known fashion journals. This paper gives a historical overview and evolution of printed fashion journals and discusses their transition to digital media.

Keywords: fashion, journalism, communication, creativity, media, blog

İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİNİN ELE ALINMASINDA YAPAY ZEKÂNIN GÜCÜNDEN YARARLANMA

HARNESSING THE POWER OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE

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ÖZET

İklim değişikliği dünyamızın karşı karşıya olduğu en büyük küresel tehditlerden biridir ve buna pratik çözümler bulmak gezegenimizin sürdürülebilirliği için hayati önem taşımaktadır. Yapay zekâ (AI), son yıllarda bu önemli zorluğa karşı güçlü bir müttefik olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. YZ, gelişmiş veri analizi, optimizasyon teknikleri ve tahmin yetenekleri sunarak iklim değişikliğiyle mücadelede devrim yaratma potansiyeline sahiptir. Bu makale, iklim değişikliğiyle mücadelede YZ'nin çok yönlü uygulamalarını ele almaktadır. İlk olarak, YZ'nin iklim modelleme ve tahminindeki rolüne odaklanıyoruz. YZ algoritmaları, büyük veri kümelerini işleyerek iklim modellerinin doğruluğunu artırır. Bu, değişen hava modelleri, aşırı olaylar ve bunların etkileri hakkında daha kesin tahminler yapmak için gereklidir. Yapay zekânın enerji sistemleri optimizasyonunda kullanımı da incelenmektedir. Makine öğrenimi algoritmaları, enerji tüketim modellerini analiz ederek verimliliği artırmakta ve özellikle rüzgâr ve güneş enerjisi gibi yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının daha etkin kullanımını sağlamaktadır. YZ'nin tarımdaki etkisi de ele alınmalıdır. Hassas tarım, uydu görüntülerini, iklim verilerini ve toprak bilgilerini birleştirerek çiftçilere gerçek zamanlı bilgi sağlar. Bu, mahsul verimini artırırken kaynakları daha verimli kullanmalarına yardımcı olur. Makale ayrıca yapay zekânın iklim direncini artırma ve sera gazı emisyonlarını azaltmadaki kritik rolüne de değiniyor. Bununla birlikte, bu teknolojilerin geliştirilmesi ve uygulanması sırasında etik sorumlulukların, şeffaflığın ve kapsayıcılığın ele alınması gerektiği vurgulanmaktadır. Son olarak, bu makale, YZ'nin potansiyelini en üst düzeye çıkarmak ve iklim değişikliğiyle etkin bir şekilde mücadele etmek için paydaşlar arasında işbirliğinin önemini vurgulamaktadır. YZ'nin gücünden sorumlu bir şekilde yararlanarak, iklim değişikliğinin etkilerini azaltma çabalarımızı hızlandırabilir ve sürdürülebilir bir geleceğe doğru önemli bir adım atabiliriz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İklim Değişikliği, Yapay Zekâ, Sürdürülebilirlik, Enerji Optimizasyonu, Hassas Tarım

ABSTRACT

Climate change is one of the biggest global threats facing our world, and finding practical solutions to this is vital for our planet's sustainability. Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful ally against this significant challenge in recent years. AI has the potential to revolutionize the fight against climate change by offering advanced data analysis, optimization techniques, and prediction capabilities. This paper elaborates on the multifaceted applications of AI in combating climate change. First, we focus on the role of AI in climate modeling and prediction. AI algorithms improve the accuracy of climate models by processing large datasets. This is essential to make more precise predictions about changing weather patterns, extreme events, and their impacts. The use of AI in energy systems optimization is also being examined. By analyzing energy consumption patterns, machine learning algorithms increase efficiency and enable more efficient use of renewable energy sources, especially wind and solar energy. The impact of AI in agriculture must be addressed. Precision agriculture combines satellite imagery, climate data, and soil information, providing farmers with real-time information. This helps them utilize resources more efficiently while increasing crop yields. The paper also addresses the critical role of AI in advancing climate resilience and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. However, it emphasizes that ethical responsibilities, transparency, and inclusiveness should be addressed during the development and application of these technologies. Finally, this paper highlights the importance of collaboration among stakeholders to maximize the potential of AI and effectively combat climate change. By harnessing the power of AI responsibly, we can accelerate our efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change and take an essential step towards a sustainable future.

Keywords: Climate Change, Artificial Intelligence, Sustainability, Energy Optimization, Precision Agriculture

INVESTIGATION OF THE ANTI-WEAR PROPERTIES OF POTENTIALLY THREE DIFFERENT PHOSPHORUS ADDITIVES USED IN METAL WORKING FLUIDS WITH FOUR BALL TESTER

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, with the advancement of industrialization, the need for lubricants used in metal processing operations is increasing. In the metal processing industry, lubricants are used to prevent friction and wear caused by metal surfaces coming into contact with each other. While preparing lubricant formulations, it is necessary to support the formulations with various additives depending on the difficulty of operation. For this purpose, anti-wear (AW) additives containing elements such as phosphorus and zinc are generally used. Among these additives, phosphorus-containing additives are widely used in metal-metal interaction processes that require high torque and low speed, as they form a sustainable film layer on the metal surface through adsorption and chemisorption. Phosphorus additives include compounds such as metal dithiophosphates, dithiophosphate esters and derivatives, phosphate esters, and phosphorus-containing ionic liquids. The aim of this study is to examine the anti-wear performance of phosphorus additives and to contribute to the formulation studies of metalworking fluids used in metalworking operations such as cutting, drilling, drawing, milling and deep drawing. In the study, the performances of ZDDP, Dioctadec-9-enyl phosphonate and amine phosphate compounds as phosphorus additives were examined. Selected phosphorus additives were formulated in ISO VG 22 Group II Base Oil + Fatty Acid ester and performance measurements of the prepared formulations were made using a four-ball test device. ASTM D 4172 method was used to determine wear properties with a four-ball testing device. As a result of the tests, the wear rates and surface morphologies of the tested steel balls were examined using a 3D microscope. As a result, it was determined that the formulation containing dioctadec-9-enyl phosphonate provided the best performance among the given formulations.

Keywords Metal Working Fluids, Anti-Wear, Phosphorized Additives, Four Ball Tester

COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT TYPE OF ESTERS SUCH AS MONO, TRI, POLYOL AND PHOSPHATE ESTERS ON THE METALWORKING PERFORMANCE OF AL 6061 ALLOY BY TAPPING TORQUE METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Aluminum alloys have wide range application in industries such as aerospace, automotive and medicine thanks to their low density, relative softness and flexibility. As a result of their inherent properties, they are easily machinable materials. On the other hand, they have tendency to stain and they are ductile material. Their ductile structure cause large chip-tool contact area during machining and it results increase of heat generation and cutting force. Water-based metalworking fluids (MWFs) have traditionally been used to machining of these alloys. In addition, due to the different machining properties of aluminum alloys, special metalworking fluids must be used for aluminum machining processes. The cooling and lubrication properties of the special metal working fluids to be used must be balanced and their lubrication properties must be improved with special additives. Different types of lubricating additives such as vegetable oils, tallow fatty acids, mono, di and polyol esters are generally used for this purpose. There are different types of esters and it is thought that comparing the effects of different types of esters in the lubricant formulation on machining performance can make a significant contribution to the literature. In this study, water-based metalworking fluid formulations were prepared using mono, tri, polyol and phosphate esters, and the effects of these formulations on the machining performance of Aluminum 6061 alloy were examined using the Tapping Torque test method. As a result, it was determined that lowest tapping performance among the ester types examined was obtained with phosphate ester. On the other hand, polymeric ester showed the highest processing performance.

Keywords Water-based Metalworking Fluids, Monoester, Triester, Polyol Ester, Phosphate Ester

MAKİNE ÖĞRENME YÖNTEMLERİ KULLANILARAK KANSERLİ HASTALARDA KANSERİN NÜKS VE ÖLÜM RİSKİNİN TAHMİNİ

PREDICTION OF CANCER RECURRENCE AND DEATH RISK IN CANCER PATIENTS USING MACHINE LEARNING METHODS

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ÖZET

Kanser, insanlık tarihinin en acımasız ve yaygın sağlık tehditlerinden biridir. Her yıl milyonlarca insanı etkileyen bu ölümcül hastalık, tıp dünyasının en büyük zorluklarından birini oluşturmaktadır. Özellikle meme kanseri, sıklığı ve etkisi nedeniyle dünya çapında önemli bir halk sağlığı sorununu temsil etmektedir. Bu bağlamda, meme kanseri teşhisi konulan hastalarda gelecekteki nüks ve ölüm riskinin öngörülmesi, yaşam kalitelerinin ve hayatta kalma şanslarının iyileştirilmesi açısından kritik önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışma, meme kanserli hastalardan elde edilen verileri kullanarak makine öğrenmesi yöntemlerini uygulayarak kanserin tekrarlama ve ölüm riskini tahmin etmeye odaklanmıştır. Araştırmamızda, Random Forest, Gradient Boost ve XGBoost algoritmalarını kullanarak meme kanseri hastalarının gelecekteki nüks veya ölüm durumlarını sınıflandırmak için ikili bir sınıflandırma yaklaşımı benimsedik. Bu algoritmaların performansını, 686 meme kanseri hastasından elde edilen verileri içeren bir veri kümesi kullanarak değerlendirdik. Sonuçlarımız, Rastgele Orman algoritmasının diğer algoritmalara kıyasla en iyi performansı gösterdiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Rastgele Orman, %84,06 doğruluk ve %84,19 F1 skoru ile kanser nüksü ve ölüm riskini tahmin etmede oldukça etkili olmuştur. Bu çalışma, meme kanseri hastalarının gelecekteki sağlık durumlarını tahmin etmek için makine öğrenimi yöntemlerinin kullanılabilirliğini ve etkinliğini vurgulamaktadır. Bu bulgular hastaların daha iyi yönetilmesine ve tedavi planlarının kişiselleştirilmesine yardımcı olabilir. Ayrıca bu araştırma, gelecekte kanser hastalarının takip ve tedavi planlarının iyileştirilmesine yönelik başka çalışmalara da kapı açabilir. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma makine öğrenimi yöntemlerinin meme kanseri tedavisi için önemli bir potansiyele sahip olduğunu göstermiştir. Rastgele Orman algoritması ile elde edilen yüksek doğruluk oranları ve F1 skorları, bu yöntemlerin klinik uygulamalarda kullanılmasının mümkün ve faydalı olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu çalışma kanser tedavisi alanında önemli bir adım olabilir ve gelecekte yapılacak daha ileri araştırmalar için temel oluşturabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Onkoloji, Makine Öğrenmesi Modelleme, Veri Madenciliği, Tedavi Planlaması, Sağlık Tahmini

ABSTRACT

Cancer is one of the most ruthless and widespread health threats in human history. This deadly disease, which affects millions of people every year, constitutes one of the biggest challenges in the medical world. Breast cancer, in particular, represents a major public health problem worldwide due to its frequency and impact. In this context, predicting the future risk of recurrence and death in patients diagnosed with breast cancer is critical for improving their quality of life and survival chances. This study focused on predicting the risk of cancer recurrence and death by applying machine learning methods using data from patients with breast cancer. In our research, we adopted a binary classification approach to classify the future recurrence or death status of breast cancer patients using the Random Forest, Gradient Boost, and XGBoost algorithms. We evaluated the performance of these algorithms using a dataset containing data from 686 patients with breast cancer. Our results show that the Random Forest algorithm performs the best compared to the other algorithms. Random Forest was highly effective in predicting the risk of cancer recurrence and death, with an accuracy of 84.06% and an F1 score of 84.19 %. This study highlights the usability and effectiveness of machine learning methods for predicting the future health status of breast cancer patients. These findings may help to better manage patients and personalize treatment plans. Furthermore, this research may open the door for further studies to improve follow-up and treatment plans for cancer patients in the future. In conclusion, this study showed that machine learning methods have significant potential for breast cancer treatment. The high accuracy rates and F1 scores obtained with the Random Forest algorithm indicate that it is possible and useful to use these methods in clinical applications. This study can be an important step in the field of cancer treatment and form the basis for further research in the future.

Keywords: Oncology, Machine Learning Modelling, Data Mining, Treatment Planning, Health Prediction

HOW TERRORISM AFFECTS VOTING BEHAVIOUR IN NIGERIA: EXPLORING THE MODERATING ROLES OF RELIGION AND ETHNICITY

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Abstract

This article examines the linkage between terrorism and voting behavior in Nigeria. Since the return to democracy in Nigeria, elections have been marred by violence and intimidation. Furthermore, elections in Nigeria are a process in which political office is secured by means of corrupt and abusive practices rather than through free and fair elections. Nigeria is a country of overlapping regional, religious, and ethnic divisions. Rifts between the north and south of the country, ethnic groups, and Islam and Christianity often coincide and have sometimes resulted in sectarian violence. No measures have outlawed confessional or regionally based political parties that would have largely kept ethnicity and religion out of elections. Political candidates appealed to ethnic and religious identities. Local radio stations, particularly those that cater to the dominant ethnic group in a given area, are the primary medium through which these hate messages would be transmitted. Political operatives may, however, also spread rumors and defamation ads via websites and social networking tools such as Twitter and Facebook. Print media, private television, and national television networks are likely to propagate such inflammatory rhetoric. This is a qualitative study using content analysis. Findings reveal that politicians use terrorism to implicate voting behavior due to: (i) religion; (ii) ethnicity; (iii) ignorance; (iv) financial benefits; (v) position. Recommendations are discussed.

Keywords: terrorism, vote, religion, ethnicity, region politics, hate speeches, violence

FRUKTOZ İLE İNDÜKLENEN HİPERTANSİF SIÇANLARDA KCa3.1 KANAL İNHİBİTÖRÜ TRAM-34'ÜN ANTİHİPERTANSİF ETKİSİ

ANTIHYPERTENSIVE EFFECT OF THE KCa3.1 CHANNEL INHIBITOR TRAM-34 IN FRUCTOSE-INDUCED HYPERTENSIVE RATS

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ÖZET

Sıçanlarda yüksek fruktoz alımının, mikroglial aktivasyona bağlı nöroinflamasyon ve artmış sempatik çıkış yoluyla kan basıncını yükselttiği öne sürülmüştür. Orta iletimli kalsiyumla aktive olan potasyum kanalları (KCa3.1) mikroglial reaktivitede önemli bir rol oynadığından, selektif KCa3.1 kanal inhibitörü TRAM-34 ile sistemik tedavinin fruktozla beslenen sıçanlarda hipertansiyonu iyileştirebileceği hipotez edilmiştir. Bu çalışma ile hipertansif bir sıçan modelinde TRAM-34'ün antihipertansif etkisi ilk kez ortaya konacaktır.

Bu hipotezi test etmek için Wistar Albino cinsi sıçanlar (erkek, 200-220 g) rastgele 3 gruba (toplamda n = 18) ayrıldı (Etik Kurul No: 2021/03-06). Hipertansiyonu indüklemek için iki gruba 28 gün boyunca *ad libitum* %10 fruktoz (FRU) içeren musluk suyu verildi. Diğer gruba ise kontrol (KON) olarak normal musluk suyu verildi. Fruktozla beslenen sıçanların bir grubuna (FRU+TRAM) fruktoz indüksiyonunun 18. gününden itibaren günde iki kez intraperitoneal (i.p.) olarak TRAM-34 (40 mg/kg) uygulandı. KON ve FRU gruplarına çözücü kontrolü olarak eş zamanlı olarak yer fıstığı yağı (1 ml/kg) enjekte edildi. Tüm gruplarda her hafta sistolik kan basıncı (SKB), diyastolik kan basıncı (DKB) ve kalp atım hızı (KAH) noninvazif *tail-cuff* yöntemiyle ölçüldü. Deneylerin sonunda sıçanlar ötenazi edildi ve plazma örneklerinde ELISA ile insülin seviyeleri belirlendi. Kan basıncı verileri 2 yönlü ANOVA ve post-hoc Tukey testi kullanılarak, insülin düzeyleri ise Dunn düzeltmeli Kruskal-Wallis testi kullanılarak değerlendirildi (GraphPad Prism 8). $P<0.05$ anlamlı derecede farklı kabul edildi.

Fruktozla beslenen sıçanlarda SBP ve DBP, KON grubuna ve başlangıç kan basıncı değerlerine göre 14. günden sonra anlamlı olarak arttı ($p<0.05$). FRU grubunda kan basıncındaki bu artış fruktoz indüksiyonu boyunca devam ederken, TRAM-34 tedavili grupta yüksek SKB ve DKB'nin düştüğü ($p<0.05$) ve kontrol düzeylerine geri döndüğü saptandı. Her üç grupta KAH değerleri benzerdi. KON grubunda ölçülen kardiyak parametrelerde 28 gün boyunca herhangi bir değişiklik olmadı. KON grubuna kıyasla FRU grubunda plazma insülin seviyeleri yükselirken ($p<0.05$), TRAM-34 tedavisi insülin seviyelerini kontrol değerlere döndürdü.

Bu çalışma ile selektif KCa3.1 blokörü TRAM-34 ile sistemik tedavinin, KAH'ı etkilemeden fruktoz-aracılı hipertansiyonu hafiflettiği gösterilmiştir. TRAM-34 ayrıca fruktoz tüketiminin neden olduğu hiperinsülinemiyi de iyileştirmiştir. TRAM-34'ün bu çalışmada kullanılan dozlarda sıçan beynine kolaylıkla ulaşabildiği bilindiğinden, ortaya çıkan antihipertansif etkinin mikroglial KCa3.1 kanal inhibisyonundan kaynaklanması olasıdır. Ancak bu modelde TRAM 34'ün mikroglial reaktivite üzerindeki etkisini aydınlatmak için daha ileri deneylere ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: fruktoz, hipertansiyon, sıçan, TRAM-34.

ABSTRACT

It has been suggested that high fructose intake in rats increases blood pressure through microglial activation, which triggers neuroinflammation and consequently sympathetic signal outflow. Since intermediate-conductance calcium-activated potassium channels (KCa3.1) play a critical role in microglial reactivity, we hypothesized that systemic treatment with the KCa3.1 channel inhibitor TRAM-34 could ameliorate hypertension in fructose-fed rats. This is the first study to evaluate the antihypertensive action of TRAM-34 in a hypertensive rat model.

To test this hypothesis, Wistar Albino rats (male, 200-220 g) were randomly divided into 3 groups (n = 18 in total) (Ethical Committee Number: 2021/03-06). To induce hypertension, two groups were given tap water containing 10% fructose (FRU) *ad libitum* for 28 days. The control group (CON) had access to normal tap water. TRAM-34 (40 mg/kg) was administered intraperitoneally (i.p.) to one group of the fructose-fed rats (FRU+TRAM) twice a day starting from the 18th day following fructose induction. Peanut oil (1 ml/kg) was simultaneously injected into the CON and FRU groups as a solvent control. Systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic blood pressure (DBP), and heart rate (HR) were measured with the non-invasive tail-cuff method every week in all groups. At the end of the experiments, rats were euthanized, their plasma samples were isolated and insulin levels were determined by ELISA. Blood pressure data were evaluated using 2-way ANOVA, and post-hoc Tukey test while insulin levels were evaluated using the Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's correction (GraphPad Prism 8). $P< 0.05$ was considered significantly different.

SBP and DBP in fructose-fed rats increased significantly after day 14 compared with the CON group and their own baseline values ($p<0.05$). While the increase in blood pressure in the FRU group continued throughout fructose induction, it was determined that treatment with TRAM-34 significantly reduced high systolic and diastolic blood pressure compared to the FRU group ($p<0.05$) and almost returned it to control levels. HR was similar among the three groups. There was no change in cardiac parameters measured in the CON group for 28 days.

Plasma insulin levels have risen in the FRU group compared to the CON group ($p<0.05$), while treatment with TRAM-34 returned insulin levels to control values.

In this study, we show that systemic treatment with TRAM-34, a selective KCa3.1 channel blocker, alleviates fructose-induced hypertension without interfering with HR. TRAM-34 also ameliorated fructose consumption-induced hyperinsulinemia. Since TRAM-34 readily reaches the rat brain at the doses used in this study, it is quite likely that the effect of TRAM-34 would be due to microglial KCa3.1 channel inhibition. However, further experiments are needed to clarify the effect of TRAM 34 on microglial reactivity in this model.

Keywords: Fructose, Hypertension, Rat, TRAM-34.

UNHCR'S SUPERVISORY ROLE: THE CONSTRAINTS FOR ITS EFFECTIVENESS

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ABSTRACT

UNHCR's role of providing international protection for refugees includes supervision of states' application of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol. In the exercise of its task for supervising states' compliance with the 1951 Convention, the agency provides interpretive guidance on the Convention, advises on national refugee status determination procedures, and intervenes in national court cases. Being the principal provider of protection to millions of refugees, the effectiveness of UNHCR's supervision is crucial for the effective implementation of international refugee law. Any wrong interpretation, implementation or application of its provisions may suffer refugees and asylum seekers through preventing their access to the rights that are intended to protect them. That's why, this study seeks to question the constraints that may influence the effectiveness of UNHCR's supervisory task. The study identifies 3 factors that may constrain UNHCR's supervisory role. First, its decisions are not binding on states they are only authoritative guidance to promote a consistent approach to interpreting the 1951 Convention. UNHCR has no enforcement power and may only provide legal guidance on the proper interpretation of the 1951 Convention. Second, UNHCR depends financially on states' voluntary contributions since only one percent of its budget comes from the UN. This financial dependency may tempt UNHCR to develop its protection policy in line with the demands of its financial contributions. Last, UNHCR depends also on states for its physical presence in the territory of states to provide its humanitarian assistance to refugees, and fulfillment of its supervisory task may endanger its operations on the ground. So, the study concludes that UNHCR has no ideal legal, financial, and political conditions for achieving an effective supervisory task.

Keywords: UNHCR, Supervisory Role, Effectiveness, Constraints

PRODUCTION OF INNOVATIVE BIO-INSPIRED STRUCTURE DESIGNS WITH COMPUTATIONAL DESIGN TOOLS

HESAPLAMALI TASARIM ARAÇLARI İLE DOĞA ESİNLİ YENİLİKÇİ STRÜKTÜRLERİN ÜRETİLMESİ

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ABSTRACT

Nature has always been a source of inspiration for architects with its structures, forms, materials, and the strategies it employs. This paper provides evaluations on the research conducted about the development of sustainable, lightweight, and efficient structures inspired by nature. In this context, firstly, a classification of bio-inspired structures, forms, and typologies in architecture is presented. Subsequently, the design principles for "lightweight and innovative structures" are discussed, focusing on the potential of computational design and simulation processes for bio-inspired architectures. The case study of the research primarily focuses on transferring the structural morphology of two organisms (antlion and lobster) to digital prototypes. This process involves the exploration, abstraction, and modeling of biological organisms using computational tools such as 3Ds Max® and Rhinoceros®/Grasshopper. Developing structures inspired by biological and behavioral models has provided opportunities to construct structures/forms in different geometries. Using related software, the accuracy in modeling and simulation has facilitated the effective transfer of complex structures/forms into the design. In conclusion, this research offers a perspective on the relationship between biological strategies/models/structures and architectural form, presenting bio-inspired designs that integrate morphological and technical principles to achieve efficient and high-performance lightweight structures.

Keywords: Nature; Bio-inspired Architecture; Computational Design; Structural Design

ÖZET

Doğa, sahip olduğu strüktürler, formlar, malzemeler ve geliştirdiği stratejiler ile mimarlar için ilham kaynağı olagelmiştir. Bu bildiride, doğadan esinlenerek sürdürülebilir, hafif ve etkili strüktürler geliştirilmesine yönelik yapılan bir araştırma üzerine değerlendirmeler sunulmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, ilk olarak, mimaride biyo-esinli strüktürlere, formlara ve tipolojilerine yönelik bir sınıflandırma sunulmuş, daha sonra, biyo-esinli mimariler için hesaplamalı tasarım ve simülasyon süreçlerinin potansiyeline odaklanarak "hafif ve yenilikçi yapılar" için tasarım ilkeleri tartışılmıştır. Yapılan alan çalışmasında, daha fazla tasarım önerisi için iki canlının (antlion ve lobstor) sahip oldukları yapısal morfolojinin dijital prototiplere aktarılmasına odaklanılmıştır. Bu süreç, biyolojik organizmaların araştırılmasını, soyutlanmasını ve 3Ds Max® ve Rhinoceros®/Grasshopper gibi hesaplama araçları kullanılarak modellenmesini kapsamaktadır. Biyolojik ve davranışsal modellerden esinlenen strüktürlerin geliştirilmesi, farklı geometrilerde strüktürler inşa etme olanakları sunmuştur. Bilgisayar yazılımı kullanılarak, modelleme ve simülasyondaki doğruluk sayesinde karmaşık strüktürler/formlar etkin bir biçimde tasarıma transfer edilebilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, bu araştırma ile, biyolojik stratejiler/modeller/strüktürler ile mimari form arasındaki ilişkiye dair bir bakış açısı tartışılırmış, verimli ve yüksek performanslı hafif strüktürler elde etmek amacıyla morfolojik ve teknik ilkeleri bütünleştiren biyomimetik tasarımlar ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğa; biyo-esinli mimari; hesaplamalı tasarım; strüktürel tasarım

EMPLOYEE WELL-BEING AND MENTAL HEALTH: HOW DOES IT CONTRIBUTE TO WORK EFFICIENCY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the overview is to analyze and identify how employee well-being and their mental health contribute to the efficiency of the employees. An analysis was made by going through many research papers to identify the issues and understand how they affect employees. A questionnaire was also passed among few employees to gain a better understanding about how the company they work in contribute to their well-being. The statistical analysis shows a strong relation between employee well-being and mental health and work efficiency. Employees who received appropriate mental health support showed reduced absenteeism, increased job satisfaction, and improved performance. Organizations can improve work efficiency by prioritizing employee well-being and providing proper mental health resources. The policymakers and HR professionals should recognize the potential for improved productivity by investing in employee health and wellness programs. This study advances existing research by emphasizing on both well-being and mental health and their collective impact on work efficiency. It offers strong evidence of the advantages of a proactive approach to employee health by providing valuable insights to HR practioners, policymakers and corporate world.

Keywords: Employee Well-being, Mental Health, Job Satisfaction, Employee performance, Work Efficiency

ANALYSIS OF HAJJ FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AGENCY (BPKH) IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRAK
The Hajj Financial Management Agency is an institution tasked with managing Hajj funds in Indonesia. BPKH acts as a financial institution that manages Hajj funds through ethical investments with the ability to provide income for Hajj travel funding. In addition, BPKH is also responsible for protecting and preserving Hajj funds to prevent misuse and adverse investment risks. The purpose of this research is to find out the history, objectives and business activities of BPKH. The method used is descriptive method using a narrative approach that aims to provide an overview of certain circumstances or events. The results show that the financial management of Hajj, including its revenue, development, use, and accountability, is the responsibility of BPKH. Negligence tort liability is based on the idea of fault, which is related to morality and law, which are interrelated. Therefore, BPKH is responsible for managing Hajj finances competently.

Keywords: BPKH, Hajj, Finance

ANALYSIS OF THE DUTIES AND AUTHORITY OF THE SHARIA SUPERVISORY BOARD AND THE NATIONAL SHARIA COUNCIL

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to explain the duties and authority of the sharia supervisory board and the national sharia council. In this research, the author uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis type of research. This research uses the method of literature study or library research sourced from books and journals in accordance with the topic and focus of research. The results of the literature review in this study concluded that the Sharia Supervisory Board has an important task in ensuring that the bank's operational activities are in accordance with sharia principles that have been authorized by the National Sharia Board. The National Sharia Council is also responsible for overseeing the implementation of the fatwa. Both institutions, the Sharia Supervisory Board and the National Shariah Council, have an important role in maintaining that Islamic financial institutions in Indonesia operate in accordance with sharia principles. They work together to ensure compliance with sharia provisions in economic and financial activities.

Keywords: Islamic Financial Institutions, Sharia Supervisory Board, National Sharia Council

ARGASIDOSIS OF POULTRY AND HUMAN

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ABSTRACT

Argas persicus, is the most common soft tick of poultry, pheasants and numerous birds species in Europe. Fowl ticks are rarely found in commercial cage-layer operations but may be found in cage-free housing, including breeder, pasture, or small-scale flocks. Parasitism of this haemotophagous chicken tick is demonstrated through disturbance of poultry, irritation, anemia, transfer of diseases (*Anaplasma marginale, Aegiptanella pulorum, Borrelia anserine*), reduced laying ability, and sometimes even death. *A.persicus* is an obligatory blood-feeding parasite of birds. The adult *A.persicus* measures 4-10 by 2, 5-6mm, and is oval in shape, narrower anteriorly than posterior. The edges of body are sharp. Argasdide there is little difference between the males and the females. Cuticle is soft and thin, slat-blue colour, while the starved is yellowish-brown with dark intestine showing through. Those ticks are in moderate expansion at many warm and temperate part of Europe. We had a moderate prevalence at poultry at extensive breeding and free living birds in Western Balkan (Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and North Macedonia).

Although this is parasite of domestic and wild birds, it can also exist on over mammal types including human. Human infestation with avian tick, argasidosis, has been reported after exposure to a variety of birds especially at worker at extensive poultry breed and at pigeon keeper. Clinical manifestations of argasidae bite are itching, papules, vesicles and dermatitis, similarly like at poultry red mite bite.

Keywords: *Argas persicus*, poultry, zoonoses

SHARIA PENSION FUNDS

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ABSTRACT
A pension fund is a collection of assets managed and operated by an institution to produce a pension benefit, namely a periodic payment that is paid to participants at the time and in the manner specified in the provisions that form the basis for administering the pension program where the payment of the benefit is linked to the attainment of age. certain. Meanwhile, sharia pension funds are pension funds that organize pension programs based on Sharia Principles (DSN MUI Fatwa Number: 88/DSN-MUI/XI/2013). The function of pension funds is as insurance, savings and retirement. The main purpose of pension funds is to provide savings for future retirement. One relevant company profile is DPLK Bank Muamalat. This research aims to find out more about Sharia Pension Funds. This research uses a qualitative approach by utilizing in-depth analysis of secondary data from various related literature sources, to understand the perspectives and concepts underlying sharia insurance. The data collection technique in this research uses literature study techniques to obtain a theoretical basis in the form of opinions or writings of legal experts, ulama and other authorized parties, regarding sharia insurance guidelines in Indonesia. This research is descriptive analytical in nature to describe or analyze research results but is not used to make broader conclusions.

Keywords: pension fund,Financial institutions

ECONOMIC THOUGHT OF CLASSICAL MUSLIM SCIENTISTS (ZAİD BİN ALİ, ABU HANİFAH, ABU YUSUF,ABU UBAİD)

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the economic ideas of classical Muslim scientists, some of which may still be used today. History is a science that frees itself to be interpreted by anyone who researches it. Through historical writing, one researcher and another can differ in interpreting various historical moments that have occurred. So it is not uncommon for us to come across various historical articles that do not seem to completely display the historical facts that occurred in the field. One thing we need to pay attention to is the advancement of Islamic civilization through the mastery of knowledge which today seems to be obscured.

The results of this research show that the ideas of classical scientists are still used today, although some have changed with the times, such as Zaid Bin Ali's thoughts, selling on credit at a higher price than cash, Zayd bin Ali allows the sale of things. the. It's just that Zayd bin Ali does not allow the price for deferred payments to be higher than cash payments, such as additional payments when postponing loan repayment. According to Abu Hanifah's thoughts, there are several things, namely salam contracts, honey zakat and hawalah contracts. Just like the thoughts of Abu Yusuf and Abu Ubaid, they are still used today in different versions according to the times. Even though classical economic thought during the time of the Prophets and Khulafaurrasyidin has developed with the times, it is still based on the basic principles of Islam using the Al-Quran, Hadith, Ijma or Qiyas.

Keywoards: economics, history, classical scientists, development.

AVRUPA BİRLİĞİNDE SINIRDA KARBON DÜZENLEME MEKANİZMASI: TÜRKİYE EKONOMİSİNE OLASI ETKİLERİ

CARBON BORDER ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM IN EUROPEAN UNION: POSSIBLE EFFECTS ON TURKIYE ECONOMY

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ÖZET

Çevresel sorunlar ve iklim değişikliği canlı yaşamını ve doğayı tehdit etmektedir. Tüm ülkeleri yakından ilgilendiren bu durum iklim değişikliği ile mücadeleyi ve ülkeler tarafından eylem planlarının oluşturulmasını zorunlu kılmaktadır. Özellikle sera gazı salınımının azaltılması ve ekonomilerin karbondan arındırılması bu açıdan büyük önem arz etmektedir. Avrupa Birliği 2019 yılında yayımladığı yeşil mutabakat ile birlikte iklim değişikliğinin etkilerine karşı bir eylem planı ortaya konulmuş, 2030 yılına kadar sera gazı emisyonlarını yüzde 55 oranında azaltmayı ve 2050 yılında iklim nötr olmayı taahhüt etmiştir. Bu taahhüttün yerine getirilebilmesi amacıyla yapılan belirli bir takım yeni düzenlemeler karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu düzenlemelerden biri olan Sınırda Karbon Düzenleme Mekanizması temelde karbon kaçağını azaltmayı hedeflemektedir. Birlik tarafından 2023 yılında kabul edilen bu mekanizma, 2026 yılına kadar bir geçiş dönemi oluşturarak gelecek dönem hedeflerine ulaşılmasında etkili olmayı amaçlamaktadır. Ayrıca bu durum sadece birliğe üye ülkeleri değil birliğe dâhil olmayan diğer ülkeleri de yakından ilgilendirmektedir. Bunun sebebi ise küresel dünyada ülkeler arasındaki ekonomik aktivitelerin yaygın olarak görülmesidir. Mekanizma, ilk olarak karbon kaçağı riski yüksek olan sektörlerden başlayarak mevcut durum analizinin yapılmasında ve ekonomik ilişkilerin güçlü olduğu diğer ülkelerin çevre mevzuatlarını düzenlemelerin de bir nevi zorunluluk oluşturmaktadır. Bu açıdan mekanizmanın yürürlüğe girmesiyle birlikte Türkiye gibi Avrupa Birliği ile ekonomik ilişkileri önemli ölçüde yakın olan ülkelerin çevre mevzuatlarında düzenleme yapmaları gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Sınırda Karbon Düzenleme Mekanizmasının Avrupa Birliği ve Türkiye açısından ortaya çıkardığı sorumlulukları incelemektedir. Bu amaçla, ilk olarak Avrupa Yeşil Mutabakatı ve karbon vergileri incelenecektir. Sonrasında ise Sınırda Karbon Düzenlemesi ayrıntılı bir şekilde incelenerek Türkiye ekonomisinde çevre ve enerji açısından mekanizmanın olası etkileri ortaya koyulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Avrupa Yeşil Mutabakatı, Karbon Vergileri, Sınırda Karbon Düzenleme Mekanizması

ABSTRACT

Environmental problems and climate change threaten living life and nature. This situation, which closely concerns all countries, necessitates the fight against climate change and the creating action plans by countries. In particular, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and decarbonizing economies are important in this respect. With the green deal published in 2019, the European Union put forward an action plan against climate change's effects, committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 55 percent by 2030 and becoming climate neutral by 2050. In order to fulfill this commitment, specific new regulations have been introduced. One of these arrangements, the Border Carbon Regulation Mechanism, basically aims to reduce carbon leakage. This mechanism, adopted by the Union in 2023, aims to effectively achieve future targets by creating a transition period until 2026. In addition, this situation closely concerns not only the member countries of the Union but also other countries that are not included in the Union. This is because economic activities between countries are common in the globalized world. The mechanism creates a kind of obligation first to analyze the current situation, starting from sectors with a high risk of carbon leakage, and to regulate the environmental legislation of other countries with strong economic relations. In this respect, with the mechanism coming into force, countries such as Turkey, which have close economic relations with the European Union, need to make regulations in their environmental legislation. This study aims to examine the responsibilities posed by the Border Carbon Regulation Mechanism for the European Union and Turkey. For this purpose, first, the European Green Deal and carbon taxes will be examined. Afterwards, the Border Carbon Regulation will be examined in detail, and the possible effects of the mechanism in terms of environment and energy in the Turkish economy will be revealed.

Keywords: European Green Deal, Carbon Taxes, Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism

YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM KURUMLARINDA ÖĞRENCİ BAŞARI DEĞERLENDİRMESİNİN ÖZELLİKLERİ

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT ASSESSMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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ÖZET

Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin bağımsızlığını kazanmasından sonra sosyal ilişkilerdeki değişiklikler, planlı ekonomiden piyasa ekonomisine geçiş, bilimsel ve teknik ilerleme, Avrupa eğitim sistemine entegrasyon, eğitim içeriğinin yenilenmesi eğitim sisteminde reformların temelini oluşturdu .

Bölgemizdeki öğretme-öğrenme sürecinin yeni ve bağımsız insancıllaştırma, farklılaştırma, insancıllaştırma, demokrasi ve entegrasyon ilkeleri temelinde düzenlenmesi ve aynı zamanda eğitimin içeriğinin ve bu içeriğe hakim olmanın kurallarının değiştirilmesinin önemli bir etkisi olmuştur. Mevcut geleneksel değerlendirme süreci üzerindeki etkisi. Yeni eğitim içeriğini içeren öğretim programlarının oluşturulması ve uygulanmasından sonra, çağın ve öğretim programlarının gereksinimlerine uygun bir değerlendirme sisteminin oluşturulması gerekliliği ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu alanda ilk girişim 13 Ocak 2009'da "Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti Genel Eğitim Sisteminde Değerlendirme Konsepti" belgesinin onaylanmasıyla başladı. Ancak bu belge yalnızca ortaöğretim okullarında yürütülen değerlendirme sürecini dikkate alıyordu. Genel olarak bu kavram, cumhuriyetimizin eğitim kurumlarında öğrencilerin başarılarının değerlendirilmesi sürecini açıklayan ilk ayrıntılı, objektif, güvenilir ve açık belgedir.

Bu kavramın ortaya çıkışına kadar ülkemizde değerlendirme konusuna bu kadar geniş bir açıdan yaklaşılmamıştı. Bu nedenle eğitimde değerlendirme çoğunlukla öğretme-öğrenme sürecinin son aşaması olarak ele alınmakta ve bu alana yeterince önem verilmemektedir. Bu nedenle öğrenenlerin bilgi ve becerilerinin ölçülmesi ve değerlendirilmesinde subjektivizm vakaları ortaya çıkmıştır. Burada doğru, objektif ve şeffaf bir sistemin olmayışı, değerlendirmenin sadece öğretmenin öğrencinin bilgi düzeyine ilişkin görüşlerinden oluşmasına yol açmıştır. Kavram bir bütün olarak eğitim sistemimizdeki geleneksel değerlendirme anlayışının yerini yeni, sistematik, objektif, amaca yönelik, şeffaf ve dünya

standartlarında bir değerlendirme sistemi ile sonuçlandı. Böylece eğitim sistemimizde değerlendirme süreci, özü, içeriği, ana ilkeleri, özellikleri, ana yönleri ve türleri gibi bileşenleri içeren bir değerlendirme sistemi oluşmaya başlamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: öğrenci, değerlendirme, yükseköğretim kurumları

After the Republic of Azerbaijan gained independence, the change of social relations, the transition from a planned economy to a market economy, scientific and technical progress, integration into the European education system, updating the content of education created the basis for reforms in the education system.

The organization of the teaching-learning process in our region on the basis of new and independent principles of humanization, differentiation, humanitarianization, democracy and integration, and at the same time changing the content of education and the rules of mastering this content had a significant impact on the existing traditional evaluation process. After the creation and implementation of curricula containing the new content of education, it became necessary to create an evaluation system that meets the requirements of modern times and curricula. The first initiative in this field began on January 13, 2009 with the approval of the document "Evaluation Concept in the General Education System of the Republic of Azerbaijan". However, this document only considered the assessment process carried out in secondary schools. In general, this concept is the first detailed, objective, reliable and clear document describing the process of evaluating the achievements of students in educational institutions in our republic.

Until the emergence of this concept, the issue of evaluation in our country was not approached from such a broad aspect. Thus, in education, evaluation is often treated as the last stage of the teaching-learning process, and not enough attention has been paid to this area. Therefore, cases of subjectivism have arisen in measuring and evaluating the knowledge and skills of learners. The lack of an accurate, objective and transparent system here has led to the fact that the assessment consists only of the teacher's opinion about the student's knowledge level. The concept as a whole resulted in the replacement of the traditional evaluation concept in our education system with a new, systematic, objective, purposeful, transparent and world-standard evaluation system. Thus, in our education system, an evaluation system with constituent components such as the evaluation process, its essence, content, main principles, characteristics, its main directions and types began to be formed.

Keywords: student, assessment, higher education institutions

TÜRK HUKUKUNDA BOŞANMA VEYA AYRILIK DAVASI SÜRECİNDE ÇOCUKLARA İLİŞKİN OLARAK ALINABİLECEK GEÇİCİ ÖNLEMLER

INTERIM MEASURES THAT MAY BE TAKEN REGARDING CHILDREN DURING THE PROCESS OF DIVORCE OR SEPARATION IN TURKISH LAW

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ÖZET

Boşanma sebeplerinden en az biri gerçekleşmişse, eşlerden biri isterse boşanma davası isterse ayrılık davası açabilir. Ayrılık davasının açılması halinde şartlar gerçekleşmişse hâkim ayrılığa karar verir, ayrılık yerine boşanmaya karar veremez (TMK.170/I). Boşanma davası açılması halinde ise, hâkim takdir yetkisi çerçevesinde boşanmaya ya da ayrılığa karar verebilir, ortak hayatın yeniden kurulması ihtimalini görürse boşanma yerine ayrılık kararı da verebilir (TMK.170/III). Boşanma veya ayrılık davasının açılması ile eşlerden her biri dava devam ettiği sürece diğerinden ayrı yaşama hakkına sahiptir, ancak evlilik birliği devam eder. Boşanma veya ayrılık davası açıldıktan sonra, davanın çekişmeli olarak görülmesi sırasında eşlerin birçok konuda anlaşamaması hem dava sürecinin uzamasına hem de tarafların arasındaki anlaşmazlık ve çekişmenin şiddetlenmesine sebep olmaktadır. Bu süreçte eşler birbirlerinin adeta düşmanı haline gelmekte, toplum ile ilişkileri bozulmakta ve boşanmak isteyen ebeveynlerin çocukları da ana-baba arasında kalıp zarar görmektedir. Çocuklar bu endişe verici gerilim ortamından oldukça etkilenmekte, hangi ebeveyninin yanında kalacağı, hangi koşullarda yaşayacağı endişeleri ile güven duygularını kaybetmekte, fiziki ve psikolojik sorunlarla karşı karşıya kalmaktadır. Kanun koyucu bu nedenlerle, doğması mümkün zarar verici durumları önlemek amacıyla alınması gereken birtakım geçici önlemler için düzenlemeler getirmiştir.

Medeni Kanun, boşanma davası açıldıktan sonra hâkimi gerek eşler gerekse çocuklar için gerekli olan geçici koruyucu önlemleri almakla yükümlü kılmıştır. “Boşanma veya ayrılık davası açılınca hâkim, davanın devamı süresinde gerekli olan, özellikle eşlerin mallarının yönetimine ve çocukların bakım ve korunmasına ilişkin geçici önlemleri re’sen alır” (TMK.169). Hükümden anlaşıldığı üzere hâkim eşlere ve çocuklara ilişkin geçici önlemleri almakla yükümlüdür. Alınması gereken önlemler davaya bakan hâkim için örnek olarak sayılmıştır, sınırlı sayıda değildir. Bu önlemler dışında zorunlu ya da gerekli gördüğü başka önlemleri de alabilir. Nitelikleri gereği bu önlemler kararın kesinleşmesine kadar devam ederler. Hâkim durumun gerektirdiği takdirde almış olduğu bu önlemlerde değişiklik de yapabilir.

Çalışma konumuz dava sürecinde hâkimin eşlerin ortak çocuklarının durumuna ilişkin re'sen alacağı geçici önlemlerdir. Hâkim çocuğun üstün yararı ilkesi çerçevesinde çocukların somut olay içerisindeki şartlarını gözeterek en uygun kararları almakla yükümlüdür. Bu süre içerisinde hâkim, ergin olmayan çocukların eşlerden hangisinin yanında kalacağına, diğer eşin çocuklarla kişisel ilişkisinin nasıl olacağına, yine çocukların geçimi için gerekli olan katkı oranının (iştirak- tedbir nafakası) ne olacağına, çocuğun mallarının korunması ve yönetimine dair karar verir. Kararını belirlerken çocukların hem fiziksel hem psikolojik ihtiyaçlarını dikkate almalıdır. Ergin olmayan çocuğun eşlerden birinin himayesine bırakılması konusunda eşler arasında bir anlaşma var ise, çocuğun üstün yararına zarar vermemesi kaydıyla bu anlaşmayı onaylayabilir. Ancak hâkimin geniş bir takdir yetkisi söz konusudur. Türk Medeni Kanunu m. 169 hükmüne göre alınan geçici önlemler ile çocukların eşlerden birinin yanında kalmasına karar verilmesi, velayetin bu eşe bırakıldığı anlamına gelmez. Dava süreci sonuçlanmadan kural olarak çocukların velayetlerine ilişkin bir düzenleme yapılmaz, velayet her iki eş yönünden de devam eder. Hâkim tarafından re'sen alınan bu önlemler, geçici niteliktedir. Boşanma veya ayrılık davası devam ettiği sürece söz konusu olurlar. Kararın kesinleşmesi ile sona ererler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuğun Üstün Yararı, Geçici Önlemler, Geçici Kişisel İlişki, İştirak Nafakası.

ABSTRACT

If at least one of the reasons for divorce has occurred, either spouse can file for divorce or separation. In case of filing a separation lawsuit, if the conditions are met, the judge decides on separation, but cannot decide on divorce instead of separation (TCC.170/I). If a divorce case is filed, the judge may decide on divorce or separation within the framework of his discretion, and if he sees the possibility of re-establishing a common life, he may also decide on separation instead of divorce (TCC.170/III). Once a divorce or separation lawsuit is filed, each spouse has the right to live separately from the other as long as the lawsuit continues, but the marriage union continues. After a divorce or separation case is filed, the spouses' failure to agree on many issues while the case is considered contentious causes both the prolongation of the case process and the intensification of the disagreement and conflict between the parties. In this process, spouses become enemies of each other, their relations with society deteriorate, and the children of parents who want to divorce are stuck between their parents and suffer harm. Children are greatly affected by this worrying atmosphere of tension, they lose their sense of security due to concerns about which parent they will stay with, under what conditions they will live, and they face physical and psychological problems. For these

reasons, the legislator has introduced regulations for some temporary measures that must be taken in order to prevent potentially harmful situations that may arise.

The Civil Code obliges the judge to take the necessary temporary protective measures for both spouses and children after the divorce case is filed. "When a divorce or separation case is filed, the judge takes ex officio temporary measures that are necessary during the continuation of the case, especially regarding the management of the spouses' property and the care and protection of the children" (TCC.169). As understood from the provision, the judge is obliged to take temporary measures regarding spouses and children. The precautions to be taken are listed as examples for the judge presiding over the case, they are not limited in number. Apart from these measures, it may also take other measures it deems mandatory or necessary. Due to their nature, these measures continue until the decision is finalized. If the prevailing situation requires, it may also make changes in these measures it has taken.

Our subject of study is the temporary measures that the judge will take ex officio regarding the situation of the spouses' common children during the litigation process. The judge is obliged to take the most appropriate decisions, taking into account the children's circumstances in the concrete case, within the framework of the principle of the best interest of the child. During this period, the judge decides on which spouse the minor children will stay with, how the other spouse's personal relationship with the children will be, what the contribution rate (participation-precautionary alimony) will be for the maintenance of the children, and the protection and management of the child's property. When making his decision, he should take into account both the physical and psychological needs of the children. If there is an agreement between the spouses to leave the minor child under the care of one of the spouses, the spouse may approve this agreement, provided that it does not harm the best interests of the child. However, the judge has wide discretion. Turkish Civil Code art. The decision to keep the children with one of the spouses through the temporary measures taken in accordance with Article 169 does not mean that the custody is given to this spouse. As a rule, no regulation is made regarding the custody of the children before the litigation process is concluded, and custody continues for both spouses. These measures taken by the judge ex officio are of a temporary nature. They remain in question as long as the divorce or separation case is ongoing. They end with the finalization of the decision.

Key Words: Best Interest of The Child, Temporary Measures, Temporary Personal Relationship, Child Support.

TÜRK HUKUKUNDA YOKSULLUK NAFAKASI

POVERTY SUPPORT IN TURKISH LAW

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ÖZET

Aile kavramı pek çok hukuk sisteminde olduğu gibi Türk Medeni Kanunu'nda da önemli maddelerle korunmuştur. Nafaka hükümleri de bu maddelerdendir. Nafaka borcunun kaynağı kanuni yükümlülüktür. Nafaka kelime anlamı ile, beslenme, geçindirme, hayatı idame ettirme, harcayıp tüketme anlamına gelmektedir. Türk Medeni Kanunu nafakayı, yardım nafakası ve bakım nafakası olarak iki şekilde düzenlemiştir. TMK.364 ile düzenlenen yardım nafakası, kendilerine yardım edilmediği takdirde yoksulluğa düşecek olanlara, üstsoyu, altsoyu ile kardeşlerinin nafaka vermekle yükümlü olduğunu belirtmiş, ancak kardeşlerin nafaka yükümlülüğü için refah içinde bulunması gerektiği de ifade edilmiştir. Bir başka deyişle bir kişinin üstsoyu ve altsoyu hangi derecede olurlarsa olsunlar nafaka ödemekle yükümlüdürler. Bakım nafakaları ise, evlenme ve doğum gibi olaylardan kaynaklanan, tedbir nafakası, iştirak nafakası ve yoksulluk nafakasıdır.

Türk hukukunda evlilik birliğine oldukça önem verilmiştir. Eşler, kendilerine tanınan birçok haklarla berber birtakım yükümlülükleri de yerine getirmek durumundadır. Buna göre eşler, evlilik birliğinin sıhhatini sağlamak için karşılıklı maddi ve manevi yardım, bakım ve gözetim yükümlülüğü altındadırlar (TMK.185 vd.). Kanun koyucu bu çerçevede evlilik birliği sona ermiş olmasına rağmen eşlerin birbirlerine karşı mali yardımda bulunmasını da toplumsal ve ahlaki yükümlülük olarak düzenlemiştir. Nafakanın temelini sosyal yardımlaşma ve dayanışma olgusu oluşturur. Eşler boşanmış olsalar da taraflardan birinin refah içerisinde yaşarken diğer tarafın yoksulluk içerisinde olması, kanun koyucu tarafından toplumun genel ahlak anlayışına aykırı bulunmuştur. Nitekim TMK.175/I; "Boşanma yüzünden yoksulluğa düşecek taraf, kusuru daha ağır olmamak koşuluyla geçimi için diğer taraftan malî gücü oranında süresiz olarak nafaka isteyebilir." TMK.175/II; "Nafaka yükümlüsünün kusuru aranmaz" hükmü ile boşanma hâlinde eşlerden birinin, diğerinden yoksulluk nafakası istemesi imkânını tanımıştır. Türk Hukukunda bakım nafakası içerisinde yer alan yoksulluk nafakasında boşanma davasında kusursuz olan, eşit kusurlu olan, az kusurlu olan ve boşanma sonucunda yoksulluğa düşen taraf, diğer taraftan geçimini temin için mali gücü oranında ve süresiz olarak nafaka isteyebilir. Yoksulluk kavramı kanunda tanımlanmamıştır. Öğreti ve uygulamada, yoksulluk hali, nafaka isteyen tarafın, geçimini kendi malvarlığı ve geliri ile

karşılayamaması olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Kişinin yeme, içme, barınma, sağlık, ulaşım, eğitim, kültür gibi zorunlu ve gerekli harcamalarını karşılayacak güce sahip olmaması halinde yoksul olarak kabulü gerekir. Nafaka alacaklısının yaşı, mesleği, sağlık durumu dikkate alınmalıdır. Kişi imkânı ve fırsatı olmasına rağmen çalışmıyorsa nafaka talebi hakkı doğmaz. Yoksulluk nafakasının amacı yoksulluğa düşecek olan tarafın evli olduğu zamandaki refah seviyesini sürdürmesi değil, boşanma sonrasında kendi geçimini sağlama yeteneği ve gücü olmayan tarafın diğer tarafça mali açıdan desteklenmesidir.

Kanunda yoksulluk nafakasına ilişkin genel kriterler belirtilmiş, hâkime bu konuda geniş takdir yetkisi tanınmıştır. Hâkim, boşanma sebebiyle yoksulluğa düşecek olan tarafa, kusurunun daha ağır olmaması koşulu ile tarafların yaşam şartları ve mali güçlerini de dikkate alarak nafakaya hükmedecektir. İlerleyen zamanda gerek tarafların mali güçlerinde gerekse nafaka talep eden tarafın ihtiyaçlarında değişikliler olması halinde nafaka miktarı artırılabilir veya azaltılabilir. Yoksulluk nafakası kamu düzenini de ilgilendiren bir kurum olduğu için amacı gereği irat olarak ödenecek bir nafakadır. Ancak talep olması halinde toptan ödenmesi de mümkündür. İrat biçiminde ödenmesine karar verilen nafaka, taraflardan birinin ölümü ya da alacaklı tarafın yeniden evlenmesi halinde kendiliğinden ortadan kalkar, alacaklı tarafın evlenme olmaksızın fiilen evliymiş gibi yaşaması, haysiyetsiz yaşam sürmesi ya da yoksulluğunun ortadan kalkması halinde mahkeme kararı ile ortadan kaldırılır (TMK.176/II). Son yıllarda öğretide özellikle süresiz olması nedeniyle değişiklik yapılması gerektiği ifade edilen yoksulluk nafakası, Yargıtay uygulamasında süresiz olarak hükmedilmesi yönündedir. Zira, evlilik birliğinin sona ermesi üzerine yoksulluğa düşecek olan taraf, yaşamını sürdürmekte zorlanacaktır. Bakım ve yaşam masrafları yoksulluk nafakası ile karşılandığında ise toplumsal bir birey olarak da daha sağlıklı ve güvenli bir ortamda hayatını idame ettirecektir. Yoksulluk nafakası, boşanma davası sırasında talep edilmediyse, boşanma kararının kesinleşmesinden sonra ayrı bir dava ile talep edilebilir, ancak boşanma hükmünün kesinleşmesinden bir yıl geçmekle talep zamanaşımına uğrar (TMK.178).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Boşanma, Süresiz Nafaka, İrat, Yoksulluk

ABSRACT

The concept of family is protected by important articles in the Turkish Civil Code, as in many legal systems. Alimony provisions are also among these articles. The source of alimony debt is a legal obligation. Alimony literally means nutrition, living, maintaining life, spending and consuming. Turkish Civil Code regulates alimony in two ways: support alimony and maintenance alimony. The alimony regulated by TCC.364 states that the ancestors, descendants and siblings are obliged to pay alimony to those who will fall into poverty if they are not helped, but it is also stated that the siblings must be in welfare for the alimony obligation. In other words, a person's ascendants and descendants are obliged to pay alimony, regardless of their rank. Maintenance alimony is precautionary alimony, participation alimony and poverty alimony arising from events such as marriage and birth.

In Turkish law, marital union is given great importance. Along with the many rights granted to them, spouses must also fulfill certain obligations. Accordingly, spouses are under the obligation of mutual material and moral assistance, care and supervision to ensure the health of the marital union (TCC.185 et seq.). In this context, the legislator has regulated the financial assistance of spouses to each other as a social and moral obligation, even though the marriage union has ended. The basis of alimony is social assistance and solidarity. Even if the spouses are divorced, the fact that one of the parties lives in prosperity while the other party is in poverty has been found by the legislator to be contrary to the general moral understanding of the society. As a matter of fact, TCC. 175/I; "The party who will fall into poverty due to divorce may request alimony from the other party indefinitely, in proportion to his financial means, provided that his fault is not more severe." TCC. 175/II; With the provision "No fault of the alimony obligor is required", it is possible for one of the spouses to request alimony from the other in case of divorce. In the case of poverty alimony, which is included in the maintenance alimony in Turkish Law, the party who is faultless, equally at fault, less at fault and falls into poverty as a result of the divorce in the divorce case can request alimony from the other party in proportion to his financial capacity and indefinitely. The concept of poverty is not defined in the law. In doctrine and practice, the state of poverty is defined as the inability of the party requesting alimony to meet his/her livelihood with his/her own assets and income. If a person does not have the means to meet his/her compulsory and necessary expenses such as food, drink, shelter, health, transportation, education and culture, he/she should be considered poor. The age, occupation and health status of the alimony payee should be taken into account. If a person does not work even though he has the means and opportunity, he does not have the right to request alimony. The purpose of poverty alimony is not to ensure that the party that will fall into poverty maintains the level of welfare that it had when they were married, but to provide financial support to the other party for the party that does not have the ability and power to provide for itself after the divorce.

General criteria for alimony are specified in the law, and the judge is given wide discretion in this regard. The judge will award alimony to the party who will fall into poverty due to the

divorce, taking into account the living conditions and financial capabilities of the parties, provided that the fault is not more severe. In the future, if there are changes in both the financial strength of the parties and the needs of the party requesting alimony, the alimony amount may be increased or decreased. Since alimony is an institution that also concerns public order, it is alimony to be paid as income due to its purpose. However, if there is demand, it is also possible to pay in lump sum. Alimony, which is decided to be paid in the form of annuity, is automatically eliminated in case of the death of one of the parties or the remarriage of the creditor party and is eliminated by a court decision if the creditor party lives as if he were actually married without marriage, leads a dishonorable life, or becomes poverty-stricken (TCC.176/II). In recent years, it has been stated that a change should be made in the doctrine, especially because it is indefinite. The practice of the Supreme Court of Appeals is to rule it indefinitely. Because the party who will fall into poverty after the marriage union ends will have difficulty in surviving. When his care and living expenses are covered by alimony, he will continue his life as a social individual in a healthier and safer environment. If alimony is not requested during the divorce case, it can be requested in a separate lawsuit after the divorce decision is finalized, but the request becomes statute-barred after one year passes from the finalization of the divorce decision (TCC.178).

Key Words: Divorce, Indefinite Alimony, Annuity, Poverty

"GÖSTERME" VE "FOTOĞRAF" KAVRAMLARI ÜZERİNE FARKLI BİR YAKLAŞIM

A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO THE CONCEPTS OF "SHOWING" AND "PHOTOGRAPHY"

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ÖZET

Fotoğraf, iki asırlık bir ömrü geride bırakmıştır. Bu süreç içerisinde, görsel anlatının en önemli öğesi olmayı başarmıştır. Sayısal teknolojinin ilerlemesiyle birlikte, fotoğraf geniş kitlelere ulaşabilmiştir. Bugün fotoğrafın, internet ve sosyal medya mecralarının en önemli anlatım biçimi olduğu söylenebilir. 2023 Ocak verilerine[1] göre dünyada 1,75 trilyon fotoğraf sosyal paylaşım ağlarında dolaşıma girmektedir. 2025 ön görüsü ise[2] dünyada yıllık 2 trilyon fotoğrafın dolaşıma gireceği üzerinedir. Bu çalışma, bu kadar büyük görsel üretim içerisinde, estetik, felsefi, entelektüel temellere dayanan fotoğrafın nasıl kendini "sadece belgeleme/gösterme edimi" olmaktan ayrıştırabileceği üzerine yaklaşım içeren bir çalışmadır. "Fotoğrafı belgeden ayrıştıran temel unsur nedir?" sorusu ana problem cümlesini teşkil etmektedir. Çalışma nitel araştırma yöntemleri içerisinde metin/doküman analiz yöntemiyle yapılmıştır. Doküman analizinde "… çalışılan araştırma problemiyle ilişkili yazılı ve görsel materyaller araştırmaya dahil edilebilir."[3] Görsel işitsel dokümanların yanında konuyla ilgili literatür taraması yapılmış ve çalışmanın temel sorununa dair cevap aranmıştır. Çalışmanın temel çıkış noktası, ünlü belgesel fotoğrafçı Sebastião Salgado'nun "Toprağın Tuzu"[4] belgeselinde söylediği "Mesele sadece bir ayıya yaklaşıp fotoğrafını çekmek değil. Kadrajlama iyi olmazsa sadece bir ayıyı "göstermiş" olursun. Bu bir fotoğraf olmaz." cümleleri oluşturmaktadır. Fluser, "Düşünüp tasarlamadan naifçe fotoğraf çekmek diye bir şey yoktur"[5] derken, Freund de "Fotoğraf, yaratıcı bir kaygının dışarı çıkrılması için kullanılan bir yöntem olarak algılandığında onun doğanın basit bir sureti olmaktan öteye geçtiği görülür. "İyi" fotoğrafların az bulunmasının sebepleri de budur"[6] demektedir. Bu bakış açılarından yola çıkarak, "fotoğraf" ve "gösterme" kavramlarının birbirinden ayrı kavramları ifade ettiği görüşü çalışmada benimsenmiştir. Zira "fotoğrafın düşünen, düşündüren, bilinç

[1] https://bit.ly/3N25rgy
[2] https://bit.ly/3N25rgy
[3] Yıldırım, A. Şimşek, H. (Mayıs 2018). *Sosyal Bilimlerde Nitel Araştırma Yöntemleri.* 11. Basım. Seçkin: Ankara 189
[4] Wenders, W., Salgado, J.R. (Yönetmenler). (2014). Toprağın Tuzu [Film]. Brasil France: Decia Films
[5] Fluser, V. (2020). *Bir Fotoğraf Felsefesine Doğru*. Espas Yayınları: İstanbul. 49
[6] Freund, G. (2006). Fotoğraf ve Toplum. Sel Yayınları: İstanbul. 192

yaratan ve/veya duygu dünyasına hitap ederek, çeken ya da izleyen kişide değişim yaratacak güçte olması gerektiği fikrini benimsemekteyiz. Salgado'nun "Gösterme" terimi ise daha yüzeysel ve derin anlamlar içermeyen bir terim olarak kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışma, fotoğrafın sanatsal düşünsel derinliği sınırlı ve popüler kültür öğesi olan "gösterme" özelliğinden nasıl kendini koruyabileceği konusunda yeni öneriler sunmaya çalışmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fotoğraf, gösterme, sosyal medya

ABSTRACT

Photography has left behind a life span of two centuries. In this process, it has managed to become the most important element of visual narrative. With the advancement of digital technology, photography has been able to reach large masses. Today, it can be said that photography is the most important form of expression on the internet and social media. According to January 2023 data[7], 1.75 trillion photographs are circulated on social networks. The prediction for 2025 is that 2 trillion photographs[8] will be circulated annually in the world. This study is an approach on how photography, which is based on aesthetic, philosophical and intellectual foundations, can differentiate itself from being "just an act of documentation/demonstration" within such a large visual production. "What is the basic element that differentiates photography from documents?" is the main problem statement. The study was conducted with text/document analysis method within qualitative research methods. In document analysis, "... written and visual materials related to the research problem studied can be included in the research."[9] In addition to audiovisual documents, a literature review on the subject was conducted and an answer to the main problem of the study was sought. The main starting point of the study is the famous documentary photographer Sebastião Salgado's statement in his documentary "Salt of the Earth"[10]: "It's not just about approaching a bear and taking a picture of it. If the framing is not good, you just "show" a bear. This is not a photograph." Fluser says, "There is no such thing as taking a naïve photograph without thinking and designing"[11], while Freund says, "When photography is perceived as a method used to express a creative concern, it becomes more than a simple image of nature. This is one of the reasons why "good" photographs are rare"[12]. Based on these perspectives, this study adopts the view that the concepts of "photography" and "showing" express separate concepts. Because we adopt the idea that "photography should have the power to create change in the person who takes or watches it by making them think, make them think, create consciousness and/or appeal to the world of emotion. Salgado's term "Showing" is used as a term that is more superficial and does not contain deeper meanings. This study tries to offer new suggestions on how photography can protect itself from the "showing" feature, which has limited artistic intellectual depth and is an element of popular culture.

Keywords: Photograph, showing, social media

[7] https://bit.ly/3N25rgy
[8] https://bit.ly/3N25rgy
[9] Yıldırım, A. Şimşek, H. (Mayıs 2018). *Sosyal Bilimlerde Nitel Araştırma Yöntemleri.* 11. Basım. Seçkin: Ankara 189
[10] Wenders, W., Salgado, J.R. (Yönetmenler). (2014). Toprağın Tuzu [Film]. Brasil France: Decia Films
[11] Fluser, V. (2020). *Bir Fotoğraf Felsefesine Doğru*. Espas Yayınları: İstanbul. 49
[12] Freund, G. (2006). Fotoğraf ve Toplum. Sel Yayınları: İstanbul. 192

BIGOREKSİYA: SON TREND

BIGOREXIA: RECENT TREND

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Şimdiye kadar yeme bozuklukları çalışmalarında özellikle kadınlarda görülen anoreksiya nervosa ve blumia nervosa'ya yoğunlaşılsa da, genellikle erkek bireyleri etkilediği bilinen bigoreksiya da son yıllarda dikkat çekmeye başlamıştır. Bigoreksiya aynı zamanda kas dismorfisi olarak da adlandırılan genellikle vücut geliştirme sporu yapan erkek bireylerde görülmektedir. Anoreksiya nervosa ve blumia'nın tersine bigoreksiyalı bireyler zayıf olma haline değil; büyük ve kaslı olmaya yoğunlaşmışlardır. Bu derleme bigoreksiya ile ilgili son dönem bilgileri incelemek amacıyla planlanmıştır. Bu hastalık Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fifth edition (DSM-V) kriterlerinde Obsessive-Compulsive and Related Disorders sınıflamasında yer almaktadır. Yapılan bir prevalans çalışmasında erkeklerde prevalansı %2.2 kızlarda %1.4 olarak bulunmuştur. Yapılan bir sistematik derlemede bigoreksiyalı bireylerin vücut kas kütlelerini arttırmak amacıyla normal bireylerden daha yüksek protein alımı ve düşük yağ alımı gibi farklı beslenme alışkanlıklarına sahip olduğu belirtilmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra bigoreksiyalı bireylerin oldukça yüksek supleman kullanım durumlarının olduğu da belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak bigoreksiyalı bireylerin sağlıklarını etkileyecek derecede farklı beslenme alışkanlıkları olduğu ve bu yüzden multidisipliner tedavilerine diyetisyen eklenmesine ihtiyaçları vardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bigoreksiya, Yeme bozuklukları, Beslenme

Eventhough until now eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa or blumia mostly seen in female has been getting attention; bigorexia which mostly effect male deserves to be discussed. Bigorexia also called muscle dysmorphia is a condition usually seen in male bodybuilders. In contrary to anorexia nervosa or blumia nervosa, people with bigorexia primarly focus on not being thin but being big and muscular. People with this condition are obsessed about being inadequate muscle. This review is aimed to shed light on current knowledge about bigorexia. The condition is included in DSM-V(Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fifth edition) under Obsessive-Compulsive and Related Disorders Class. In a survey conducted on Australian adolescents showed that the prevelance is 2.2% among boys, 1.4% among girls. In a sysematic literatüre it is showed that people with bigorexia have different nutritional habits such as higher protein and lower lipid to increase their muscle mass. It is also known that people with the condition have higher rates of supplement use. In conclusion it is found that people with bigorexia have impaired nutritional habits therefore they needed to be guided by dieticians.

Keywords: Bigorexia, Eating Disorder, Nutrition

ATIK PLASTİK PET TOZU İLE DÖKÜM TİPİ POLYESTER MATRİSLİ KOMPOZİTE İLAVE EDİLEN PERLİT VE POMZANIN ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF WASTE PLASTIC PET POWDER ADDED TO CAST-TYPE POLYESTER MATRIX COMPOSITE WITH PERLITE AND PUMICE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın temel hedefi, doğada atık olarak bulunan polietilen teraftalat (PET) malzemelerinin belirli öğütme işlemlerinden geçirilerek sıvı halde bulunan döküm tipi polyester ile kompozit hale getirilmesi ve bu süreçte doğada saf olarak bulunan perlit ve pomza madenlerinin partikül boyutlarda eklenerek yeni bir kompozit malzeme oluşturulmasıdır. Oluşturulan bu kompozit malzemenin, dayanımı ve kolay bulunabilirliği açısından ekonomik bir avantaj sağlaması amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırmada ayrıca, pomzanın mukavemetini artırmaya yönelik özelliklerinin belirlenmesi ve mevcut polimer malzemelere göre daha kararlı ve uzun ömürlü bir yapıya sahip olması, üretimde daha verimli bir malzeme oluşturulmasını hedeflenmektedir. Mikro yapıların incelenmesi için perlit ve pomza katkılı kompozit malzemenin atomik içyapısı, yüzey pürüzlülüğü ve mukavemet özellikleri ileri metalografik araştırma teknikleri (SEM, EDS, XRD, TGA, FTIR, AFM, sertlik, çekme ve eğme) kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir.

Bu bağlamda, belirli oranlarda perlit ve pomza takviyeli kompozit malzemeler, silikon kalıplara dökülerek kalıplanmıştır. Oluşturulan numuneler, farklı oranlarda perlit ve pomza içeren 9 gruba ayrılmıştır. Her gruptan seçilen bir numune üzerinde detaylı analizler gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Araştırma sonucunda farklı oranlarda atık plastik, perlit ve pomza karışımlarından oluşan numunelerin bileşenlerinin numunelerde homojen bir şekilde dağıldığını göstermektedir. Numunelerin perlit oranının artmasının numunelerin mekanik özelliklerini iyileştirebileceği, pomza oranının artmasının ise, numunelerin gözenekliliğini artırarak numunelerin ısıl ve ses yalıtımı özelliklerini iyileştirdiği belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada ayrıca pomzanın gözenekli bir yapıya, atık plastik ve perlitin ise daha yoğun bir yapıya sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Pomzanın gözenekli yapısı, malzemenin mukavemet ve tokluk özelliklerini artırmaya yardımcı olurken, atık plastik ve perlitten oluşan dolgu maddeleri malzemenin sertlik ve aşınma direnci özelliklerini artırmaya yardımcı olur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Perlit, Pomza, Atık Plastik, Kompozit, Mukavemet

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study is to create a composite material by grinding polyethylene terephthalate (PET) materials, which are found as waste in nature, and mixing them with liquid cast-type polyester, and adding perlite and pumice minerals, which are naturally pure, in particle sizes during this process. It is aimed to provide an economic advantage in terms of strength and availability of this composite material. In addition, the study aims to determine the properties of pumice that increase its strength and to create a more stable and durable structure than the existing polymer materials, and to produce a more efficient material. The atomic structure, surface roughness and strength characteristics of the perlite and pumice reinforced composite material were analyzed using advanced metallographic research techniques (SEM, EDS, XRD, TGA, FTIR, AFM, hardness, tensile and bending) for the examination of microstructures.

In this context, composite materials reinforced with certain ratios of perlite and pumice were molded by pouring into silicone molds. The samples created were divided into 9 groups containing different ratios of perlite and pumice. Detailed analyses were performed on a sample selected from each group.

The results of the study show that the components of the samples consisting of different ratios of waste plastic, perlite and pumice are distributed homogeneously in the samples. It was determined that increasing the perlite ratio of the samples could improve the mechanical properties of the samples, while increasing the pumice ratio increased the porosity of the samples and improved the thermal and sound insulation properties of the samples. The study also showed that pumice had a porous structure, while waste plastic and perlite had a denser structure. The porous structure of pumice helps to increase the strength and toughness properties of the material, while the filler materials consisting of waste plastic and perlite help to increase the hardness and wear resistance properties of the material.

Keywords: Perlite, Pumice, Waste Plastic, Composite, Strength

BİTEN İLİŞKİYE DUYGUSAL ADAPTASYON ÖLÇEĞİNİN TÜRKÇE'YE UYARLANMASI

TURKISH ADAPTATION OF THE "EMOTIONAL ADAPTATION TO RELATIONSHIP DISSOLUTION SCALE"

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ÖZET

Yapılan bu çalışmada, Birleşik Krallık'ta geliştirilmiş olan Biten İlişkiye Duygusal Adaptasyon Ölçeği'nin (Emotional Adaptation to Relationship Dissolution Assessment (EARD) Millings et al., 2020) Türkçe'ye uyarlanması amaçlanmaktadır. Ölçek; bireyin var olan bir ilişkisini sonlandırması sonrası duygusal olarak içinde bulunduğu duruma nasıl uyum sağladığını, kişinin eski partneri hakkında, kendisi hakkında ve gelecek hakkında nasıl duygular geliştirdiğini ölçmektedir. Ölçülen özellik için, duygusal adaptasyon, boşanmaya duygusal adaptasyon ve ilişkinin bitmesine duygusal adaptasyon olmak üzere 3 başlık altında teorik bir temel hazırlanmıştır.

Ölçeğin Türkçe'ye uyarlanması sürecinde, on maddeden oluşan İngilizce dilindeki orijinal ölçek Türkçe diline çevrilmiş ardından çeviriyi değerlendirebilmek için ilk aşamada çevrilen Türkçe maddeler kullanılarak tekrardan İngilizce diline geri çevrilmiştir ve bu süreçlerde uzman görüşüne başvurulmuştur ve maddelerin Türkçe tercümeleri son halini almıştır. Araştırma; uygun örnekleme tekniği ile oluşturulan, önemli bir ilişkisini sonlandırmış 211'i kadın, 148'i erkek, 1'i cinsiyetini belirtmek istemeyen olmak üzere 360 kişiden oluşmaktadır. Ölçeğin uyum geçerliği sınaması için Fisher'ın Boşanmaya/Ayrılığa Uyum Ölçeği – Kısa Formu kullanılmış ve r = -.77 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Yapı geçerliğine dair doğrulayıcı faktör analizi ile ölçeğin orijinal halinde de doğrulanmış olan tek boyutlu yapısı doğrulanmıştır. Bu tek boyutlu yapı doğrulanırken bazı maddeler arasında kovaryans oluşturulması gerekmiştir. Güvenirlik hesaplamaları için yapılan analizler sonucu Cronbach's Alpha katsayısı α= .90 yüksek derecede iç tutarlılık var olarak hesaplanmıştır. Güvenirlik analizleri için Cronbach's Alpha katsayısına ek olarak alt grup – üst grup madde analizi ve yarıya bölme analizleri de yapılmıştır ve ölçeğin güvenirliği bu analizlerle hesaplanıp doğrulanmıştır. Bu bulgular

bağlamında ölçeğin Türkçe versiyonunun güvenilir ve geçerli olduğu kanaatine varılmıştır ve kullanılmaya hazır hale getirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Duygusal adaptasyon, Boşanma, Ayrılık, İlişki Bitmesi

ABSTRACT

In this study, the aim is to adapt the Emotional Adaptation to Relationship Dissolution Assessment (EARD) developed in the United Kingdom by Millings et al. (2020) into Turkish. The scale measures how an individual emotionally adapts to their current situation after ending an existing relationship, as well as the emotions they develop about their former partner, themselves, and the future. The theoretical foundation for the measured characteristic includes emotional adaptation, emotional adaptation to divorce, and emotional adaptation to the end of the relationship, all categorized under three headings. In the process of adapting the scale into Turkish, the original English scale, consisting of ten items, was translated into Turkish and then back-translated into English using the translated Turkish items for evaluation. Expert opinions were sought during these processes, and the Turkish translations of the items were finalized. The research consists of 360 participants, created using an appropriate sampling technique, including 211 females, 148 males, and 1 individual who preferred not to disclose their gender, all of whom have terminated an important relationship. Fisher's Divorce Adjustment Scale - Short Form was used to test the convergent validity of the scale, and it was calculated as r = -.77. Confirmatory factor analysis confirmed the one-dimensional structure of the scale, which had also been verified in its original form. However, to confirm this one-dimensional structure, covariances needed to be established between some items. Reliability analyses resulted in a high degree of internal consistency with a Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of α= .90. In addition to the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient for reliability analysis, sub-group – upper-group item analysis and split-half analyses were also conducted, and the reliability of the scale was calculated and confirmed through these analyses. In light of these findings, it is concluded that the Turkish version of the scale is reliable and valid, and it is ready for use.

Keywords: Emotional adaptation, Divorce, Seperation, Relationship Dissolution

PİRİDİNYUM VE BİR ADET KUARTERNER AMONYUM AZOTLARINA SAHİP Dİ-KATYONİK YÜZEY AKTİF MADDELERİN METAL KOROZYONUNA KARŞI ETKİNLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DI-CATIONIC SURFACTANTS WITH PYRIDINIUM AND ONE QUATERNARY AMMONIUM NITROGENS AGAINST METAL CORROSION

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ÖZET

Korozyon, malzemelerin içinde bulundukları ortamın etkisiyle, kimyasal ve elektrokimyasal reaksiyonlar sonucunda fiziksel, kimyasal ve mekanik özellikleri kapsamında değişime uğramalarıdır. Söz konusu malzeme metal ve alaşımlarından ibaret ise o zaman metal korozyonu ifadesi kullanılabilmekte ve metalik korozyon, metal veya metal alaşımlarının oksitlenme veya diğer kimyasal etkilerle aşınma durumu şeklinde de tanımlanabilmektedir. Demir ve çeliğin büyük bir kısmının her yıl korozyon sonucu kaybedilmesi veya kullanılmaz hale gelmesi bakımından korozyonun istenmeyen bir olay olduğu apaçıktır.

Endüstride, metal yüzeyindeki pasın ve yine yüzeyde bulunan yabancı maddelerin temizlenmesi için HCl ve H_2SO_4 çözeltileri kullanılır. Temizleme işlemi esnasında asitle temas eden metal yüzeyinde zamanla yükseltgenme sonucu metal korozyonu meydana gelmektedir. Asidik ortamdaki metal korozyonunun anot reaksiyonunda metal yükseltgenirken katot reaksiyonunda da asitten gelen hidrojen iyonları indirgenerek H_2 gazı oluşmaktadır.

Birçok ülkede olduğu gibi bizim ülkemizde de metal korozyonunu önlemeye yönelik kullanılan yöntemlerden biri uygun inhibitör kullanımıdır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda bu çalışmada, bir ucunda piridinyum azotu diğer ucunda kuarterner amonyum azotuna bağlı asetamit ve etilasetat grubu olmak üzere iki adet di-katyonik yüzey aktif madde sentezlenmiştir. Yapıları FT-IR spektroskopisi ile doğrulanan maddeler, kütle kaybı yöntemi kullanılarak korozyon testine tabi tutuldular. Bunun için, oda sıcaklığında 24 saat boyunca metal plakalar, elde edilen inhibitörlerin farklı konsantrasyonlarını ihtiva eden 1.0 M HCl çözeltilerine daldırıldı. Korozyon testleri sonucunda, inhibitör içermeyen asit ortamında korozyon hızı yüksek iken, inhibitör içeren asit ortamında korozyon hızının çok azaldığı tespit

edildi. Buna bağlı olarak da, çalışılan her inhibitör konsantrasyonunda % 90'ın üzerinde inhibisyon etkinliği elde edilmiştir. Metal korozyonuna karşı organik yapılı inhibitörlerin etkinlik göstermesi onların metal yüzeyine adsorpsiyonuna bağlı olduğu için, bu adsorpsiyonu ispatlamak adına metal yüzeyine damlatılan suyun yüzeyle oluşturduğu temas açısı ölçümü yapılmıştır. Korozyon testinden çıkan sonuçları desteklemek için, ayrıca, korozif ortamlardan çıkarılan metal yüzeylerin optik mikroskop kamera ile görüntüleri alındı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sentez, Korozyon, Korozyon inhibitörü, Kütle kaybı, Asidik ortam

ABSTRACT

Corrosion is the change in the physical, chemical and mechanical properties of materials as a result of chemical and electrochemical reactions under the influence of the environment they are in. If the material in question consists of metals and alloys, then the term metal corrosion can be used and metallic corrosion can be defined as the corrosion of metals or metal alloys by oxidation or other chemical effects. It is obvious that corrosion is an undesirable phenomenon as a large proportion of iron and steel is lost or rendered unusable every year as a result of corrosion.

In industry, HCl and H_2SO_4 solutions are used to remove rust and impurities from the metal surface. Metal corrosion occurs as a result of oxidation over time on the metal surface in contact with the acid during the cleaning process. In the anode reaction of metal corrosion in acidic media, the metal is oxidized and in the cathode reaction, hydrogen ions from the acid are reduced and H_2 gas is formed.

As in many countries, one of the methods used in our country to prevent metal corrosion is the use of appropriate inhibitors. For this purpose, in this study, two di-cationic surfactants were synthesized with pyridinium nitrogen at one end and acetamide and ethylacetate groups attached to quaternary ammonium nitrogen at the other end. The materials, whose structures were confirmed by FT-IR spectroscopy, were subjected to corrosion testing using the weight loss method. For this, metal plates were immersed in 1.0 M HCl solutions containing different concentrations of the obtained inhibitors for 24 h at room temperature. As a result of the corrosion tests, it was determined that the corrosion rate was high in the acid environment without inhibitors, while the corrosion rate decreased significantly in the acid environment containing inhibitors. Accordingly, over 90% inhibition efficiency was achieved at each inhibitor concentration studied. Since the effectiveness of organic inhibitors against metal corrosion depends on their adsorption on the metal surface, in order to prove this adsorption, the contact angle formed by the water dripped on the metal surface was measured. To corroborate the results of the corrosion test, images of metal surfaces removed from corrosive environments were also taken with an optical microscope camera.

Keywords: Synthesis, Corrosion, Corrosion Inhibitor, Weight Loss, Acidic Medium

PANDEMİ SÜRECİNİN ELİT KİCK BOKS SPORCULARININ BESLENME ALIŞKANLIKLARINA ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF THE PANDEMIC PROCESS ON THE NUTRITIONAL HABITS OF ELITE KICKBOXING ATHLETES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı pandemi döneminin kick boks sporcularının beslenme alışkanlıklarına etkisini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırma grubunu Dünya ve Avrupa Şampiyonasına katılan Gençler kategorisindeki 68 milli sporcu ile Büyükler kategorisindeki 102 milli sporcu olmak üzere toplamda 170 (115 erkek, 55 kadın) milli sporcu oluşturmuştur. Verilerin analizinde SPSS istatistik paket program kullanılmıştır. Anlamlılık düzeyi $p<0,05$ olarak alınmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre sporcuların; pandemi sürecinde tükettikleri besin miktarında artış olduğu, çay-kahve tüketiminde artış olduğu, yemeklerden sonra bir şeyler atıştırma sıklığının arttığı ve sevdiği gıdaları daha fazla tükettikleri görülmüştür. Araştırma grubunda yer alan kadın sporcuların erkek sporculara göre meyve ve sebze tüketim miktarının daha fazla artış olduğu görülmüştür. Araştırma grubunda yer alan bekar sporcuların diğer gruplarda yer alan sporculara göre tükettikleri besin miktarında artış olduğu belirlenmiştir. Araştırma grubunda lise eğitim düzeyine sahip sporcuların diğer gruplarda yer alan sporculara göre ana öğünlerde tükettikleri besin miktarlarında artış görüldüğü belirlenmiştir. Araştırma grubunda lisansüstü eğitim düzeyine sahip sporcuların diğer eğitim düzeyine sahip sporculara oranla (%71,4'ile) çikolata ve tatlı gibi şekerli gıda tüketimim artmadığı yönünde görüş belirtmişlerdir. Sonuç olarak; pandemi döneminde sporcuların beslenme alışkanlıklarında değişimler meydana gelmiştir. Ayrıca genel olarak sporcuların tükettikleri besin miktarlarında artış olduğu görülmüştür. Bu bağlamda elit seviyedeki sporcuların beslenme alışkanlıklarının uzman kişilerin yardımıyla düzenlenmesi hem sporcu sağlığını hem de sportif performansını olumlu yönde etkileyeceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kick boks, Pandemi, Beslenme alışkanlıkları

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the pandemic period on the nutritional habits of kickboxing athletes. The research group consisted of a total of 170 national athletes (115 men, 55 women), including 68 national athletes in the Junior category and 102 national athletes in the Senior category, participating in the World and European Championships. SPSS statistical package program was used to analyze the data. The significance level was taken as $p<0.05$. According to the results obtained, the athletes; It was observed that there was an increase in the amount of food they consumed during the pandemic period, an increase in tea and coffee consumption, an increase in the frequency of snacking after meals, and they consumed more of their favorite foods. It was observed that the amount of fruit and vegetable consumption of female athletes in the research group increased more than male athletes. It was determined that the single athletes in the research group had an increase in the amount of food they consumed compared to the athletes in the other groups. It was determined that the athletes with high school education in the research group had an increase in the amount of food they consumed in main meals compared to the athletes in other groups. In the research group, athletes with postgraduate education stated that their consumption of sugary foods such as chocolate and desserts did not increase compared to athletes with other education levels (71.4%). In conclusion; During the pandemic period, there have been changes in the nutritional habits of athletes. Additionally, it has been observed that there is an increase in the amount of nutrients consumed by athletes in general. In this context, it is thought that regulating the nutritional habits of elite level athletes with the help of experts will positively affect both the athlete's health and sports performance.

Key Words: Kickboxing, Pandemic, Nutrition habits

İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ VE BELEDİYELER İÇİN YENİ İKLİM KOŞULLARINA UYGUN HIZMETİÇİ EĞİTİM PROGRAMLARI GELİŞTİRME ÖNERİSİ

THE CLIMATE CHANGE AND PROPOSAL FOR DEVELOPING AN IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS IN LINE WITH THE NEW CLIMATE CONDITIONS FOR MUNICIPALITIES

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ÖZET

1990'lardan itibaren tüm dünya için ve özellikle Akdeniz havzasının dönüşümüyle ilgili öngörülen kötü senaryonun gerçeğe dönüştüğü bir aşamadayız: İklimlerin değişmesi. II. Dünya Savaşı sonrasındaki öncü araştırmalarla ortaya konulan su, toprak ve hava kirliliğinin yol açtığı yeni sorunlar, fosil kaynaklı yakıtların doğaya etkilerinin tanımlanmasını ve bunların gezegenimizdeki eko-sistem üzerine etkilerinin bilimsel olarak ölçülmesini tetiklemişti. Nitekim, sera gazları ve ozon tabakası odaklı araştırmaların bulguları da, hem büyük şirketler bünyesindeki sanayi kuruluşlarının hem de ülkelerdeki kamu kurumlarının dikkatlerini çekerek bazı eylem programlarının ve yeni bir üretim-tüketim felsefesinin gerekliliğini göstermiştir. Ulusal ve uluslararası düzeylerde girişimler ve çalışmalar kuraklık, genel sıcaklık düzeylerinin artması, ormansızlaşma ve çölleşme gibi sorunlara karşı odaklanmış olsa da, geldiğimiz noktada, hem bireysel hem de kamusal düzlemlerde yeni dönemin koşullarına uygun teknik, hukuksal ve idari süreçler geliştirmek kaçınılmaz olmuştur.

"Küresel iklim değişikliği" olarak tanımlanan olgu, gezegenin var oluşundan bu yana doğal süreçlerin etkisiyle ortaya çıkan atmosferik değişimleri ifade etmez. Nitekim, Birleşmiş Milletler İklim Değişikliği Çerçeve Sözleşmesi'ne göre iklim değişikliği, "*karşılaştırılabilir zaman dilimlerinde gözlenen doğal iklim değişikliğine ek olarak, doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak küresel atmosferin bileşimini bozan insan faaliyetleri sonucunda iklimde oluşan bir değişiklik*" olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu değişim süreci, Akdeniz havzasındaki ülkeler odağında daha ağır etkiler yaratmakta olup, şehirlerin mimarisinden tarımsal faaliyetlere dek uzanan geniş bir alanda tüm insan yaşamının ve yerleşim felsefesinin yenilenmesi zorunluluğunu doğurmuştur.

Bu çalışmada, yeni iklim koşullarının getirdiği şiddetli yağışlar, aşırı sıcaklar, kasırgalar ve kuraklıklarla boğuşmak zorunda kalacak kentsel ortamlara hizmet vermekle yükümlü belediye yönetimlerinin yaşayacağı güçlüklere ve belediye bürokrasisindeki yeni eğitim ihtiyaçlarına

vurgu yapılacaktır. Çünkü, Türkiye'de, önceki dönemlerin ihtiyaçlarını karşılamakta ve yerel ekolojik döngüleri korumakta başarısız olan yerel yönetim anlayışının, yeni dönemin ağır koşulları altındaki yoğun nüfuslu kentlerin yaşam kalitesini koruyabilmesini ve insanların can ve mal güvenliğini sağlayabilmesini beklemek iyimserlik olacaktır. Bu kapsamda, öncelikle ulusal düzeyde ve merkezi devlet aygıtı yapısında gerçekleştirilecek yasal-örgütsel yeniliklere ek olarak, yerel düzeydeki belediye bürokratlarının ve personelinin mesleki bilgi ve yeterliklerinin güncellenmesi ve geliştirilmesi acil bir ihtiyaç olarak karşımızdadır. Bu amaçla, Anadolu'nun bölgesel-yerel koşullarına uygun eko-sistem, doğal kaynaklar ve doğal afetler odaklı bir hizmetiçi eğitim programının geliştirilerek, öncelikle belediye eksenli kamu çalışanlarına uygulanması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İklim değişikliği, kentsel kriz, belediye hizmetleri, hizmetiçi eğitim programı

ABSTRACT

We are currently at a stage where the foreseen worst-case scenario regarding the transformation of the world, especially the Mediterranean region, since the 1990s, is becoming a reality: Climate change. Pioneering research after World War II that revealed new problems caused by water, soil, and air pollution triggered the identification of the impacts of fossil fuels on nature and their scientific measurement on our planet's ecosystems. Indeed, the findings of research focused on greenhouse gases and the ozone layer have drawn the attention of both industrial companies and public institutions in countries, highlighting the necessity for action plans and a new philosophy of production and consumption. While initiatives and studies at national and international levels have been focused on issues such as drought, increasing overall temperatures, deforestation, and desertification, it has become inevitable to develop technical, legal, and administrative processes suitable for the conditions of the new era, both on individual and public levels.

The phenomenon referred to as "global climate change" does not refer to atmospheric changes that have occurred through natural processes since the planet's existence. According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, "global climate change" is defined *as "a change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and that is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods*." This process of change is expected to have more significant impacts in Mediterranean basin countries, necessitating a renewal of all aspects of human life and settlement philosophy, from urban architecture to agricultural activities.

In this study, emphasis will be placed on the challenges faced by municipal administrations responsible for serving urban environments that will have to cope with severe rainfall,

extreme temperatures, hurricanes, and droughts brought about by the new climate conditions. Because in Turkey, expecting the traditional approach of local governance, which has failed to meet the needs of previous periods and protect local ecological cycles, to preserve the quality of life and ensure the safety of life and property in densely populated cities under the harsh conditions of the new era would be overly optimistic. In this context, in addition to legal and organizational innovations to be carried out at the national level and within the central state apparatus, the urgent need to update and improve the professional knowledge and qualifications of municipal bureaucrats and personnel at the local level is evident. To this end, it is recommended to develop an in-service training program focusing on the ecosystem, natural resources, and natural disasters tailored to the regional and local conditions of Anatolia and to implement it primarily for municipal public servants.

Keywords: Climate change, urban crisis, municipal services, curriculum for inservice training

AMATÖR FUTBOLCULARIN SOSYAL MEDYA BAĞIMLILIKLARIN İNCELENMESI – KOCAELI ÖRNEĞI

EXAMINATION OF AMATEUR SOCCER PLAYERS' SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTIONS - THE CASE OF KOCAELI

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ÖZET

Amatör futbolda A takımlar ortalama 20-25 civarı futbolcudan oluşmaktadır. Ayrıca aynı amaç uğruna mücadele ediliyor olması neticesinde futbolcular arasında bir arkadaşlık bağının oluşması muhtemeldir. Günümüzün en büyük sorunlarından biri de sosyal medya bağımlılığıdır. Arkadaşlık bağının sıkı bir şekilde oluşabileceği futbol takımlarında sosyal medya bağımlılığı konusu merak edilmiştir. Bu araştırmanın amacı da Kocaeli ilinde lisanslı olarak amatör futbol oynayan yetişkin bireylerin sosyal medya bağımlılıklarının araştırılmasıdır. Bu araştırmada amaçlı örnekleme yöntemlerinden ölçüt örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Lisanslı olarak amatör düzeyde futbol oynuyor olmak ve bir sosyal medya hesabına sahip olmak araştırmaya dahil olabilme kriteri olarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırmaya gönüllü olarak katılan 67 lisanslı amatör futbolcu örneklem grubunu oluşturmuştur. Verilerin toplanmasında Sosyal Medya Bağımlılığı Ölçeği-Yetişkin Formu kullanılmıştır. Bu ölçek 5'li likert tipinde olup toplam 20 soru ve 2 alt boyuttan oluşmaktadır. Ayrıca araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan 12 soruluk form katılımcıların sosyo-demografik bilgilerini öğrenmek amacıyla kullanılmıştır. Yapılan analizlerde verilerin normal dağılmadığı tespit edildiğinden non-parametrik testlerden ikili grup karşılaştırılması için Mann Whitney U testi ile ikiden fazla grubun karşılaştırılması için Kruskal Wallis testi kullanılmıştır. Sonuç olarak demografik değişkenler açısından ölçek toplamı ve alt boyutlarında istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farklılık tespit edilememiştir. Puan ortalamalarına bakıldığında ise 18-24 yaş grubunun, spor dışında başka bir işte çalışmayanların, spor dışında bir hobisi olmayanların, günlük 7 saat ve üzeri internet kullananların, günlük 7 saat ve üzeri cep telefonu kullananların ortalama puanlarının diğer gruplardan yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Medeni durum değişkeninde ölçek toplamı ve sanal tolerans alt boyutunda bekarların, sanal iletişim alt boyutunda ise evlilerin ortalama puanlarının yüksek olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Eğitim durumunda ise ölçek toplamı ve sanal tolerans alt boyutunda ilkokul-ortaokul mezunlarının,

sanal iletişim alt boyutunda ise lise mezunlarının ortalama puanlarının diğerlerinden yüksek olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Amatör Futbolcular, Sosyal Medya, Bağımlılık, Spor

ABSTRACT

In amateur football, A teams consist of around 20-25 players on average. In addition, it is likely that a bond of friendship will form between the players as a result of the fact that they are fighting for the same goal. One of the biggest problems of today is social media addiction. The issue of social media addiction in football teams where the bond of friendship can be formed tightly has been wondered. The aim of this study is to investigate the social media addiction of adult individuals who play amateur football in Kocaeli province. Criterion sampling method, one of the purposeful sampling methods, was used in this study. Being a licensed amateur football player and having a social media account were determined as the criteria for inclusion in the study. The sample group consisted of 67 licensed amateur football players who voluntarily participated in the study. Social Media Addiction Scale-Adult Form was used to collect the data. This scale is 5-point Likert type and consists of 20 questions and 2 sub-dimensions. In addition, a 12-question form prepared by the researchers was used to learn the socio-demographic information of the participants. Since it was determined that the data were not normally distributed in the analyzes, non-parametric tests were used. As a result, no statistically significant difference was found in the total and sub-dimensions of the scale in terms of demographic variables. When the mean scores were examined, it was seen that the mean scores of the 18-24 age group, those who do not work in a job other than sports, those who do not have a hobby other than sports, those who use the internet for 7 hours or more daily, and those who use cell phones for 7 hours or more daily were higher than the other groups. In the marital status variable, it was determined that the average scores of singles in the total scale and virtual tolerance sub-dimension and the average scores of married people in the virtual communication sub-dimension were higher. In terms of education, it was observed that the average scores of primary and secondary school graduates in the total scale and virtual tolerance sub-dimension, and high school graduates in the virtual communication sub-dimension were higher than the others.

Keywords: Amateur Footballers, Social Media, Addiction, Sports

MARKALARIN COVİD PANDEMİSİ SIRASINDA SOSYAL MEDYA PAZARLAMA PERFORMANSININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: BİR FAST FOOD ZİNCİRİ ÖRNEĞİ

EVALUATION OF BRANDS' SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING PERFORMANCE IN (DURING) COVID PANDEMIC: A CASE OF FAST FOOD CHAINE

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the activities and communications of brands on social media before and during the coronavirus pandemic that affected the world were examined and a scoring system has been developed to evaluate the social media marketing performances of brands periodically and to compare brands within the sector. The aim of the study is to analyze the social media marketing performances of brands from various perspectives and to develop an original scoring model by approaching the brands' social media accounts from a customer perspective. These analyzes and scores allow analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of brands compared to their competitors on social media accounts and making a SWOT analysis in social media use. The scope of the research consists of McDonalds, Burger King and KFC brands, which are strong players in the fast food industry in the United States market. The data of the research was obtained using various software interfaces from the Twitter - now known as X - platform, which is the research area of social media marketing. These software tools are Twitter API, Snscrape and Follower Count History modules. After determining the scope of the study, as a first step, various data were obtained from the Twitter accounts of these brands by using these modules. In parallel, the parameters of the scoring system were determined and a survey was sent to 100 social media users with different demographic characteristics in order to assign weights to these parameters. The main parameters of the scoring system are determined as Audience, Interaction, Frequency, Media and Dialogue. After collecting data from the brands' Twitter accounts, Pandas, NLTK and Vader modules were used in the Python ecosystem to analyze them and give them as input to the scoring system. The findings showed that while the rankings for various parameters changed in the 24-month period of 2019 (before the pandemic) and 2020 (pandemic), according to the developed score model, the McDonald's brand was the leader in every period and Burger King and KFC brands competed for the 2nd place.

Keywords: Twitter, digital marketing, social media marketing, fast food, pandemic, python

GENÇLIK KAMPINA KATILAN BIREYLERIN AKADEMIK BAŞARI DURUMLARININ ÇEŞITLI DEĞIŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESI

EXAMINING THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATING IN YOUTH CAMP IN TERMS OF VARIOUS VARIABLES

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ÖZET

Akademik başarı seviyesi ortaokul eğitimindeki gençlerin liseye geçiş sürecinde, lise eğitimindeki gençlerin üniversiteye geçiş sürecinde ve üniversite eğitimi sonrası lisansüstü eğitime geçiş sürecinde önemli bir konumdadır. Bitirilen kademeye ait akademik başarı puanı bir sonraki kademeye geçiş için girilen sınav sonuçlarında hesaplamalara dahil edilmektedir. Gençlik kampları gibi sosyal aktivitelerin gençlerin sınav kaygısını azaltmada önemli bir yere sahip oldukları bilinmektedir. Bu nedenle gençlik kampına katılan bireylerin akademik başarı durumları merak edilmiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı da Kocaeli ilinde yaşayan ve serbest zaman aktivitesi olarak bir gençlik kampına katılan bireylerin akademik başarı durumlarının çeşitli değişkenler açısından karşılaştırmalı olarak incelenmesidir. Nicel araştırma desenlerinden tarama modeliyle yapılan bu araştırma kapsamında Kocaeli ilinde düzenlenen bir gençlik kampına katılan çeşitli yaş gruplarından ve eğitim seviyelerinden olan toplam 51 katılımcıya ulaşılmıştır. Araştırmaya katılım tamamen gönüllülük esasına uygun olarak sağlanmıştır. Kartopu örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak anket formunun katılımcılar tarafından birbirine ulaştırılması sağlanmıştır. Araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanmış 10 soruluk anket formu veri toplamak amacıyla kullanılmıştır. Bu anket formu oluşturulurken daha öncesinde oluşturulan bir havuzdaki sorular arasından en uygun olanların seçilmesine dikkat edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler SPSS 25.0 paket programına aktarılmış ve analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin analizinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler ve çapraz tablolardan yararlanılmıştır. Yapılan karşılaştırmalar sonucunda akademik başarısı en yüksek olan grupların yaşa göre 10-13 yaş aralığında olanlar; cinsiyete göre erkekler; eğitim durumlarına göre ortaokul öğrencileri; anne-baba eğitim durumuna göre annesi ve babası lise mezunu olanlar; aile gelir durumuna göre 8501-15000 TL arası gelire sahip olanlar; kardeşi olanlar; spor yapma durumuna göre amatör olarak spor yapanlar ve kampa katılım durumlarına göre kampa daha önce katılmamış kişiler olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Serbest Zaman, Gençlik Kampı, Akademik Başarı, Gençler, Aktivite

ABSTRACT

The level of academic achievement is important in the transition from middle school to high school, from high school to university, and from university to graduate school. The academic achievement score of the completed level is included in the calculations of the exam results for the transition to the next level. It is known that social activities such as youth camps have an important place in reducing test anxiety of young people. For this reason, the academic achievement status of individuals participating in youth camps has been of interest. The aim of this study is to comparatively examine the academic achievement status of individuals living in Kocaeli province and participating in a youth camp as a leisure time activity in terms of various variables. Within the scope of this study, which was conducted with the survey model, one of the quantitative research designs, a total of 51 participants from various age groups and educational levels participating in a youth camp organized in Kocaeli province were reached. Participation in the study was completely voluntary. Snowball sampling method was used to ensure that the questionnaire form was delivered to each other by the participants. A 10-question questionnaire prepared by the researchers was used to collect data. While creating this questionnaire form, care was taken to select the most appropriate questions from a pool of questions previously created. The data obtained were transferred to the SPSS 25.0 package program and analyzed. Descriptive statistics and cross tabulations were used to analyze the data. As a result of the comparisons made, it was seen that the groups with the highest academic achievement were those who were between the ages of 10-13 according to age; boys according to gender; middle school students according to educational status; those whose parents were high school graduates according to parental educational status; those who had an income between 8501-15000 TL according to family income status; those who had siblings; those who did sports as amateurs according to sports participation status and those who had not participated in the camp before according to camp participation status.

Keywords: Leisure Time, Youth Camp, Academic Success, Youth, Activity

TARIM COĞRAFYASI ÇALIŞMALARINDA COĞRAFİ BİLGİ SİSTEMLERİ (CBS) KULLANIMI

USE OF GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS) IN AGRICULTURAL GEOGRAPHY STUDIES

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ÖZET

21. yüzyılda bilim ve teknoloji alanındaki gelişmeler, yeni yöntemler ve yazılım sistemlerinin ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuştur. Bilgi teknolojileri alanındaki gelişmeler soncunda ortaya çıkan Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri (CBS) farklı birçok bilim dalı tarafından kullanılmaya başlamıştır. Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri verilerin bilgisayar ortamında depolanması, sorgulanması ve verileri coğrafi konumlarıyla ilişkilendirerek mekânsal analizler yapılmasına olanak sağlamaktadır. Coğrafi bilgi sistemleri haritacılık, şehir planlama ve yönetimi, yer bilimleri, arazi ölçme değerlendirme, alt yapı yönetimi, doğal kaynakların yönetimi, afet ve afetlerin yönetimi, tarım ve orman uygulamaları başta olmak üzere birçok sektör tarafından planlama ve analizler yapmak amacıyla kullanılmaktadır. Coğrafi bilgi sistemlerinin kullanım alanlarından biri olan tarım sektöründe araziden optimum düzeyde verim alınabilmesi, tarım arazilerinin yeteneğine ve niteliğine uygun olarak değerlendirilebilmesinde CBS önemli bir yere sahiptir. Son yıllarda özellikle tarım coğrafyası çalışmalarında CBS teknolojilerinin yaygın olarak kullanılmaya başlandığı görülmektedir. Bu araştırmada amaç tarım coğrafyası çalışmalarında kullanılan coğrafi bilgi sistemleri tabanlı yöntem ve teknikleri ortaya koyarak, CBS'den tarım coğrafyası çalışmalarında yararlanma olanaklarını belirlemektir. CBS teknolojileri arazi örtüsündeki değişimin belirlenmesi, arazi uygunluk düzeylerinin tespiti ve haritalandırılması, arazi kabiliyet sınıflarının belirlenmesinde kullanılmaktadır. Bu bağlamda tarım coğrafyası çalışmalarında kullanılan yöntem ve teknikler incelendiğinde; arazi örtüsündeki değişimin uydu görüntüleri kullanılarak yapılan kontrollü-kontrolsüz sınıflandırma yöntemleriyle tespit edilebildiği görülmüştür. Arazi örtüsündeki değişimin ortaya koyulması arazinin amacına ve niteliğine uygun olarak değerlendirilmesi açısından önemlidir. Ayrıca uydu görüntüleri kullanılarak tarım ürünlerini belirleme, ürün gelişimini izleme gibi birçok bilgi de elde edilebilmektedir. Tarım coğrafyası çalışmalarında kullanılan CBS tabanlı bir diğer teknik ise arazi uygunluk analizidir. Arazi uygunluk analizlerinde birden fazla kriter ele alınıp, arazi uygunluğunu etkileyen alt kriterler belirlenir. Uygunluk

analizlerinde yaygın olarak kullanılan teknik ise Çok Kriterli Karar Verme tekniklerinden biri olan Analitik Hiyerarşi Süreci (AHS) yöntemidir. AHS belirlenen kriterler arasında hiyerarşik bir düzen oluşturarak en doğru seçimi yapabilmek için kullanılan bir yöntemdir. AHS yöntemi ile bir bölgede tarımsal üretim yapılabilecek uygun alanlar tespit edilebilmektedir. Aynı zamanda herhangi bir tarım ürününün ekolojik istekleri doğrultusunda yetiştirilebileceği uygun alanlar belirlenerek, CBS tabanlı ürün bazında tarımsal uygunluk haritaları oluşturulmaktadır. AHS yöntemi kullanılarak yapılan analiz soncunda halihazırda üretim yapılan sahaların tarımsal açıdan uygun olup olmadığı da belirlenebilmektedir. Bu noktada tarım coğrafyası çalışmalarında bahsi geçen CBS tabanlı yöntem ve tekniklerin entegre kullanımı güçlü mekânsal analizlerin yapılarak arazilerin tarım açısından uygunluğunun değerlendirilmesi, arazinin sürdürülebilir kullanımı, arazi yapısına uygun tarım ürününün belirlenmesi açısından somut sonuçlar ortaya koyarak tarım coğrafyası çalışmalarına katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarım, Tarım Coğrafyası, Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri

ABSTRACT

21. developments in the field of science and technology in the century have led to the emergence of new methods and software systems. Geographical Information Systems (GIS), which have emerged as a result of the developments in the field of information technologies, have started to be used by many different branches of science. Geographic Information Systems allow storing and querying data in a computer environment and performing spatial analyzes by associating the data with their geographical locations. Geographic information systems are used for planning and analysis by many sectors, especially cartography, city planning and management, earth sciences, land measurement and evaluation, infrastructure management, natural resources management, disaster and disaster management, agriculture and forestry applications. Geographic information systems have an important place in the agricultural sector, which is one of the areas of use of geographical information systems, in obtaining optimum efficiency from the land and in evaluating agricultural lands in accordance with their ability and quality. In recent years, it has been observed that GIS technologies have begun to be widely used, especially in agricultural geography studies. The aim of this research is to reveal the geographical information systems-based methods and techniques used in agricultural geography studies and to determine the possibilities of using GIS in agricultural geography studies. GIS technologies are used to determine the change in land cover, determine and map land suitability levels, and determine land capability classes. In this context, when the methods and techniques used in agricultural geography studies are examined; It has been observed that the change in land cover can be detected by controlled-uncontrolled classification methods using satellite images. Revealing the change in land cover is important in terms of evaluating the land in accordance with its purpose and quality. In addition, many information such as identifying agricultural products and monitoring product

development can be obtained by using satellite images. Another GIS-based technique used in agricultural geography studies is land suitability analysis. In land suitability analysis, more than one criterion is considered and sub-criteria affecting land suitability are determined. The widely used technique in land suitability analysis is the Analytical Hierarchy Process method (AHP), which is one of the Multi-Criteria Decision Making techniques. AHP is a method used to make the right choice by creating a hierarchical order among the determined criteria. With the AHP method, suitable areas for agricultural production in a region can be determined. At the same time, GIS-based agricultural suitability maps are created on a product basis by determining suitable areas where any agricultural product can be grown in line with its ecological requirements. As a result of the analysis using the AHP method, it can be determined whether the fields where production is currently carried out are agriculturally suitable. At this point, the integrated use of GIS-based methods and techniques mentioned in agricultural geography studies will contribute by providing concrete results in terms of evaluating the suitability of lands for agriculture by performing powerful spatial analyses, sustainable use of the land, and determining the agricultural product suitable for the land structure.

Keywords: Agriculture, Agricultural Geography, Geographic Information Systems

GEREDE İLÇESİNİN TURİZM POTANSİYELİ

TOURISM POTENTIAL OF GEREDE DISTRICT

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ÖZET

Sürdürülebilir turizm ile doğal ve beşeri çevreye zarar vermeden yararlanma ve bunu gelecek nesillere bırakabilme anlayışı her geçen gün yaygınlaşmaktadır. Dünyada ki bilimsel ve teknolojik gelişmelere paralel olarak iletişim ve ulaşım imkânlarının artması sonucu insanlar çok uzak yerleri öğrenebilmekte ve o alanları görmek istemektedirler. Şehirleşmenin artmasıyla birlikte boş zamanlarını doğayla geçirme isteği de artmaktadır. İnsanların turizm faaliyetlerine katılış sebebi farklılık gösterse de bu durum gittikçe artmaktadır. Gerede ilçesi Karadeniz Bölgesinin Batı Karadeniz Bölümünde Bolu ili sınırları içerisinde kalmaktadır. Bulunduğu coğrafi konum itibariyle farklı medeniyetlerin izlerini taşıyan bir yerdir. Doğal özellikleri ve beşeri özellikleriyle birçok turistik çekiciliği bünyesinde bulundurmaktadır. İlçenin kuzey ve güney kısımlarının engebeli olması buralarda kış turizmi için önem arz etmiştir. Çalışmanın başlıca amacı, Gerede ilçesinin turizm potansiyelini ortaya koymak ve turizm açısından önemli sahaları belirlemektir. Bu analizlerin elde edilmesi sürecinde araştırma sahasında gözlem yapılmış, ilgili kurum ve kuruluşlarla iletişime geçilerek gerekli veriler elde edilmiştir. Araştırma alanının ilgili haritaları ArcGIS 10.4 programı kullanılarak hazırlanmıştır. Araştırma sahasında yapılan çalışmalar sonucunda, turizm potansiyeli bağlamında, kış turizmi, yayla turizmi, doğa yürüyüşü, mesire alanları, tarihi ve kültürel turizm konusunda çok sayıda turistik çekicilikler ve etkinlikler belirlenmiştir. Bu alanlar tanıtılmaya çalışılmış, doğal kaynak değerleri görsel (fotoğraf, harita vb) malzeme eşliğinde sunulmuştur. Bir yerin turistik değerini doğal ve beşeri turistik çekiciliklerin yanında ulaşım, konaklama ve tanıtım imkânları belirlemektedir. Gerede coğrafi konumu itibariyle ulaşımda kavşak özelliği taşımaktadır. Bu durum turizm potansiyelinin açığa çıkartılmasında kolaylaştırıcı bir özelliktir. Konaklama için yeni ve yüksek standartta otellerin yapılması oldukça önemli bir eksiği gidermiştir. Tüm bu olumlu gelişmelere karşın turistik değer taşıyan yerlerin alt yapı imkânlarının henüz tamamlanmaması ve tanıtımların yetersizliği turizm faaliyetlerinin potansiyelinin uzağında kalmasına yol açmıştır. Bu eksiklerin giderilmesiyle birlikte turizm faaliyetleri ilçenin durumunu olumlu yönde değiştirecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gerede İlçesi, Turizm, Turizm Potansiyeli

ABSTRACT

With sustainable tourism, the understanding of benefiting from the natural and human environment without harming it and leaving it to next generations is becoming widespread day by day. As a result of the increase in communication and transportation opportunities in parallel with the scientific and technological developments in the world, people can learn about distant places and want to see those areas. With the increase in urbanization, the desire to spend their free time with nature is also increasing. Though the reason why people participate in tourism activities varies, this situation is gradually increasing. The town of Gerede is within the borders of Bolu province in the Western Black Sea Region of the Black Sea Region. It is a place that carries the traces of different civilizations due to its geographical location. It contains many touristic attractions with its natural features and human characteristics. The ruggedness of the northern and southern parts of the district has been important for winter tourism here. The main purpose of the study is to reveal the tourism potential of Gerede district and to determine important areas in terms of tourism. During the process of obtaining these analyses, observations were made in the research field, and the necessary data were obtained by contacting the relevant institutions and organizations. The relevant maps of the research area have been prepared using ArcGIS 10.4 program. These areas were tried to be introduced and the natural resource values were presented with visual materials (photographs, maps, etc.). The touristic value of a place is determined by natural and human touristic attractions, as well as transportation, accommodation and advertisement opportunities. Gerede has a junction in transportation due to its geographical location. This is a facilitating feature in revealing the tourism potential. The construction of new and high standard hotels for accommodation has eliminated a very important deficiency. Despite all these positive developments, the fact that the background of the places with touristic value have not been completed yet and the inadequacy of the advertisement has caused the tourism activities to be far from their potential. With the elimination of these deficiencies, tourism activities will positively change of the Gerede city‟s situation

Keywords: Gerede District, Tourism, Tourism Potential

TURİZM SEKTÖRÜNDE AKILLI ŞEHİRLERİN MARKALAŞMAYA KATKILARI: ANTALYA ÖRNEĞİ

THE CONTRIBUTION OF SMART CITIES TO BRANDING IN THE TOURISM SECTOR: THE CASE OF ANTALYA

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ÖZET

Akıllı şehirler, markalaşma ve turizm arasında güçlü bir bağlantıya sahiptir. Bu şehirler, turistik destinasyon olarak kendilerini pazarlayarak turizm sektörünü canlandırabilirler. Akıllı teknolojilerle sürdürülebilirlik, güvenlik ve konforu artırabilirler, bu da turistlerin deneyimini iyileştirmeye yardımcı olur. Antalya, Türkiye'nin önde gelen turistik destinasyonlarından biridir, akıllı bir turizm şehri ve marka şehir olma yolunda akıllı şehir ana bileşenleri ve alt unsurları kapsamında şehrin turistik imkanları ve şehir imkanları ortaya konulup incelenerek şehrin akıllı olması ve markalaşmasının mevcut durumu ortaya konulmuş, bu anlamda akıllı ve marka turizm şehri olarak nasıl gelişme gösterebileceği ve sürdürülebilir olabileceği incelenmiştir. Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri ortamında Antalya ilinin iki merkez ilçesi Konyaaltı ve Muratpaşa ele alınmış, akıllı şehir bileşenleri ve alt unsurları kapsamındaki yerler Tematik Haritalandırma ile gösterilmiş, akıllı ve marka şehir olmanın şehrin turizmine etkileri ele alınmıştır. Sonuç olarak, akıllı şehir bileşenleri alt unsurlarından olan turistik faaliyet ve imkanları kapsamında, turistik çekim yerleri ve destinasyonları olan; müzeler, kültür sanat kongre merkezleri, alışveriş merkezleri, şehir tiyatroları ve konser alanları, önemli tarihi yerler, sahil ve plajlar, parklar ve şehrin ulaşım ağı, yeterliliği aynı zamanda kentin bir marka şehir ve akıllı turizm şehri olması açısından önemi ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akıllı Şehir, Marka Şehir, Markalaşma, Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri, Turizm

ABSTRACT

Smart cities have a strong link between branding and tourism. These cities can boost the tourism sector by marketing themselves as tourist destinations. With smart technologies, they can increase sustainability, safety, and comfort, which helps improve the experience of tourists. Antalya is one of the leading tourist destinations in Turkey. On the way to becoming a smart tourism city and a brand city, the current situation of the city's smartness and branding has been revealed by revealing and examining the city's touristic opportunities and city facilities within the scope of the main components and sub-elements of the smart city and how it can develop and be sustainable as a smart and brand tourism city in this sense. In the Geographical Information Systems environment, Konyaaltı and Muratpaşa, two central districts of Antalya province, are discussed; the locations within the scope of smart city components and sub-elements are shown with thematic mapping; and the effects of being a smart and brand city on the tourism of the city are discussed. As a result, within the scope of touristic activities and facilities, which are among the sub-elements of smart city components, the adequacy of touristic attraction places and destinations, such as museums, culture and art congress centers, shopping centers, city theaters and concert areas, important historical places, coasts and beaches, parks, and the city's transportation network, as well as the importance of the city in terms of being a brand city and a smart tourism city.

Keywords: Smart City, Brand City, Branding, Geographic Information System, Tourism

İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ VE KÜRESEL ISINMANIN ETKİLERİ ÜZERİNE GENEL BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

A GENERAL EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND GLOBAL WARMING

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Özet

Küresel ısınma ve iklim değişikliği, yer yüzündeki yaşamı tehdit eden çevre sorunlarının başında gelmektedir. Bu sebeple iklim değişikliği ve küresel ısınma tüm canlıların geleceği için büyük bir tehlike oluşturmaktadır. Küresel ısınmaya neden olan en önemli faktör atmosferdeki sera gazlarıdır. Başlıca sera gazları petrol, kömür ve doğal gaz tüketimi ile atmosferdeki karbondioksit gazının artmasıdır. Atmosferdeki bu gazların artan küresel ısınmaya bağlı olarak iklim değişikliğine neden olmasına, bir yandan ekosistemin bozulmasına, diğer yandan da ekonomik, sosyal ve politik sorunlara yol açtığı görülmektedir. Küresel ve bölgesel anlamda her geçen gün mevsimlerin daha kurak geçmesi, buzulların erimesi, deniz seviyesinde artış, temiz su kaynaklarının azalması, tarımda yaşanan olumsuzluklar aşırı iklim olayları, insan sağlığı ile bio çeşitlilik üzerindeki olumsuz etkiler artmaktadır. Bu durum dünyanın her yerinde ekolojik, ekonomik ve sosyal yaşamda birtakım etkilere neden olmaktadır. Bu etkilerin tespit edilmesi bölgesel ve küresel anlamda önem taşımaktadır.

Çalışma iklim değişikliği ve küresel ısınmanın etkileri üzerine genel bir değerlendirme yapmayı açıklamaktadır. İklim değişikliği ve küresel ısınma farklı disiplinler tarafından ele alınan ve etkisi devam eden bir durum olduğu için gelecekte de birçok disiplince incelenmeye değer bir konudur. Farklı disiplinlerce birçok yönüyle incelenmeye değer bir konu olan küresel iklim değişikliği güncelliğini koruyan bir konu olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmada da küresel ısınmanın sosyal, ekonomik ve çevresel etkileri genel olarak ortaya konulmaktadır. Çalışmada kullanılan yöntem; ulusal ve uluslararası alanda ilkim değişikliği ve küresel ısınmanın etkileri üzerine yazılmış kaynakların taranması şeklindedir. Literatürde

küresel iklim değişikliği ve küresel ısınmanın yarattığı sosyal, ekolojik ve ekonomik durumların etkisini inceleyen çalışmalar harmanlanarak irdelenmektedir. Bu kapsamda çalışmanın ilgili yazına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İklim değişikliği, küresel ısınma, ekolojik etki, sosyo-ekonomik etki.

Abstract

Global warming and climate change are the leading environmental problems that threaten life on earth. For this reason, climate change and global warming pose a great danger for the future of all living things. The most important factor causing global warming is greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The main greenhouse gases are the consumption of oil, coal and natural gas and the increase in carbon dioxide gas in the atmosphere. It is seen that these gases in the atmosphere cause climate change due to increasing global warming, on the one hand, the deterioration of the ecosystem, and on the other hand, they cause economic, social and political problems. Globally and regionally, drier seasons, melting of glaciers, increase in sea level, decrease in clean water resources, negative effects on agriculture, extreme climate events, and negative effects on human health and biodiversity are increasing day by day. This situation causes some effects in ecological, economic and social life all over the world. Identifying these impacts is of regional and global importance.

The study explains how to make a general assessment on the effects of climate change and global warming. Since climate change and global warming are issues that are addressed by different disciplines and whose impact continues, it is an issue worth examining by many disciplines in the future. Global climate change, which is a subject worth examining in many aspects from different disciplines, appears as a topic that remains current. In this study, the social, economic and environmental effects of global warming are generally revealed. The method used in the study; It consists of scanning national and international sources written on the effects of climate change and global warming. In the literature, studies examining the effects of social, ecological and economic situations created by global climate change and global warming are blended and examined. In this context, it is thought that the study will contribute to the relevant literature.

Key Words: Climate change, global warming, ecological impact, socio-economic impact.

AN EVALUATION OF EXPERIMENTAL AND SURREALIST EXPERIMENTS IN TURKISH CINEMA: ETHEM ÖZGÜVEN AND TAN TOLGA DEMİRCİ

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ABSTRACT

Experiments/changes in the field of art have manifested themselves in the field of cinema as "Underground Underground) Cinema, Avant-Garde Cinema, Independent Cinema and Experimental Cinema as it is popularly used today. Just as the elements that prepared the formation and development of Experimental Cinema were additionally scientific, the cinematic movements in the Yeşilçam period fed the experimental attitude in this period both theoretically and practically. This was due to the film education that the directors received abroad and their communication with abroad. In the light of all these developments, it has been observed that from the emergence of Turkish Cinema in general to the 1970s, films with horror, fantastic and social realist tendencies were made. It was observed that melodrama features were dominant in the dramatic flow of the films in this period, where classical love films were predominantly seen. The only thing that these narrative/composition examples seen in different country cinemas have in common is that new, different and contradictory attempts have been made. It is observed that the movements that emerged in art and cinema are effective in this. Rather than making general inferences about experimental cinema from experimental cinema examples taken from more than one country, it is necessary to evaluate films with experimental cinema characteristics in themselves. Because each country has contributed to the development of experimental cinema by developing independent methods and techniques in the directors in each country. This is the reason why the effects of experimental cinema in Turkey differ from their counterparts in the world. There are not many directors who produce works related to experimental cinema in Turkey. In this sense, Ethem Özgüven and Tan Tolga Demirci have achieved significant success with many of their film works. In this study, the essays specific to experimental cinema will be examined through the filmography of director Ethem Özgüven, who has made a name for himself with his short film, documentary and experimental film works through the relationship between truth and truth, and Tan Tolga Demirci, who has produced works with a surrealist perspective in Turkish cinema.

Keywords: Experimental, Surrealism, Ethem Özgüven, Tan Tolga Demirci, Gomeda.

REKREASYON ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DİJİTAL OYUNLARA BAKIŞ AÇISI

RECREATION STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVE ON DIGITAL GAMES

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ÖZET

Dijital oyunlar son yıllarda popüler hale gelmeye başlamış, 2013 yılından beri Espor programlarının izlenme oranlarına bakıldığında, en hızlı büyüyen medya türlerinden biri olduğu görülmüştür. Espor, bilgisayar programcıları tarafından elektronik sistemler ile oluşturulan, çıktısının insan-bilgisayar arayüzleri ile sağlandığı dijital bir platformdur. Oyunlar ekran üzerine yansıtılarak insanlar üzerinde tanımlanır. Bu oyunlar mantıksal ya da fiziksel ya da her ikisinide kapsayacak şekilde oyun türleri olabilir. Espor'un bir spor olup olmadığı halen daha tartışma konusudur. Aktif olarak fiziksel hareket yapmadan oynan Espor oyunlarının da olması, spor bilimcilerini ikiye ayırmaktadır. Bu oyun türlerinin hepsi hareket tanımlayıcı olma özelliği içermeyebilmektedir. Ancak insan vücuduna tanımlanan (vr gözlükler, dijital telefonlar ve saatler, web kameraları vb.) elektronik aletler, kişinin hareket temposunu ayarlayıp fiziksel olarak aktif hareket etmesini sağlayacaktır. Bu oyunlar özellikle rekreasyon etkinliklerinde son yıllarda oldukça kullanılmaktadır. Hem sportif hem de sosyal etkinlik çeşitliliğini arttıran bu platform şimdilerde oldukça popüler olmuş, hatta dijital turnuvalar düzenlenmeye başlamıştır.

Bu çalışmada Trabzon Üniversitesi Rekreasyon bölümünde okuyan öğrenciler üzerinde bir çalışma gerçekleştirilmiştir. Öğrencilerden rakip takımlar ya da bireysel gruplar oluşturulmuş ve Microsoft tarafından çıkartılan Xbox oyun konsolu ile tanımlanmış oyunlardan seçilen sportif oyunlar arasında turnuvalar düzenlenmiştir. Turnuva sonunda her bir öğrenci kendilerine verilen anket sorularını cevaplamıştır. Sonuçlar değerlendirildiğinde yeni nesil öğrencilerinin Espor hakkında bilgi sahibi oldukları ancak, geniş kapsamda bilgiyi Xbox oynadıktan sonra sportif anlamda fiziksel gelişimlerine de katkı sağlayacağını gördükleri sonucu çıkmıştır. Bu bağlamda dijital alanda hazırlanan Espor oyunları sporcu gelişimi açısından antrenman programları ve karşılıklı maç programları hazırlanarak fiziksel gelişimlerine önemli katkılar sağlanabilecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Dijital oyun, Espor, Spor, Xbox

ABSTRACT

Digital games have become popular in recent years, and looking at the viewership rates of Esports programs since 2013, it has been seen that it is one of the fastest growing media types. Esports is a digital platform created by computer programmers with electronic systems, the output of which is provided by human-computer interfaces. Games are projected on a screen and defined on people. These games can be logical or physical or both. Whether esports is a sport or not is still a matter of debate. The fact that there are also Esports games that are played without active physical movement divides sports scientists into two camps. Not all of these game types can be motion-defining. However, electronic devices defined to the human body (vr glasses, digital phones and watches, webcams, etc.) will enable the person to adjust the pace of movement and move physically active. These games have been widely used in recreational activities in recent years. This platform, which has increased the variety of both sporting and social activities, has now become very popular and even digital tournaments have started to be organized.

In this study, a study was conducted on students studying at Trabzon University Recreation Department. Rival teams or individual groups of students were formed and tournaments were organized among sporting games selected from games defined by the Xbox game console released by Microsoft. At the end of the tournament, each student answered the survey questions given to them. When the results are evaluated, it is concluded that the new generation of students have knowledge about Esports, but they see that it will contribute to their physical development in a sportive sense after playing Xbox. In this context, Esports games prepared in the digital field can make significant contributions to the physical development of athletes by preparing training programs and mutual match programs in terms of athlete development.

Key words: Digital game, Esport, Sport, Xbox

DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜMDE YETENEK YÖNETİMİ: BEŞERÎ SERMAYEDE YENİ BİR DÖNEM

TALENT MANAGEMENT IN DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION: A NEW ERA IN HUMAN CAPITAL

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ÖZET

Günümüz iş dünyasında dijital dönüşüm, organizasyonların iş süreçlerini, operasyonlarını ve iletişimlerini temelinden değiştiren bir evrimsel süreci temsil etmektedir. Teknolojik yenilikler, büyük veri analitiği, yapay zeka, otomasyon ve dijital platformlar gibi unsurlar, iş dünyasını daha hızlı ve verimli bir şekilde faaliyet göstermeye teşvik ederken, organizasyonların bu değişimi başarılı bir şekilde yönetebilmek için yetenekli bir iş gücüne ihtiyaç duymalarını sağlamaktadır. Beşerî sermaye, organizasyonların çalışanlarına, yeteneklerine, bilgi birikimlerine ve iş birliği becerilerine dayanan önemli bir varlıktır. İçinde bulunduğumuz bu teknolojik değişim, çalışanların beceri setlerini ve iş rollerini değiştirebilmektedir. Özellikle, otomasyon ve yapay zekâ gibi teknolojiler, rutin işleri otomatikleştirirken, insanların yaratıcılık, problem çözme ve iş birliği gibi becerilere daha fazla odaklanmalarını gerektirebilmektedir. Bu bağlamda, günümüzün hızla değişen iş ortamında, organizasyonların rekabet avantajı elde etmek ve sürdürmek için yetenekli ve uyumlu bir iş gücüne sahip olmaları kritik öneme sahiptir. Bu noktada da, dijital dönüşüm sürecinde yetenek yönetimi yöneticinin önemli bir sorumluluğu olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Organizasyonların, dijitalleşme süreçlerinde ihtiyaç duyacakları yeni beceri tanımlamaları, mevcut çalışanlarına bu becerileri kazandırması ve yetenek çekme/edindirme stratejilerini bu yeni gerçekliğe uygun şekilde şekillendirmesi oldukça önemli görülmektedir. Dijital dönüşüm, iş dünyasında iş yapma biçimlerini, iş rollerini ve beceri gereksinimlerini kökten değiştirmektedir ve bu nedenle yetenek yönetimi stratejilerinin de bu değişime ayak uydurması beklenmektedir. Bu çalışma, dijital dönüşümün organizasyonların yetenek yönetimi pratiği üzerindeki etkilerini incelemek ve geleceğin iş dünyasında beşeri sermayenin rolünü daha iyi anlamak ve değerlendirmek amacıyla bir tartışma sunmaktadır. İlk olarak, dijital dönüşümün temel kavramlarını ele alarak bu çalışmanın çerçevesi oluşturulmuş, ardından yetenek yönetimi ve beşeri sermaye kavramlarına odaklanarak dijital dönüşümün bu unsurlar üzerindeki etkileri incelenmiştir. Son olarak, organizasyonların bu yeni döneme nasıl hazırlıklı olabileceklerini ve başarılı bir şekilde yönetebileceklerini tartışılarak gelecekteki araştırma ve uygulama alanlarına katkı sağlayabilecek önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Dönüşüm, Teknoloji, Beşeri Sermaye, Yetenek Yönetimi

ABSTRACT

In today's business world, digital transformation represents an evolutionary process that fundamentally changes organizations' business processes, operations, and communications. Technological innovations such as big data analytics, artificial intelligence, automation, and digital platforms encourage the business world to operate more rapidly and efficiently. At the same time, organizations need a talented workforce to successfully manage this change. Human capital is a significant asset for organizations, relying on their employees, skills, knowledge, and collaboration abilities. This technological change can alter employees' skill sets and job roles. Especially technologies like automation and artificial intelligence may automate routine tasks, requiring individuals to focus more on creativity, problem-solving, and collaboration skills. In this context, having a talented and adaptable workforce is crucial for organizations to gain and sustain a competitive advantage in today's rapidly changing business environment. Therefore, talent management during the digital transformation process is seen as a critical responsibility for organizational leaders. It is expected that organizations define the new skill sets they will require during the digitalization process, provide their existing employees with these skills, and shape talent acquisition and development strategies accordingly. Digital transformation is profoundly changing the way business is conducted, job roles, and skill requirements, making it imperative for talent management strategies to adapt to this change. This study aims to examine the impact of digital transformation on organizations' talent management practices and shed light on the role and value of human capital in the future business world. Firstly, the framework was established by discussing the fundamental concepts of digital transformation in this study. Subsequently, by focusing on talent management and human capital concepts, the effects of digital transformation on these elements were explored. Finally, it was discussed how organizations can prepare for and successfully manage this new era, providing recommendations for future research and practical applications.

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Technology, Human Capital, Talent Management, Workforce

TİYATRO VE EDEBİYAT İLİŞKİSİNİ ONTOLOJİK OLARAK ANLAMAK

UNDERSTANDING THE ONTOLOGIC RELATION BETWEEN THEATRE AND LITERATURE

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ÖZET

Tiyatro edebiyatın diğer türleriyle birçok ortak özelliği paylaşan fakat aynı zamanda onu diğer türlerden ayıran özelliklere sahip bir türdür. Roman ve öykü gibi, dramatik metinler de kurgunun mekân, karakter, çatışma, merak, tema gibi ögelerini kullanarak bir hikâye anlatır. Tiyatroyu diğer edebi türlerden ayıran yegâne özellik oyuncular tarafından seyirci önünde sahnelenmesidir. Antik dönemlerden beri bütün metin çalışmaları, metnin gerçeklikle ilişkisine dayanmaktadır. Metinlerin kavranması böylesi bir değerlendirmeye bağlıdır. Tiyatro metni, performansın içeriğini belirlerken, sahne metne bu içeriği göstermesi bakımından nesnel, yönetmenin metni algılayıp yorumlaması bakımından ise öznel bir oluş kazandırır. Berlin'deki tiyatro çalışmalarının kurucusu Max Herrmann, edebiyatın temel unsurlarını performansa kolayca kaydırarak yanlış yapıldığını düşünmüştür. Tersine Hermann'a göre tiyatro ve edebiyatın arasındaki temel fark, tiyatro ve edebiyatın köken olarak karşıt olmalarıdır. Bu karşıtlığın semptomları durmadan kendini göstermeye devam etmektedir. Tiyatro bireyin metinsel yaratısıyken tiyatro, seyircinin ve oyuncunun başarısıdır. Bir oyunun yazılı metni ve sahnelenmesi arasındaki bu gerilim tartışmaların odağında olmuştur. Post dramatik tiyatronun, tiyatronun kökenlerinde bulunan ritüele yaklaşarak kendini, metni sahiplendikleri düşünülen edebiyat çalışmalarının alanından çekip çıkarmış gibidir. Bu çalışmanın iki sorusu vardır. İlki tiyatro ve edebiyatın tür olarak ortak ve ayrılan yönlerinin bir dramatik metnin varoluşunu nasıl etkilediği iken ikinci soru tiyatro oyunu olarak yazılan metnin edebiyatın mı yoksa perfromansın perspektifiyle mi değerlendirilmesi gerektiğidir. Bu soruların tartışması yirminci yüzyıl başından günümüze dek yapılan çalışmalar ve iki alanın ontolojileri bakımından yapılmaktadır. Sahnelenen hikâye seyirciye aitken, okunan metin okuyucuya ait kabul edilmiştir. İki türe bakış günümüze kadar toplumsal yargılar ve sınıfsal değerlendirmelerin de odağında olmuştur. Bu çalışmanın amacı iki türü ontolojileri bakımından değerlendirmektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tiyatro, Edebiyat, Ontoloji

ABSTRACT

Drama is a genre that shares many common features with other genres of literature but also has features that distinguish it from other genres. Like novels and short stories, dramatic texts tell a story by using elements of fiction such as space, character, conflict, curiosity and theme. The only feature that distinguishes drama from other literary genres is that it is staged by actors in front of an audience. Since ancient times, all textual studies have been based on the relationship between the text and reality. The comprehension of texts depends on such an evaluation. While the dramatic text determines the content of the performance, the stage gives the text an objective form in terms of showing this content and a subjective form in terms of the director's perception and interpretation of the text. Max Herrmann, the founder of theatre studies in Berlin, thought that it was a mistake to simply shift the basic elements of literature to performance. On the contrary, according to Hermann, the main difference between theatre and literature is that theatre and literature are fundamentally opposed. The symptoms of this opposition continue to manifest themselves over and over again. While drama is the textual creation of the individual, theatre is the achievement of the audience and the actor. This tension between the written text of a play and its staging has been at the centre of debates. By approaching the ritual at the origins of theatre, post-dramatic theatre seems to have removed itself from the field of literary studies, which are thought to have appropriated the text. This study has two questions. The first is how the common and divergent aspects of drama and literature as genres affect the existence of the ir dramatic text, while the second question is whether the text written as a theatre play should be evaluated from the perspective of literature or performance. These questions are discussed in terms of the studies conducted from the beginning of the twentieth century to the present day and the ontologies of the two fields. While the staged story belongs to the audience, the read text is considered to belong to the reader. The view of the two genres has also been at the centre of social judgements and class evaluations until today. The aim of this study is to evaluate the two genres in terms of their ontologies.

Keywords: Drama, Literatuıre, Ontology,

DRAMATURGİ-ÇAĞDAŞ DRAMATURGİ ÇALIŞMALARINDA MERLEAU-PONTY'NİN ALGI PROBLEMİNE YAKLAŞIMINI DEĞERLENDİRMEK

DRAMATURGY-IN CONTEMPORARY DRAMATURGY STUDIES APPRECIATE OF APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF PERCEPTION MERLEAU-PONTY'S

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ÖZET

Dramaturgi, tiyatro tarihinde oyun metninden ve sahnelenen oyundan bahsedilen güne kadar geçmişe dayanan bir kavramdır ama ilk kez Gotthold Ephraim Lessing tarafından 18. yüzyılda kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Bu tarih dramaturginin günümüze dek süren değişim dönüşümü için bir dönüm noktası olarak açıklanabilir. Öyle ki geçtiğimiz yüzyıl çağdaş dramaturgi ifadesinin de gösterim sanatları içerisinde sıklıkla kullanıldığı, dramaturginin de sözcük olarak klasik dramaturgi biçiminde anlaşıldığı görülmektedir. Oysa dramaturgi başından bu yana aynı amaca hizmet eden bir kavramın işlevsel olarak dönüşümüdür. Günümüz tiyatro sanatının oyun metninden sahnelemeye kadar teoride ve pratikte kendine özgü yöntemlerini çeşitlendirmeye, güçlendirmeye çalıştığı; bir yandan özgün ve özgür öte yandan disiplinli bir sanat alanı oluşturduğunu söylemek mümkündür. Oyun metnini analiz etme biçiminde yüzeysel bir tanımlama ile kısıtlanan klasik dramaturgi anlayışından uzaklaşarak metni yeniden yazan, gösterimi organize eden çağdaş dramaturgi çalışmaları da bu özgünlüğün ayrılmaz bir parçası olarak görülebilir. Bu noktada Merleau- Ponty'nin 20. yüzyılda düşün dünyasına sunduğu algı problemine ilişkin görüşlerini dramaturgi- çağdaş dramaturgi kavramıyla değerlendirmek mümkündür. Merleau- Ponty algıyı bilinç (özne) ve nesnenin birbirini tamamladığı bir süreçle açıklar. Tiyatroda var olan özne oyun yazarı, dramaturg, yönetmen, oyuncu, seyirci gibi tiyatronun temel ögeleri olarak çeşitli konumlarda değerlendirildiğinde çağdaş dramaturgi tüm ögeler arasında köprü kurmaktadır. Tiyatronun nesnesi ise oyun metni ve sahnelenen oyun biçiminde açıklanabilir. Böylece dramaturgi-çağdaş dramaturgi, algılayan bilincin çalışmaları sonunda algılanan tiyatro gösterimine dönüşecektir.

Bu araştırmanın amacı; dramaturgi- çağdaş dramaturgi çalışmalarının yeniden yazım/ yeniden üretim sürecine dönüşümünü açıklamaktır. Bu amaçla dramaturgi çalışmalarında Merleau-Ponty'nin algı problemine yaklaşımı çerçevesinde öznenin algı kavramıyla ilişkisi irdelenmektedir. Araştırmanın sonunda dramaturgi çalışmalarının bir özne (dramaturg) tarafından algılanan nesnenin (oyun metni), öznenin algı biçimiyle yeniden yazıldığı/ üretildiği, bu yeniden üretim noktasında seyircinin özneye ve sahnelenen oyunun nesneye dönüşümünde etkileri tartışılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dramaturgi, Çağdaş Dramaturgi, Maurice Merleau- Ponty, Algı, Yeniden Yazma

ABSTRACT

Dramaturgy is a concept that dates back to the day when the play text and the staged play were mentioned in the history of theater, but it was first used by Gotthold Ephraim Lessing in the 18th century. This date can be explained as a turning point for the transformation of dramaturgy until today. In fact, in the last century, it is seen that the expression contemporary dramaturgy is frequently used in the performing arts and dramaturgy is understood as classical dramaturgy. However, dramaturgy is the functional transformation of a concept that has served the same purpose since the beginning. It is possible to say that today's theater art is trying to diversify and strengthen its unique methods in theory and practice, from play text to staging; on the one hand, it creates an original and free, and on the other hand, a disciplined art field. Contemporary dramaturgy studies, which rewrite the text and organize the performance by moving away from the classical dramaturgy understanding, which is limited to a superficial definition of analyzing the play text, can be seen as an integral part of this originality. At this point, it is possible to evaluate Merleau-Ponty's views on the problem of perception, which he presented to the world of thought in the 20th century, with the concept of dramaturgy-contemporary dramaturgy. Merleau-Ponty explains perception as a process in which consciousness (subject) and object complement each other. When the subject existing in the theater is evaluated in various positions as the basic elements of the theater such as playwright, dramaturg, director, actor, audience, contemporary dramaturgy builds a bridge between all elements. The object of theater can be explained as the play text and the staged play. Thus, dramaturgy-contemporary dramaturgy will turn into a perceived theater performance at the end of the work of the perceiving consciousness.

The aim of this research is to explain the transformation of dramaturgy-contemporary dramaturgy studies into rewriting/reproduction process. For this purpose, the relationship of the subject with the concept of perception within the framework of Merleau-Ponty's approach to the problem of perception in dramaturgy studies is examined. At the end of the research, it is discussed that dramaturgical studies rewrite/reproduce the object (play text) perceived by a subject (dramaturg) with the subject's perception, and at the point of this reproduction, the effects of the audience on the transformation of the audience into the subject and the staged play into the object are discussed.

Keywords: Dramaturgy, Contemporary Dramaturgy, Maurice Merleau-Ponty, Perception, Rewriting

ÇEVRE SORUNLARININ ÇÖZÜLMESİNDE "ALGI"NIN ÖNEMİ: DON'T LOOK UP FİLMİ ÜZERİNDEN BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

THE IMPORTANCE OF "PERCEPTION" IN SOLVING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS: AN EVALUATION ON THE MOVIE DON'T LOOK UP

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ÖZET

Her zaman gelişim arzusu içinde olan insanoğlu çevresel kaynakları hızlı bir şekilde kullanmakta/tüketmektedir. Bu durumla ilişkili olarak bilim insanları tarafından yapılan çevresel araştırmalar gün geçtikçe hız kazanmakta ve derinleşmektedir. Hatta bu çalışmalar öyle boyutlara ulaşmıştır ki mevcut nüfus artış hızı ve buna paralel olarak doğal kaynakların kullanımının şu anki haliyle devam etmesi durumunda Dünya Gezegeni'nin çok fazla ömrünün kalmadığı bile vurgulanmaktadır. Küresel ısınma, ekolojik ayak izi, artan sera etkisi gibi kavramlar son yıllarda sıklaşarak gündeme gelmektedir. Fakat konuyla ilgili bilim camiasının sürekli yaptığı araştırmalar toplum içinde genellikle bir farkındalık yaratamamaktadır. Daha çok bir felaket yaşandığında çevresel sorunlar insanların dikkatini çekmektedir. Sel ve/veya su baskılarının olması dere yataklarının yapılaşmaya açılmaması gerektiğini, deprem olması tarım arazilerinin yapılaşmaya açılmaması gerektiğini, yazın kentsel mekânların sıcaklık yüzünden yaşanamaz hale gelmesi sera etkisi konularının gündem yapılmasını sağlayan ve sonrasında unutulan konular olarak yaşantımızda yer almaktadır. Yani insanları çevresel kaynakların yanlış kullanılmasına bağlı olarak başlarına gelebilecek olumsuz olaylara karşı uyarmak çoğu zaman etkili olmamakta, insanlar ateşin yaktığını ateş ellerini yaktığında anlamaktadırlar. Fakat sadece bir dünya/bir yaşam alanımız vardır. Bu nedenle çevreyi korumak ve doğal dengenin bozulmasını engellemek özellikle ekoloji tabanlı olan mesleklerin başlıca görevleri arasındadır. Ama sadece konuyla ilgili çalışmalar yapılması yetersiz kalmaktadır. Yapılan çalışmaların olumlu sonuçlara ulaşması toplum içinde çevresel farkındalığın kazandırılmasıyla mümkün olacaktır. Bu farkındalığın kazandırılmasında "algı" kavramı önem kazanmaktadır. Algı, kişiden kişiye değişen bir yapıdadır. Bu nedenle çevresel algının geliştirilmesi mümkündür. Çevresel algının geliştirilmesi sürecinde sinema filmlerinin önemli araçsal değerleri vardır. Bu bağlamda çalışma kapsamında Don't Look Up (Adam McKay, 2021) filmi üzerinden "algı" kavramının önemiyle ilgili bir değerlendirme yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Algı, Çevresel Psikoloji, Sinema, Don't Look Up

ABSTRACT

Human beings, who always desire development, use/consume environmental resources rapidly. In relation to this situation, environmental research conducted by scientists is gaining momentum and deepening day by day. In fact, these studies have reached such dimensions that it is even emphasized that if the current population growth rate and the use of natural resources in parallel with this continue in their current form, Planet Earth does not have much life left. Concepts such as global warming, ecological footprint and the increasing greenhouse effect have come to the agenda with increasing frequency in recent years. However, the constant research on the subject by the scientific community generally fails to raise awareness in society. Rather, environmental problems attract people's attention when a disaster occurs. Floods and/or water pressures are issues that make people think that stream beds should not be opened for construction, earthquakes make people think that agricultural lands should not be opened for construction, and the greenhouse effect makes urban areas uninhabitable in summer because of the heat, and then they are forgotten. In other words, warning people about the negative events that may happen to them due to the misuse of environmental resources is often not effective, and people understand that fire burns when the fire burns their hands. But we only have one world/one living space. Therefore, protecting the environment and preventing the deterioration of the natural balance are among the main duties of ecology-based professions. However, only conducting studies on the subject is insufficient. It will be possible for the studies to achieve positive results by raising environmental awareness in the society. The concept of "perception" gains importance in raising this awareness. Perception varies from person to person. Therefore, it is possible to improve environmental perception. In the process of developing environmental perception, movies have important instrumental values. In this context, within the scope of the study, an evaluation was made about the importance of the concept of "perception" through the movie Don't Look Up (Adam McKay, 2021).

Keywords: Perception, Environmental Pshchology, Cinema, Don’t Look Up

TÖRENSEL YEMEKLERİN GASTRONOMİK DEĞER OLARAK COĞRAFİ İŞARETLEME SÜRECİNE DAHİL EDİLMESİ: MERSİN'E YÖNELİK BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

THE INCLUSION OF CEREMONIAL DISHES AS A GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION IN TERMS OF GASTRONOMIC VALUE: AN EVALUATION FOCUSED ON MERSIN

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ÖZET

Geçmişten günümüze yemek, her ne kadar fizyolojik bir ihtiyaç olarak görünse de, hem sosyal açıdan hem de kültürel açıdan bireylerin yaşantısında önemli bir yere sahiptir. Kültür ve Turizm bakanlığının 2020 yılını "Türk Mutfağı" yılı ilan etmesinden sonra ülkemizde gastronomi alanına yönelik ilginin arttığını buna istinaden de gastronomi turizminin ayrı bir önem kazandığı çıkarımında bulunmak mümkündür. Gastronomi turizminde en önemli unsur hiç kuşkusuzdur ki yöresel mutfak kültürüdür. Buna göre, destinasyonlar, sahip oldukları farklı yemek kültürlerini sunarken, katılımcılara eşsiz deneyimler de sunmayı hedeflemektedirler. Yörelerin mutfak kültürlerinin, farklı coğrafyalardan etkilenerek günümüze kadar geldiğini ifade etmek mümkündür. Öte yandan farklı kültürlerle harmanlanmış bu mutfakların günümüzde kendine has biçimde hem günlük hem özel dönemlerde sunulup tüketildiği de bilinmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, hem gastronomi hem de gastronomi turizmi alanında ivme yakalayan Mersin'in farklı mutfak kültürleriyle (Arap, Girit, Yörük) özdeşleşen düğün, ölüm ve bayramlar gibi törensel dönemlerde farklı yörelerde tüketilen temel yiyecek ürünleri incelenmiştir. Ayrıca, çalışmada güncel olarak sahip olduğu 22 coğrafi işaret tescilli ürünüyle gastronomi alanında gelişim sürecinde olan Mersin bölgesinin zengin mutfak kültürü ile coğrafi işaret tescili sürecinde potansiyeli de değerlendirilmiştir. İkincil veriler elde edinilerek hazırlanan bu çalışmada, Mersin bölgesinde farklı mutfaklardan etkilenip hala tüketilmekte olan bazı törensel yemeklerin coğrafi işaretleme sürecine dahil edilmesi önerilmekte ve bu kapsamda korunması amaçlanmaktadır. Buna göre, çalışmada Mersin'de törensel dönemlerde tüketilen "Hriysi çorbası", "Kulak (Mantı) çorbası", "Arapaşı çorbası", "Keşkek" ve "Mamül" gibi yiyeceklerin standardize edilerek reçetelerinin oluşturulmasının gerekliliği vurgulanmıştır. İlgili alanyazında Mersin yöresinin gastronomik ögelerini inceleyen sınırlı sayıda çalışma bulunmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, seçilen konuya dair Mersin kapsamında bir çalışmanın olmaması çalışmanın önemini gösterir niteliktedir. Çalışmanın sonucunda, törensel

yemek olarak tüketilen ürünlerin gastronomik değer olarak yörede kimlik kazanması ve tescillenerek korunmasına dair önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yöresel mutfak kültürü, coğrafi işaret, gastronomi, turizm, Mersin.

ABSTRACT

From the past to the present, although food may appear as a physiological necessity, it holds significant importance in individuals' lives both socially and culturally. Following the declaration of 2020 as the 'Year of Turkish Cuisine' by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, there has been an increased interest in the field of gastronomy in our country, leading to the recognition of gastronomic tourism as a separate and important aspect. Undoubtedly, the most crucial element in gastronomic tourism is the regional culinary culture. Accordingly, destinations aim to offer unique experiences to participants by showcasing their diverse culinary cultures. It can be noted that the culinary cultures of regions have been influenced by various geographical locations throughout history. Moreover, these cuisines, enriched by blending with different cultures, are now presented and consumed in unique forms during both daily and special occasions.

In this study, fundamental food products consumed in various regions during ceremonial periods such as weddings, funerals, and holidays, which are associated with different culinary cultures (Arabic, Cretan, Yörük) that have gained momentum in both gastronomy and gastronomic tourism fields, have been examined in Mersin. Furthermore, the study evaluates the potential of Mersin's rich culinary culture and its ongoing development in the field of gastronomy, with 22 geographical indication registered products. Secondary data were collected for this study, which suggests the inclusion of certain ceremonial dishes from different culinary traditions in Mersin into the geographical indication process, aiming to preserve them.

Therefore, the study emphasizes the necessity of standardizing and creating recipes for some ceremonial dishes still consumed in Mersin during ceremonial periods, such as "Hriysi Soup," "Kulak (Mantı) Soup," "Arapaşı Soup," "Keşkek," and "Mamül." There is a limited number of studies in the existing literature that examine the gastronomic elements of the Mersin region. However, the absence of a study specifically focusing on Mersin in the chosen subject matter highlights the significance of this study. As a result of the study, recommendations have been made regarding the identification and protection of ceremonial dishes as gastronomic assets with cultural significance in the region.

Keywords: Regional culinary culture, geographical indication, gastronomy, tourism, Mersin.

FERROPTOSIS-REGULATING EFFECT OF THYMOQUINONE IN RSL3-INDUCED ALZHEIMER'S MOUSE MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative disease. Ferroptosis is cell death due to iron metabolism. Natural phytochemicals of plant origin are an important alternative to drugs in the treatment of AD. Thymoquinone has a neuroprotective effect in AD. In this research, the regulatory role of iron metabolism proteins and genes in the effect of thymoquinone (TQ) on the ferroptosis mechanism was investigated in the Ras-selective lethal 3 (RSL3)-induced AD mouse model. 30 female c57bl/6 mice (8-10 weeks old) (18-22 g) were divided into five groups and examined. Groups; control, artificial cerebrospinal fluid (aCSF), RSL3, RSL3-TQ, and TQ. The model was created by stereotaxic surgery. RSL3 was injected through bilateral holes and waited 1 month for the formation of the model. Cognitive tests were then performed. At the end of the tests, the tissue was removed under anesthesia. Afterwards, Morris Water Maze (MWM) and Open Field Test (OPF) were applied to all groups. The hippocampal tissues were removed and the total antioxidant status (TAS) and oxidant status (TOS) were determined. Glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPx4), cystine/glutamate exchange transporter (xCT), and ferroportin (Fpn) proteins were determined by western blotting. Expression changes of genes belonging to the same proteins were analyzed by quantitative Real-Time PCR (qRT-PCR). Iron deposition and Fpn proteins in hippocampal tissue were demonstrated by Prussian blue staining and immunohistochemistry. As a result, TQ may regulate ferroptosis and reduce/inhibit cognitive loss in AD. Gene expression, immunohistochemistry, protein and behavioral analyzes showed that thymoquinone improves the iron-related mechanism by regulating ferroptosis in AD and helps cognitive gain.

Key Words: Alzheimer’s Disease, Thymoquinone, GPx4, xCT, Fpn**Keywords**: Cicim, Şanlıurfa, Cultural Heritage, Traditional Weaving

HOW DIVERSITY MAKES US MORE CREATIVE? AN INTERDISCIPLINARY LENS ON PRODUCTIVITY IN THE WORKPLACE

ÇEŞİTLİLİK BİZİ NASIL DAHA YARATICI YAPAR? İŞYERİNDE ÜRETKENLİK ÜZERİNE DİSİPLİNLERARASI BİR MERCEK

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ABSTRACT

Diversity in the workplace has a significant impact on group dynamics. Diversity management literature suggests that diverse teams can benefit from a wider range of perspectives and generate more creative solutions. There are also reports of an increase in demand for high-skilled migrants in most developed and high-potential economies due to declining birth rates, skills shortages, and ageing populations. While international mobility has become an important issue, there are gaps in the effective management of diversity in organizations. It is important for organizations to understand how natives and highly skilled migrants can work efficiently and in harmony to use their economic, cultural, and social resources effectively and efficiently. This study starts from this point and examines the relationship between productivity and diversity in architectural offices in the Netherlands where natives and highly skilled migrants from developing countries work together. First, to understand causality, we reviewed studies on diversity in human resources management, organizational behavior, sociology, social psychology, and architecture. This enables reasonable hypotheses to be formulated about the factors that make different design teams perform better. The study uses a quantitative data collection method. We surveyed architects to assess their views on the extent to which working with colleagues from different cultural backgrounds affects their productivity, considering their views on intercultural interaction and social exchange in the architectural office environments in which they work. The findings of the study help to better understand the effects of cultural diversity on human capital accumulation and retention at the organizational level and contribute to the talent management literature and practice from an individual-level perspective.

Keywords: diversity management, highly skilled migrants, architectural project, performance productivity, creativity

ÖZET

İşyerindeki çeşitliliğin grup dinamikleri üzerinde önemli bir etkisi vardır. Çeşitlilik yönetimi literatürü, çeşitliliğe sahip ekiplerin daha geniş bir perspektif yelpazesinden faydalanabileceğini ve daha yaratıcı çözümler üretebileceğini öne sürmektedir. Ayrıca azalan doğum oranları, beceri eksikliği ve yaşlanan nüfus gibi durumlar nedeniyle çoğu gelişmiş ve yüksek potansiyelli ekonomilerde yüksek vasıflı göçmenlere olan talepte bir artış olduğunu bildiren raporlar bulunmaktadır. Uluslararası hareketlilik önemli bir konu haline gelse de örgütlerde çeşitliliğin etkin yönetimi konusunda boşlukların olduğu dikkat çekmektedir. Örgütlerin ekonomik, kültürel ve sosyal kaynaklarını etkin ve verimli bir şekilde kullanabilmesi için yerlilerin ve yüksek vasıflı göçmenlerin verimli ve uyum içinde nasıl çalışabileceklerini anlamaları oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışma, bu noktadan yola çıkarak Hollanda'da yerlilerin ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerden gelen yüksek vasıflı göçmenlerin birlikte çalıştığı mimarlık ofislerinde verimlilik ve çeşitlilik arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektedir. İlk olarak nedenselliği anlamak için insan kaynakları yönetimi, örgütsel davranış, sosyoloji, sosyal psikoloji ve mimarlık alanlarında çeşitlilik üzerine yapılan araştırmalar gözden geçirilmiştir. Bu, farklı tasarım ekiplerinin daha iyi performans göstermesini sağlayan faktörler hakkında makul hipotezlerin formüle edilmesini sağlamaktadır. Çalışmada nicel veri toplama yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Mimarlara, çalıştıkları mimari ofis ortamlarında kültürlerarası etkileşim ve sosyal alışveriş hakkındaki görüşlerini göz önünde bulundurarak farklı kültürel geçmişlerden gelen meslektaşlarıyla çalışmanın üretkenliklerini ne ölçüde etkilediğine dair görüşlerini değerlendirmek için anket uyguladık. Çalışmanın bulguları, kültürel çeşitliliğin örgütsel düzeyde insan sermayesi birikimi ve elde tutma üzerindeki etkilerinin daha iyi anlaşılmasına yardımcı olmaktadır ve bireysel düzeyde bir bakış açısıyla yetenek yönetimi literatürüne ve uygulamalarına katkı sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: çeşitlilik yönetimi, yüksek vasıflı göçmenler, mimari proje, performans üretkenliği, yaratıcılık

GÖĞÜS HASTALIKLARI YOĞUN BAKIM ÜNİTESİ MEDİKAL CİHAZ İLİŞKİLİ BASINÇ YARASI PREVALANS ÇALIŞMASI: RETROSPEKTİF İNCELEME

PREVALENCE STUDY OF MEDICAL DEVICE RELATED PRESSURE ULCERS IN THE CHEST DISEASES INTENSIVE CARE UNIT: A RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW

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Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı bir eğitim ve araştırma hastanesinin göğüs yoğun bakım ünitesinde yatan hastalarda medikal cihaz ilişkili basınç yarası prevalansını ve ilişkili risk faktörlerini belirlemektir.

Tasarım: Çalışma tanımlayıcı ve retrospektif türdedir.

Yöntem: Bu çalışmanın örneklemini 15 Mayıs-15 Haziran 2023 tarihleri arasında, Sakarya'da bir eğitim ve araştırma hastanesinin göğüs hastalıkları yoğun bakım ünitesinde en az 48 saattir yatarak tedavi gören tüm hastalar bir gün (24 saat) içinde basınç yarası ve basınç yarası ile ilişkili risk faktörleri yönünden değerlendirildi. Veriler geriye dönük olarak hasta dosyaları incelenerek ve medikal cihaz ilişkili basınç yarası gelişimini ve etkileyen faktörlerin ayrıntılı taranması yoluyla toplandı. Hastada mevcut medikal cihazın yerleştirildiği bölgelerde ciltte basınç yaralanmalarının varlığı tanımlandı.

Bulgular: Çalışmaya dahil edilen 30 hastanın 16'sında (%53,4) medikal cihaz ilişkili basınç yarası gelişti. En sık görülen vücut bölgesi koksiks n:10 (%62,5) ve burun n:3 (%18,8) idi. Göğüs yoğun bakım ünitesinde medikal cihaz ilişkili basınç yarası en çok CPAP maskesi (%62,5) ile ilişkilendirildi. Ciltte oluşan basınca bağlı yaralanmaların çoğunluğu Evre II (%56,25,n = 9) olarak sınıflandırıldı. Jackson Cubbin (p=0.003) ve Braden Skalasına göre yüksek (p=0.001) olmanın basınç yarası gelişimi riskini arttırdığı ve bağımsız risk faktörleri olduğu saptandı.

Sonuç: Çalışma bulguları, göğüs hastalıkları yoğun bakım ünitesinde yatan hastaların %53,4 ünde tıbbi cihaz ilişkili basınç yarası geliştiğini, hastanede kalış süresi, yaş, mekanik ventilatör desteği ve hemşireler tarafından verilen pozisyonun önemli risk faktörleri

belirleyicisi olduğunu düşündürmektedir. Medikal cihaz ilişkili basınç yarası gelişen hastaların yattıkları kliniğe ve tanılarına göre hastada kullanılan mevcut tıbbi cihazlar değişmektedir. Kliniklerde sık kullanılan ve o kliniğe özgü olan tıbbi cihazların oluşturabileceği risk faktörlerinin tanımlanmasında kliniğe özgü medikal cihaz ilişkili basınç yarası prevalansının incelenmesinin, hemşirelik bakımının kalite standartlarını yükseltmesi açısından önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir. Medikal cihaz ilişkili basınç yarası prevelans yüksekliği hemşirelik bakımının yetersizliğini göstermektedir. Medikal cihaz ilişkili basınç yarasının önlenmesinde hemşirelerin birime özgü risk faktörlerinin farkında olmaları ve medikal cihazların uygunluğunun ve güvenliğinin sağlanmasında özverili olmaları önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: tıbbi cihazlar; hemşirelik bakımı; basınç yaralanması; yaygınlık.

Objective: The purpose of this study is to determine the prevalence of the medical device-related pressure wound and associated risk factors in patients lying in the chest intensive care unit of an educational and research hospital.

Design: The study is of descriptive and retrospective type.

Method: The sample of this study was between 15 May and 15 June 2023, All patients who have been inpatient treatment for at least 48 hours in the breast diseases intensive care unit of an educational and research hospital in Sakarya are risk factors associated with pressure wound and pressure wound in one day (24 hours) evaluated in terms of. The data were collected retrospectively by examining patient files and by detailed screening of the medical device associated pressure wound development and the factors affecting it. In the regions where the available medical device was placed in the patient, the presence of pressure injuries on the skin was defined.

Results: In 16 of the 30 patients included in the study, (53.4%) medical device associated pressure injuries developed. The most common body area was coccyx n:10 (%62.5) and nose n:3 (18.8%). Medical device-related pressure injuries in the chest intensive care unit was most associated with the CPAP mask (62.5%). The majority of pressure-related injuries to the skin were classified as Stage II (56.25.n = 9). It was found that being high (p=0.003) and high (p=0.001) according to the Braden Scale increases the risk of pressure wound development and is independent risk factors.

Conclusion: Study findings suggest that 53.4% of patients lying in the thoracic intensive care unit developed a medical device-related pressure wound, hospital stay, age, suggests that mechanical ventilator support and the position given by nurses are important risk factors determinants. Existing medical devices used in the patient vary according to the clinic and diagnosis of patients with medical device-related pressure wounds. Examining the prevalence of clinic-specific medical device-related pressure injuries in identifying risk factors that medical devices that are common in clinics and specific to that clinic are considered to be important in terms of raising the quality standards of nursing care. The medical device associated pressure injuries prevelence height indicates the inadequacy of nursing care. It is recommended that nurses be aware of unit specific risk factors and be devoted to ensuring the suitability and safety of medical devices in preventing medical device related pressure injury.

Keywords: medical devices; nursing care; pressure injury; prevalence.

DERİN ÖĞRENME UYGULAMALARININ EMNİYET KEMERİ TESPİT PERFORMANSININ İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF SEAT BELT DETECTION PERFORMANCE OF DEEP LEARNING APPLICATIONS

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ÖZET

Derin öğrenme, bilgisayarlı görü ve nesne algılama teknolojileri, son yıllarda emniyet kemerlerinin algılanması ve izlenmesi konusunda büyük bir başarı elde etmiştir. Bu gelişme, araç içi güvenlik sistemlerinin geliştirilmesi ve trafik kazalarının önlenmesi açısından kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Emniyet kemeri algılama, sürücü ve yolcu güvenliğini artırmak için hayati bir öneme sahiptir. Derin öğrenme modelleri, kameralar veya diğer sensörler aracılığıyla araç içi görüntüleri analiz ederek, emniyet kemeri kullanımını takip edebilir ve kontrol edebilir. Bu çalışmada derin öğrenme uygulamalarından biri olan YOLO (You Only Look Once) algoritması kullanılarak emniyet kemeri tespiti amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda YOLO algoritmasının emniyet kemeri algılamadaki performansı analiz edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, YOLO algoritması kullanarak emniyet kemeri tespiti, derin öğrenme ve bilgisayarlı görü nesne algılama teknolojisinin birleşimi sayesinde trafik güvenliğini artırmak, kazaları önlemek ve sürücü ve yolcu güvenliğini daha da iyileştirmek için önemli bir adımı temsil eder. Bu çalışma, gelecekteki güvenlik teknolojilerinin geliştirilmesi ve trafik kazalarının etkilerinin azaltılması için büyük potansiyele sahiptir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Emniyet Kemeri, Derin Öğrenme, YOLO

ABSTRACT

Deep learning, computer vision, and object detection technologies have achieved significant success in recent years in the detection and tracking of seat belts. This development plays a critical role in improving in-vehicle safety systems and preventing traffic accidents. Seat belt detection is of vital importance to enhance driver and passenger safety. Deep learning models can analyze in-vehicle images through cameras or other sensors to track and control seat belt usage. In this study, the YOLO (You Only Look Once) algorithm, one of the deep learning applications, was used for the purpose of seat belt detection. In line with this objective, the performance of the YOLO algorithm in seat belt detection was analyzed. As a result, seat belt detection using the YOLO algorithm represents an important step in enhancing traffic safety, preventing accidents, and further improving driver and passenger safety through the combination of deep learning and computer vision object detection technology. This study has significant potential for the development of future safety technologies and the reduction of the impact of traffic accidents.

Keywords: Seat belt, Deep Learning, YOLO

BUĞDAY ÜRETİCİLERİNİN MEMNUNİYET SEVİYELERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ: HATAY İLİ ÖRNEĞİ

DETERMINATION OF SATISFACTION LEVELS OF WHEAT PRODUCERS: THE CASE OF HATAY PROVINCE

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ÖZET

Dünyada ve Türkiye'de buğday üretimi önemli bir tarımsal faaliyet dalıdır. 2021 yılında dünya buğday üretimi 221 milyon ha alanda 771 milyon ton olarak gerçekleşmiş olup, Türkiye dünya hasat edilen toplam buğday üretim alanında %3,00 paya sahip iken, üretim miktarında ise %2,29 oranında pay almıştır. FAO verilerine göre Türkiye 2021 yılı itibariyle dünyanın 11. büyük buğday üreticisi konumundadır.

Türkiye'de son yıllarda buğday üretim alanlarında önemli daralmalar görülmektedir. TÜİK verilerine göre 2005-2022 yılları arasında Türkiye'nin buğday ekim alanlarında %28,34 oranında bir azalma yaşanmıştır. Bununla birlikte, kaliteli tohum ve yeni üretim teknolojilerinin kullanımına bağlı olarak buğday üretiminde verimlilik artmış ve söz konusu döneme ait üretim değerlerinde fazla bir azalış yaşanmamıştır. 2005 ve 2022 yılları arasında, buğday verim değeri %25,96'lık artışla 296 kg/da seviyesine ulaşmıştır.

Bu çalışma, Türkiye'nin önemli tarımsal üretim alanlarından biri olan Hatay yöresinde gerçekleşmiştir. Araştırmada elde edilen birincil veriler %90 Güven Aralığı ve %10 ortalamadan sapma ile belirlenen 104 tarım işletmesinden elde edilmiştir. İncelenen işletmelerde buğday ekim alanı ortalaması 159 da olup, bitkisel üretim deseni içinde %36,78'lik pay ile pamuk bitkisinden sonra (%45,69) en fazla yetiştirilen ikinci bitki türüdür. İncelenen işletmelerde ortalama buğday verim değeri 555 kg/da olarak tespit edilmiştir.

Araştırma alanında, buğday üretiminde en büyük maliyet unsurları enerji (mazot ve elektrik) ve gübredir. Yapılan araştırmada buğday üreticilerinin memnuniyet durumları belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Buna göre üreticilerin, fazla işgücü kullanımı gerektirmemesi nedeniyle genel olarak buğday üretiminden memnun oldukları ancak son yıllarda girdi fiyatlarında meydana gelen artışlar göz önüne alındığında, verilen desteklemeleri yetersiz buldukları belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Buğday, üretim, memnuniyet, Hatay.

ABSTRACT

Wheat production is an important agricultural activity in the world and in Turkey. In 2021, world wheat production was realized as 771 million tons on 221 million hectares of land, and Turkey had a share of 3.00% in the global wheat production areas and 2.29% in the production amount. According to FAO data, Turkey was the 11th largest wheat producer in the world in 2021.

Turkey's wheat production areas have been shrunk significantly in the last two decades. According to Turkish Statistical Institute data, wheat cultivation areas were decreased by 28.34% in Turkey between the years 2005 and 2022. However, there was no significant difference in the wheat production values of 2005 and 2022, due to the wheat yield value reached 296 kg/da with an increase of 25.96% in this period.

This study was carried out in Hatay province, which is one of the important agricultural production areas of Turkey. The primary data of the study obtained from 104 farms which were determined with 90% confidence interval and 10% standard deviation. The average wheat cultivation area size in the research area was 159 decares and had a share of 36.78% in the crop production pattern, and the average wheat yield value was determined as 555 kg/da.

In the research area, the biggest cost factors in wheat production were determined as energy (diesel fuel and electricity) and fertilizer. Within the research, it was aimed to determine wheat producers' satisfaction level in wheat production. Accordingly, it was determined that the producers were generally satisfied with the wheat production, but they found agricultural supports insufficient considering the increases in input prices in recent years.

Keywords: Wheat, Production, Satisfaction, Hatay.

CUMHURİYET SONRASI HANIM MÜCELLİDELER

THE REPUBLIC AFTER THE REPUBLIC Madam MUCELLIDES

Nurgül ÖZKESER

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Özet

Türk Cilt Sanatı Tarihi VII yüzyıla Uygur Türklerine kadar dayanmaktadır. Cilt Sanatı Türkler' in İslamiyet'i kabulünden sonra büyük bir gelişme göstermiştir. Bunun nedeni yazı ve kitabın kutsal sayılmasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Türk- İslam cilt sanatının gelişiminde ki tarzlarını; Hataî, Herat, Arap, Rumî, Memluk, Türk, Mağribi, Lake ve Buhari şeklinde sıralayabiliriz. Bu üsluplarda ki fark, ciltte teknikten ziyade kullanılan malzemeyle ilgilidir. Yazı ve kitaba verilen değer sayesinde, kitabın tezyini ve ciltlenmesi ayrı bir önem arz etmektedir. Klasik Türk Cilt Sanatı, sanayileşme ve makineleşmeyle beraber yok olmak üzeredir. Cumhuriyet dönemi ve sonrası cilt kapaklarında şemse, çeharkuşe, lake, zerbahar, müşebbek, yazma, murassa ciltler, eski klasik eserlere bağlı kalınarak yeni eserler yapılmıştır. 20 yy. da usta -çırak ilişkisiyle eski usulde cilt yapamaya devam eden cilt ustaları; Bahattin Tokatlıoğlu, Necmettin Okyay, oğlu Sami- Sacid Okyay ve yeğeni Mustafa Düzgünman'dır. Necmeddin Efendi'nin oğlu Sacid Okyay ve Güzel Sanatlar Akademisi'nde Türk Süsleme Sanatları Bölümünden talebesi Emin Barın ve Sacid Okyay'ın talebesi İslam Seçen Cumhuriyet döneminde cilt sanatını icra edip, genç talebeler yetiştirerek cilt sanatının yok olmasını engelledikleri gibi bu sanatın günümüze kadar ulaşmasını sağlamışlardır. Günümüzde cilt sanatını yeni nesillere aktaran İslam Seçen ve öğrencisi Gürcan Mavili'dir. Bu yazımızda, cilt sanatında İslam Seçen ve Gürcan Mavili hocalarımızın yetiştirdiği sayılarının fazla olmadığı hanım mücellidelerimizi eserleriyle birlikte tanıyacağız. Makale, 1923 sonrasından bugüne, yetişen hanım mücellideler ve yaptıkları eserleri tanıtmakla birlikte bu sanata katkıları dile getirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cumhuriyet Dönemi**,** El yazması, Türk Cilt Sanatı, Kitap Sanatları

Abstract

The History of Turkish Skin Art dates back to the VII century to the Uyghur Turks. Skin Art has shown a great development after the acceptance of Islam by the Turks. This is due to the fact that writing and the book are considered sacred. We can list the styles of Turkish-Islamic skin art in the development as Hatai, Herat, Arab, Rumi, Mamluk, Turkish, Moorish, Lacquer and Bukhari. The difference in these styles is related to the material used on the skin rather than the technique. Thanks to the value given to the writing and the book, the thesis and binding of the book are of special importance. The classical Turkish Leather Art is about to disappear with industrialization and mechanization. Şemse, çeharküşe, lake, zerbahar, müşebbek, writing, murassa volumes, new works have been made on the covers of the Republican period and after by adhering to the old classical works. 20th century. the skin masters who continue to make skin in the old way with the master-apprentice relationship are Bahattin Tokatlioglu, Necmettin Okyay, his son Sami-Sacid Okyay and his nephew Mustafa Düzgünman. Najmeddin Efendi's son Sacid Okyay and his student Emin Barin from the Turkish Decorative Arts Department at the Academy of Fine Arts and Sacid Okyay's student who chose Islam performed skin art during the Republican period and educated young students, preventing the disappearance of skin art and ensuring that this art has reached the present day. It is Islam Seçen and his student Gürcan Mavili who are transferring the skin art to the new generations today. In this article, we will get to know our lady mujellids, who chose Islam in skin art and whose numbers are not many, raised by our teachers from Gürcan Mavili, together with their works. The article will introduce the lady mücellides who have grown up since 1923 and the works they have made, as well as their contributions to this art will be expressed.

Keywords: The Republic Era, Manuscript, Turkish Bookbinding Art, Book Containers,

TÜRK İŞ HUKUKUNDA EĞİTİM GİDERLERİNE İLİŞKİN CEZAİ ŞART

PENALTY CLAUSE REGARDING TRAINING EXPENSES IN TURKISH LABOR LAW

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ÖZET

İşçi, iş sözleşmesinin iş ilişkisi kurulduktan sonra mesleki bilgi ve becerisini artırmaya yönelik birtakım eğitimlere katılabilir. Bu eğitim giderlerinin işveren tarafından karşılanması halinde eğitim giderleri karşılığı olarak işçinin belli bir süre işverenliğe bağlı kalması, bu yükümlülüğüne aykırı hareket etmesi halinde ise eğitim giderlerini ödemesi işveren tarafından talep edilebilir.

Sözleşmeye aykırı hareket edilmesi durumunda borcu hiç veya gereği gibi yerine getirmeyen tarafı belli bir miktar ödemeye zorlamak amacıyla sözleşmeye cezai şart konulabilir. Cezai şartın varlığı, sözleşmenin taraflarının daha özenli hareket etmesini ve aynı zamanda borçlarını eksiksiz yerine getirmesini sağlar. İşçinin ekonomik ve kişisel olarak işverene bağımlı olması nedeniyle Yargıtay'ın yerleşik uygulamalarına göre işçi aleyhine tek taraflı sözleşmeye konulan cezai şart geçersiz olacaktır. İş sözleşmesine konulan cezai şartın geçerli olabilmesi için aynı hükmü ihlal eden tarafın aynı miktarda cezai şart ile karşı karşıya kalması gereklidir. Belirlenecek cezai şartın da hem işçi hem de işveren açısından dengeli ve ölçülü olması gereklidir. Türk Borçlar Kanunu m.182 gereğince tarafların serbestçe belirleyecekleri ceza miktarını hakim aşırı görmesi halinde ceza koşulunu kendiliğinden indirebilir.

Tek taraflı belirlenen cezai şart kural olarak geçersizdir. Bunun tek istisnası eğitim giderleri karşılığı belirlenen cezai şarttır. İşverenin herhangi bir zorunluluk olmamasına rağmen işçiye katkı sağlamaya yönelik yaptığı masrafları işçiden sözleşmeye konulacak düzenlemeyle talep edebilecektir. Diğer bir ifadeyle işçiye yapılan katkı ve işverene getirdiği maliyet nedeniyle işverenin eğitim gideri karşılığı cezai şart talep etmesi mümkündür. Cezai şartın belirlenmesinde eğitim için işverenin yaptığı harcama miktarı dikkate alınmalıdır. Bu harcama

miktarının üzerinde cezai şartın belirlenmesi hakkaniyete aykırı olacaktır. Ayrıca işçinin eğitim aldıktan sonra çalıştığı süre de cezai şartın belirlenmesinde önemlidir. Verilen eğitimin işçiye katkısı olduğu kadar işverenin de işçiden çalıştığı süre oranında yararlandığı göz önüne alınmalıdır. Cezai şart miktarı fahiş olmasa da işçinin işverene sağladığı katkı, eğitim aldıktan sonraki çalışma süresi dikkate alınarak oranlama yapılması gereklidir. Bunun yanında cezai şartın belirlenmesinde eğitimin süresi ve maliyeti de belirleyici olacaktır. Örneğin Türkiye'de çalışan işçinin eğitim için 3 ay Fransa'da kalması durumunda işçinin sözleşmesine cezai şarta bağlı olarak belli bir süre çalışma koşulunun getirilmesi geçerli olacaktır. Kanımca bu durumda iki yıl çalışma koşulunun getirilmesi hakkaniyete uygundur. Bu sürenin uzunluğunun ne kadar olacağı, her somut olayın özelliğine göre mahkeme tarafından belirlenmelidir.

İşçi, sözleşmede belirlenen yükümlülük süresine uygun şekilde çalışmışsa artık eğitim giderlerini ödeme yükümlülüğü kalmayacaktır. Ancak işçi herhangi bir haklı nedene dayanmadan iş sözleşmesini yükümlülük süresinden önce sona erdirmişse veya işveren tarafından işçinin kusurlu hareketi, sözleşmeye aykırı davranışı nedeniyle iş sözleşmesi sona ermişse bu durumda işçi eğitim gideri karşılığı belirlenen cezai şartı ödemekle yükümlüdür. İşçinin kusuruna dayanmayan ve işçinin işyerinde çalışmasının kendisinden beklenemeyeceği sağlık sebepleri veya zorlayıcı sebeplerin varlığı halinde veya işverenin herhangi bir neden olmadan işçinin iş sözleşmesini feshetmesi durumunda işçinin eğitim giderlerinden sorumluluğu olmayacaktır. İşçinin kusuruna dayanmayan işveren tarafından alınan işletmesel kararın bir gereği olarak ya da işçinin kusuruna ve sözleşmeye aykırı hareketine dayanmayan bir durum nedeniyle iş sözleşmesinin işveren tarafından feshi halinde yine işçinin yükümlülük süresine uymadan işyerinden ayrılması halinde eğitim giderine bağlı cezai şarttan sorumluluğu olmayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Eğitim gideri, cezai şart, yükümlülük süresi.

ABSTRACT

The worker can participate in some training to increase his professional knowledge and skills after the employment relationship of the employment contract is established. If these training expenses are covered by the employer, the employee may be requested to remain committed to the employer for a certain period of time in return for the training expenses, and to pay the training expenses if he acts contrary to this obligation.

In case of breach of contract, a penalty clause can be added to the contract in order to force the party who does not fulfill the obligation at all or as required to pay a certain amount. The existence of a penalty clause ensures that the parties to the contract act more diligently and at the same time fulfill their obligations completely. Since the worker is economically and personally dependent on the employer, according to the established practices of the Supreme Court, the penal clause placed on the unilateral contract against the worker will be invalid. In order for the penal clause included in the employment contract to be valid, the party violating the same provision must face the same amount of penal clause. The penal clause to be determined must be balanced and proportionate for both the employee and the employer. Pursuant to Article 182 of the Turkish Code of Obligations, the judge may automatically reduce the penalty if he deems the amount of penalty freely determined by the parties to be excessive.

Penalty clauses determined unilaterally are, as a rule, invalid. The only exception to this is the penalty imposed on education expenses. Although the employer is not obliged to do so, he/she can claim the expenses incurred to contribute to the employee from the employee through an arrangement to be included in the contract. In other words, it is possible for the employer to demand a penalty for training expenses due to the contribution made to the employee and the cost it brings to the employer. In determining the penalty clause, the amount of expenditure made by the employer for training should be taken into account. It would be unfair to set a penal clause above this amount of expenditure. In addition, the length of time the worker works after receiving training is also important in determining the penal clause. It should be taken into consideration that the training provided not only contributes to the employee, but also that the employer benefits from the employee in proportion to the time he/she works. Even though the amount of the penal clause is not exorbitant, it is necessary to make a proportion by taking into account the employee's contribution to the employer and the

working period after receiving training. In addition, the duration and cost of education will also be decisive in determining the penalty. For example, if a worker working in Turkey stays in France for 3 months for training, it will be valid to impose a working condition for a certain period of time in the worker's contract, subject to a penalty clause. In my opinion, in this case, it is fair to impose a two-year working condition. The length of this period must be determined by the court according to the characteristics of each concrete case.

If the worker has worked in accordance with the obligation period specified in the contract, he will no longer be obliged to pay training expenses. However, if the employee terminates the employment contract before the liability period without any justifiable reason, or if the employment contract is terminated by the employer due to the employee's faulty behavior or behavior contrary to the contract, then the employee is obliged to pay the penalty determined for the training expenses. In case of health reasons or compelling reasons that are not based on the fault of the worker and in which the worker cannot be expected to work in the workplace, or if the employer terminates the worker's employment contract without any reason, the worker will not be responsible for the training expenses. In the event that the employment contract is terminated by the employer as a result of the operational decision taken by the employer that is not based on the fault of the worker or due to a situation that is not based on the fault of the worker and his act contrary to the contract, the worker will not be liable for penal clauses related to training expenses if he leaves the workplace without complying with the obligation period.

Keywords : Education expense, penalty clause, liability period.

ÇOK YÖNLÜ HAREKET KABİLİYETİNE SAHİP ROBOTİK YÜRÜTME SİSTEMİ İÇİN YENİ BİR MOBİL UYGULAMA

A NEW MOBILE APPLICATION FOR A ROBOTIC LOCOMOTION SYSTEM WITH OMNIDIRECTIONAL MOVEMENT CAPABILITY

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda robotik yürütme sistemleri, robotik teknolojilerin evriminde kritik bir rol oynamıştır. Bu teknolojiler, endüstriyel faaliyetlerden günlük yaşantımıza kadar geniş bir alanda kendine yer bulmuştur. Bu çalışmada, "Omni-Bot" olarak adlandırdığımız yürütme sistemimiz, omni-tekerlek teknolojisinden yararlanarak oluşturulmuştur. Omni-Bot, tekerleklerin 360 derece dönüş yeteneği sayesinde, en dar ve karmaşık mekânlarda dahi etkileyici bir manevra kabiliyeti sunabilmektedir. Standart tekerlekli robotlarla karşılaştırıldığında, Omni-Bot'un sunduğu bu hareket serbestliği onu çeşitli uygulamalar için ideal kılmaktadır. Ayrıca, bu çalışmaya eklenen kullanıcı odaklı mobil uygulama, Omni-Bot'un erişilebilirliğini ve kullanım kolaylığını bir adım daha ileriye taşımıştır.

Omni-Bot, hafif malzemeler kullanılarak tasarlanmıştır ve en iyi performansı elde etmek için motor kontrol sistemleri, sensör entegrasyonu ve sistem optimizasyonuna odaklanmıştır. Robotun hareketini doğru bir şekilde izlemek ve düzenlemek için sensörlerle donatılmıştır. Tüm bu bileşenlerin enerji verimliliğini ve maliyet etkinliğini maksimize etmek amacıyla sistematik bir yaklaşım benimsenmiştir. Omni-Bot'un genel amacı, robot teknolojilerinin esnekliğini ve kullanılabilirliğini artırmaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Omni-Bot, Yürütme Sistemi, Omni Tekerlek, Robotik

ABSTRACT

In recent years, robotic propulsion systems have played a critical role in the evolution of robotic technologies. These technologies have found their place in a wide range of areas, from industrial activities to our daily lives. In this study, our propulsion system, which we have named "Omni-Bot", has been developed leveraging omni-wheel technology. Thanks to the 360-degree rotation capability of its wheels, Omni-Bot can demonstrate impressive maneuverability even in the narrowest and most complex spaces. When compared to standard wheeled robots, the movement freedom offered by Omni-Bot makes it ideal for various applications. Additionally, the user-centric mobile application added to this study has taken the accessibility and ease of use of Omni-Bot a step further.

Omni-Bot has been designed using lightweight materials, with a focus on motor control systems, sensor integration, and system optimization to achieve the best performance. It is equipped with sensors to accurately track and regulate its movement. A systematic approach has been adopted to maximize the energy efficiency and cost-effectiveness of all these components. The overarching goal of Omni-Bot is to enhance the flexibility and usability of robotic technologies.

Keywords: Omni-Bot, Mobility System, Omni Wheel, Robotic

PRODUCING ADVERTISEMENT WITH THE PURPOSE OF CREATING PUBLIC OPINION IN THE NATION BUILDING: AN EXAMINATION ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND AUGMENTATION AGENCY POSTERS IN THE CONTEXT OF İHAP HULUSİ GÖREY POSTERS

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ABSTRACT

Advertising, which takes place in all communication tools, appears as important cultural texts in persuading people and providing attitude and behavior change. In addition to the basic functions of commercial information, persuasion, reminder and comparison, advertising messages also have functions such as social information, awareness raising and public opinion. In particular, advertising messages produced for the public benefit are made directly for the purpose of a behavioral change towards citizens. In addition, these and similar messages can provide a change in perception and attitude, as well as contribute to the formation of widespread opinions and beliefs in the society. Successful advertising messages that provide this also fulfill the function of creating public opinion. States, on the other hand, use many tools such as education, culture, law and mass communication to create a nation-state order, construct a new national identity and create public opinion. In the context of mass communication, the most effective messages appear as propaganda and advertising. Advertising messages produced periodically provide researchers with comprehensive data on the intended attitude and behavior changes in individuals in a systematic and planned manner regarding the periods they were produced. It is seen that many advertising posters produced after the proclamation of the Republic in Türkiye are signed by İhap Hulusi Görey. He, while frequently using social messages in addition to product and service promotions in the posters he produced, elaborated on issues such as the adoption of the Republic, citizenship awareness and modernization. This study has been prepared to analyze how the advertising posters produced by Görey, one of the first graphic designers of Türkiye, who played an important role in the shaping of Turkish advertising and who are known for his contributions to the institutionalization of the Republic, are used in nation building. In the study, the advertising posters produced by Görey were examined in terms of semiotics. The contents analyzed in the

research were obtained as a result of archive scanning with purposeful sampling technique. In this study, in which periodic analyzes and evaluations were made, it is seen that the National Economy and Augmentation Agency advertisement posters produced by İhap Hulusi Görey were produced with the aim of raising public awareness by using both traditional and modern elements, as well as creating public opinion in line with the themes of savings and domestic goods.

Keywords: Nation Building, Social Advertisements, İhap Hulusi Görey, National Economy and Augmentation Agency.

BİTKİ ÇAYLARI VE GIDA ÜRÜNLERİNDE KULLANIMI

HERBAL TEAS AND THEIR USE IN FOOD PRODUCTS

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ÖZET

Bitkiler, insanların temel besin kaynakları arasında yer almakla beraber aynı zamanda gıda, çay, baharat, meşrubat, reçine, ilaç, kozmetik, boya gibi birçok farklı alanlarda kullanılmaktadır. Bitkiler protein, karbonhidrat, vitamin, mineral, yağ ve su gibi besin öğeleri ve biyoaktif bileşikler bakımından oldukça zengin olmasından dolayı insan sağlığı ve beslenmesinde oldukça önemlidir. Bitki çayları, *Camellia sinensis* haricindeki bitkilerden elde edilip, zengin aroma içerikleri, faklı tatları ve sağlığa yararlarından dolayı geçmişten günümüze tüketilmeye devam etmektedir. Bitki çaylarının M.Ö. 3000'li yıllarda Çin'de tüketimi başlamış olup ardından diğer Asya ülkelerine yayılım göstermiştir. Günümüzde bitki çaylarının çok fazla kullanılması, aktarlarda bitki yaprak, tohum, sap, kök gibi kısımlarının kurutulmuş şekilde satın alınması veya demlenmeye hazır paketler şeklinde tüketimi, tercihe göre değişik geleneksel metotlar ile hazırlanması şeklinde olmaktadır. Bitki çayları; bitki çiçeklerinin, yapraklarının, köklerinin, meyvelerinin, dal sürgünlerinin, kabuklarının ya da tohumlarının aromatik kısımlarının kurutulması ile sıcak su ilave edilerek, demlenmesi ve içilebilir şekle getirmesiyle tüketilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, seçilen bazı bitki çaylarının genel özellikleri, sağlık üzerine etkileri ve yeni ürün geliştirme çalışmalarındaki fonksiyonlarından bahsedilmiştir. Bitki çaylarının gıdalarda kullanımına yönelik yapılmış çalışmaların literatür cetveli hazırlanmış; çalışmalar amaçları, yöntemleri ve sonuçları bakımından derlenmiştir. Bu çalışmada, bitki çaylarının farklı kullanım olanakları ve gıdalarda fonksiyonel katkı olarak kullanımının avantajları araştırılmıştır. Literatürde yapılan çalışmalar incelendiğinde bitki çayları yoğurt, kızılcık nektarı, peynir altı suyu, kraker, marmelat, levrek filetoları, bitter çikolata, Kombucha çayı, dondurma vb. gibi birçok tahıl ürünü, süt ürünü, meyve suyu gibi gıdalara ilave edildiği tespit edilmiştir. İncelenen çalışmalarda, bitki çayı katkılı yeni gıda ürünlerinin kimyasal, besleyici, fonksiyonel, duyusal ve mikrobiyolojik ve reolojik özellikleri değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bitki Çayları, Fonksiyonel Gıda, Sağlık

ABSTRACT

Plants, while serving as fundamental sources of nutrition for humans, are also utilized in a wide range of applications, including food, tea, spices, beverages, resins, medicine, cosmetics, and dyes. Plants are highly valuable for human health and nutrition due to their richness in nutrients such as protein, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, fats, and water, as well as bioactive compounds.Herbal teas, derived from plants other than *Camellia sinensis*, have been consumed throughout history due to their rich aroma, diverse flavors, and health benefits. The consumption of herbal teas began in China around 3000 BC and subsequently spread to other Asian countries. Nowadays, herbal teas are extensively consumed through various methods, such as purchasing dried plant leaves, seeds, stems, roots, etc., from herbalists, or in the form of ready-to-brew tea bags, prepared using traditional methods according to preference. Herbal teas are prepared by drying the aromatic parts of plant flowers, leaves, roots, fruits, twigs, bark, or seeds and steeping them in hot water to make them drinkable. This study discusses the general characteristics of selected herbal teas, their effects on health, and their functions in new product development. A literature review of studies related to the use of herbal teas in food has been prepared, compiling research based on their objectives, methods, and results. This study explores the various possibilities for the use of herbal teas and their advantages as functional additives in food. When reviewing the literature, it was determined that herbal teas have been added to various food products, such as yogurt, cranberry nectar, whey protein, crackers, jams, sea bass fillets, dark chocolate, kombucha tea, ice cream, and many cereal, dairy, and fruit juice products. In the examined studies, the chemical, nutritional, functional, sensory, microbiological, and rheological properties of food products enriched with herbal teas were evaluated.

Key Words: Herbal Teas, Fuctional Food, Health

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the operational

This study aims to determine the operational supervision of Islamic banks supervision of Islamic banks carried out by the National Sharia Council (DSN) and the Sharia Supervisory Board carried out by the National Sharia Council (DSN) and the Sharia Supervisory Board (DPS), and try to analyze the effectiveness of the duties of DSN and DPS in (DPS), and try to analyze the effectiveness of the duties of DSN and DPS in supervising sharia financial institutions in Indonesia. The type of rsupervising sharia financial institutions in Indonesia. The type of research used is esearch used is library research, namely research whose object of study uses library data in the form library research, namely research whose object of study uses library data in the form of books as a source of data. Data collection techniques are determined through of books as a source of data. Data collection techniques are determined through literature reviews and library materials related to the problems studied, literature reviews and library materials related to the problems studied, both from both from books and data on the use of library materials. The results of the discussion of this books and data on the use of library materials. The results of the discussion of this research prove that DSN and DPS are supervisory institutions that have the duty research prove that DSN and DPS are supervisory institutions that have the duty and authority to issue fatwas on financial institutions that are in accordance wand authority to issue fatwas on financial institutions that are in accordance with ith sharia provisions in every transaction activity.sharia provisions in every transaction activity.

Keywords: national sharia council, sharia supervisory board, sharia economic national sharia council, sharia supervisory board, sharia economic institutions institutions

ECONOMIC PRACTICES DURING THE TIME OF THE KHULAFAUR RASYIDIN

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ABSTRACT
The aim of this research is to describe economic practices during the time of the Rasyidin Khulafaur. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. This Islamic economic practice developed when the Prophet Muhammad migrated to Medina. Since the death of the Prophet Muhammad, economic practices were continued during the time of the Rasyidin Khulafaur. After the Prophet died, the Muslims appointed Abdullah bin Abu Quhafah al-Tamimi as the first caliph. During his leadership, Abu Bakar faced many problems in his country's life, including the existence of apostate groups, the emergence of false prophets, and dissidents paying zakat. During the time of Umar bin Khattab, for the first time, a change of leadership was carried out through direct appointment. Umar bin Al-Khathab was one of the most successful caliphs in Islamic history, this can be seen from the progress of the country and the welfare of the people during his leadership, both from an economic perspective. , political, social, national security and defense, as well as the development of science and technology. Due to his success, Westerners nicknamed Umar the Saint Paul of Islam. Caliph Uthman's government developed the economic system that was implemented by Caliph Umar. There were four trade contracts made by Caliph Uthman with the conquered countries in order to develop their potential.

Keywords: Islamic economic Practices, Government, Khulafaur Rasyidin

ECONOMIC THOUGHT OF CONTEMPORARY MUSLIM SCIENTISTS

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ABSTRACT

Muslim scholars today have been instrumental in developing a framework of economic thought that reflects Islamic values and is relevant to the global context. They emphasise the importance of ethics, justice and social welfare in economics, in line with Islamic principles. Contemporary Islamic scholars' economic thinking covers various aspects, such as Islamic financial systems, zakat, waqf, and trade based on Islamic principles. They also explore concepts such as distributional justice, poverty alleviation, and corporate social responsibility within the framework of Islamic economics. The purpose of writing this article is to describe the Economic Thought of Contemporary Muslim Scientists from the Figures Ahmad Adzhar Basyir, K.H. Sahal Mahfud, K.H. Abdullah bin Nuh, Muhammad Amin Azis. This writing

method uses a literature review approach sourced from various articles, journals and books relevant to the research topic.

This research brings together the contributions of several prominent Muslim scientists in the development of Islamic economic thought, such as Ahmad Adzhar Basyir, K.H. Sahal Mahfud, K.H. Abdullah bin Nuh, Muhammad Amin Azis. In addition, this article also discusses the challenges and opportunities faced by contemporary Muslim economic thought in disseminating their ideas in a diverse global society. Based on the description that has been presented, it can be concluded that the economic thought of contemporary Islamic science has an important value in creating a more just and sustainable economic system based on Islamic principles. Their efforts in combining religious values with economic science can provide valuable insights for the development of an inclusive and sustainable global economy.

ECONOMIC THOUGHT OF INDONESIAN MUSLIM SCIENTISTS (COKROAMINOTO, SYFRUDIN PRAWIRANEGARA, MOH. HATTA, H. ABDUL MALIK KARIM AMRULLAH)

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ABSTRACT
Islamic economic philosophy has a unique style of thought that changes with the times and eras. The style of Islamic economic philosophy during the Pre-Independence and Old Order eras was distinct from that of Islamic economic thought during the New Order era. Islamic economic thinking, which first appeared during the New Order, has a different approach. The Islamic economic ideas that developed under the New Order were also distinct from those that developed following the New Order's demise. Finding out the economic beliefs of Indonesian Muslim scientists Cokroaminoto, Syafruddin Prawiranegara Moh. Hatta, and H. Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah is the goal of this study. This paper was written using a library research strategy that drew from books and journals on the economic theories of Indonesian Islamic academics. According to the study's findings, there are disparities between each figure in terms of the degree of practical experience and actual application of Indonesian Muslim scientists' economic activities.

Keywords: Thoughts, Economy, Scientists, Difference

EFFECT OF AG ADDITION ON THE HUMIDITY-SENSING PROPERTIES OF WO_3 NANOSTRUCTURED RESISTIVE-BASED HUMIDITY SENSOR

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Abstract

The paper reports resistive type humidity sensing properties of pure WO_3 and 1 weight % Ag doped WO_3 have been prepared by sol-gel method and solid-state reaction method. Pellets of the powder mixture has been made at pressure of 350 M Pa. The pellets after annealing at temperatures of 400°C, have been exposed to humidity in a humidity control chamber. It has been observed that as relative humidity increases, there is a decrease in the resistance of the pellet. Sample pure WO_3 and 1 weight % Ag doped WO_3 by sol-gel method annealed at 400˚C shows maximum sensitivity of 2.42 MΩ/%RH and 2.97 MΩ/%RH in the 20-50 % relative humidity range and overall sensitivity of 1.48 MΩ/%RH and 0.48 MΩ/%RH in the 20 to 90 % relative humidity range. Sample pure WO_3 and 1 weight % Ag doped WO_3 by solid-state reaction method annealed at 400˚C shows maximum sensitivity of 0.97 MΩ/%RH and 2.28 MΩ/%RH in the 20-50 % relative humidity range and overall sensitivity of 0.68 MΩ/%RH and 0.31 MΩ/%RH in the 20 to 90 % relative humidity range.

Keywords: Ag; decoration/loading; doping; humidity sensor; sensing mechanism

DECOLORIZATION OF CIBACRON BRILLIANT YELLOW 3G-P BY THE PHOTOSYNTETIC BACTERIUM RHODOPLANES PISCINAE STRAIN

CIBACRON BRILLIANT YELLOW 3G-P'NİN FOTOSENTETİK BAKTERİ RHODOPLANES PISCINAE SUŞU TARAFINDAN DEKOLORİZASYONU

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Abstract

Most of the industrial dyes used in the textile industry mix with water during the dyeing stage. These dyes and their by-products negatively affect human health and the environment. This not only creates serious environmental hazards but also makes textile wastewater aesthetically unacceptable. Additionally, many dyes are toxic and highly carcinogenic. As a result, it is very important to treat textile wastewater before it is discharged into the environment. Removing these harmful compounds from wastewater has become one of the most important problems of the textile industry. In this study, the decolorization of Cibacron Brilliant Yellow 3G-P (CBY 3G-P) dye was investigated by the newly isolated and identified *Rhodoplanes piscinae* strain using different carbon sources (glucose, sodium acetate and molasses). The dye was added separately to the growth media containing different carbon sources, with a concentration of 100 mg/L. The decolorization of the dye was measured spectrophotometrically (ʎ404) at regular intervals. The results have shown that the best carbon source for decolorization was sodium acetate with 56.95%. This rate was followed by glucose with 53.31% and molasses with 53.18%. The results also indicate that the *R. piscinae* strain can be considered a candidate for decolorization of CBY 3G-P dye. In addition, it was determined in this study that the presence of dye decreased bacterial growth, while increasing exopolysaccharide (EPS) production. The highest EPS production was determined as 32 mg/L in the growth medium containing only dye with no additional carbon source. Using waste as a substrate contributes to the environment and nature. Moreover, the use of various wastes such as molasses instead of synthetic media will enable the development of cost-effective processes. Although laboratory studies mostly focus on pure substrates (such as glucose, sucrose, starch and cellulose), pilot-scale applications require the use of more complex substrates.

Keywords: Wastewater treatment, textile dye, Cibacron Brilliant Yellow 3G-P, *Rhodoplanes piscinae*

Özet

Tekstil endüstrisinde kullanılan endüstriyel boyaların büyük bir kısmı boyama aşamasında suya karışmaktadır. Bu boyalar ve bunların ara ürünleri insan sağlığını ve çevreyi olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir. Bu durum, sadece ciddi çevresel tehlikeler yaratmakla kalmaz, aynı zamanda tekstil atık sularını estetik olarak kabul edilemez hale getirmektedir. Ayrıca birçok boya, toksik ve yüksek oranda kanserojendir. Sonuç olarak, tekstil atık suyunun çevreye boşaltılmadan önce işlenmesi oldukça önemlidir. Bu zararlı bileşiklerin atık sulardan uzaklaştırılması, tekstil sektörünün en önemli sorunlarından biri haline gelmiştir. Bu çalışmada Cibacron Brilliant Yellow 3G-P boyasının dekolorizasyonu, yeni izole edilip tanımlanması yapılmış olan Rhodoplanes piscinae suşu tarafından farklı karbon kaynakları kullanılarak (glukoz, sodyum asetat ve melas) araştırılmıştır. Boya konsantrasyonu 100 mg/L olacak şekilde farklı karbon kaynaklarını içeren büyüme ortamlarına ayrı ayrı ilave edilmiştir. Boyanın renk giderimi belirli aralıklarla spektrofotometrik olarak (ʎ404) ölçülmüştür. Bulgular, renk giderme için en iyi karbon kaynağının % 56,95 oranıyla sodyum asetat olduğunu göstermiştir. Bu oranı %53,31 ile glukoz, %53,18 ile melas takip etmiştir. Bu deneme ile bakterinin bu boyanın gideriminde kullanılabileceği düşünülmektedir. Ek olarak çalışmada boya varlığının bakteriyel gelişmeyi yavaşlattığı, buna karşın ekzopolisakkarit (EPS) üretimini artırdığı da tespit edilmiştir. En çok EPS üretimi karbon kaynağı içermeyen sadece boya içeren ortamda 32 mg/L olarak tespit edilmiştir. Substrat olarak atıkların kullanılması çevre düzenine, doğaya katkıda bulunmaktadır. Sentetik besiyerlerinin yerine melas gibi çeşitli atıkların kullanılması, uygun maliyetli proses geliştirilmesini sağlayacaktır. Laboratuvar çalışmalarında çoğunlukla saf substratlar (glukoz, sakkaroz, nişasta ve selüloz gibi) üzerine odaklanılmasına rağmen, pilot ölçekli uygulamalar daha kompleks substratların kullanımını gerektirmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Atıksu arıtımı, tekstil boyası, Cibacron Brilliant Yellow 3G-P, *Rhodoplanes piscinae*

EMG-BASED FINGER MOVEMENT RECOGNITION AND WINDOW SIZE COMPARISON

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ABSTRACT

Electromyography signals have been used to recognize hand gestures for widely different objectives. This paper aims to compare the accuracy of window sizes and improve accuracy by using the overlapping method. The dataset used in this paper is publicly available. The used dataset includes 10 subjects' finger movements and rest motions. The same features have been used which are extracted from different window sizes and fixed window sizes with fixed overlapping size. Their comparison was made from the results of Random Forest and Support Vector Machine classifiers. As aimed, the accuracy rate is improved. The best accuracy is 96.30% from the Random Forest classifier on features extracted from the overlapping method.

Keywords: Electromyography, Signal Processing, Machine Learning, Gesture Recognition

SUBJECT IMPORTANCE OF NEW ECONOMIC TERMS IN AZERBAIJANI AND ENGLISH

F.ü.f.d. Emilya Vəli qızı Qasımova

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Xülasə

Təqdim olunan məqalədə Azərbaycan və İngilis dilində yeni iqtisadi terminlərin predmet vacibliyindən bəhs olunur. Elmi tədqiqat işində iqtisadi lüğətlərdən istifadə olunmasının əsas məqsədi bank sektorunda çalışan və ya çalışmaq istəyən şəxslərə universitet tələbələri üçün gələcəkdə fəaliyyət göstərdikləri zaman istifadə üçün yararlı olan iqtisadi terminlərin zəruriliyindən bəhs olunur. Məqalədə yeni iqtisadi terminlərin müntəzəm istifadəsi onların bilik bazalarını artırmalarına, gələcək karyera üçün önəmli olduğu qeyd olunmuşdur. Lüğətlər yeni bir dil öyrənmək istəyən insanlar üçün çox vacib bir yoldur, yaxşı bir lüğət ilə insanlar mətni və ya məqaləni aydın başa düşmək üçün ingilis sözü və tərcüməsinin mənasını tapa bilərlər. Lüğətlər müxtəlif məqsədlər üçün istifadə oluna bilsələr də, anlamaq və istehsal məqsədləri arasında edilə bilən faydalı fərqdir.Onu da qeyd edək ki, iqtisadi terminlərin müntəzəm istifadəsi tələbələr üçün onların gələcək karyeralarında predmet vacibliyi kimi əsas zəmin yaradacaqdır.

Açar sözlər: İqtisadi terminlər, Azərbaycan dili, İngilis dili, lüğətlər, bilik bazası.

Abstravt

The main purpose of using economic vocabularies in scientific research work is to tell university students about the need for economic terms that are suitable for use in the future when working in the banking sector or who want to work. In the article, it is mentioned that the regular use of new economic terms increases their knowledge base and is important for their future career. Dictionaries are a very important way for people who want to learn a new language, with a good dictionary, people can find the meaning of English word and translation to understand the text or article clearly. Although vocabularies can be used for different purposes, a useful distinction can be made between comprehension and production purposes. Also note that regular use of economic terms will provide a foundation for students as the subject matters in their future careers.

Keywords: Economic terms, Azerbaijani language, English language, dictionaries, knowledge base

YETİŞKİN KADINLARDA DUYGUSAL YEME DAVRANIŞI VE YEME BOZUKLUĞU İLİŞKİSİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

THE EVALUATION OF EMOTIONAL EATING AND EATING DISORDER IN TURKISH WOMEN

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Yeme davranışı bozukluğu yaş, cinsiyet, ekonomik ve çevresel faktörler gibi bir çok etmenden etkilenmektedir. Bireylerin psikolojik durumları, yaşadıkları stres yeme davranışı bozuklukları riskinde artışa neden olabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada yetişkin kadın bireylerde duygusal yeme davranışı ile yeme davranış bozukluğunun değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmaya yaşları 21-48 arasında değişen 287 kadın dahil edilmiştir. Kadınların demografik özelliklerinin yanı sıra duygusal yeme davranışı ve yeme bozukluğu davranışı değerlendirilmiştir. Çevrimiçi anketle yürütülen çalışmada bireylerin vücut ağırlığı (kg) ve boy uzunluğu sorgulanmış olup, beden kütle indeksi (BKİ) değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Vücut ağırlığı Dünya Sağlık Örgütü(DSÖ)'ne göre zayıf, normal ve fazla kilolu olarak sınıflandırılmıştır. Yeme davranış bozukluğunun değerlendirilmesinde Yeme Bozukluğu Ölçeği-Kısa Formu (EDE-Q-13) ve duygusal yeme davranışının değerlendirilmesinde Duygusal Yeme Ölçeği (DYÖ) kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizi için SPSS 24.0 programı kullanılmıştır. Bireylerin %17.8'inin duygusal yiyici sınıfında yer aldığı görülmektedir. Kadınların %9.4'ü zayıf, %80.8'i normal ve %9.8'i fazla kilolu sınıfında yer almaktadır. Çalışmaya katılanların EDE-Q-1 alt ölçek puanı normal vücut ağırlığına sahip olanlarda hafif kilolu olanlara göre daha yüksektir (p:0.01). Zayıf olan bireylerin duygusal yeme ölçeği toplam puanları normal ve fazla kilolu olanlardan daha düşüktür ($p<0.01$). Duygusal yiyici olanların EDE-Q-2 ölçek puanı duygusal yiyici olmayanlara göre anlamlı olarak yüksektir

(p:0.02). Ölçekler arasındaki korelasyon değerlendirildiğinde DYÖ ve EDE-Q puanları arasında anlamlı pozitif korelasyon olduğu görülmektedir (r:0.137 p:0.02). Sonuç olarak bu çalışmada yetişkin kadınlarda duygusal yeme ve yeme bozukluğu arasında bir ilişki olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Duygusal yeme, yeme bozukluğu, beslenme

Eating disorder is known to affected by many factors such as age, gender, economic and environmental factors. The psychological states of individuals and the stress they experience may cause an increase in the risk of eating disorders. In this study, it was aimed to evaluate emotional eating behavior and eating disorder in adult female individuals. The study sample consisted of 287 women aged 21-48 years In addition to the demographic characteristics of the women, emotional eating and eating disorder were evaluated. The study was conducted with an online questionnaire, the body weight (kg) and height of the individuals were questioned and their body mass index (BMI) values were calculated. Body weight is classified as underweight, normal and overweight according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire (EDE-Q-13) was used to evaluate eating disorder and Emotional Eating Scale (EDS) was used to evaluate emotional eating behavior. For data analysis SPSS 24.0 program was used. It is seen that 17.8% of individuals are in the emotional eater class. For whole sample 9.4% of women are underweight, 80.8% are normal and 9.8% are overweight. The EDE-Q-1 subscale score of the participants in the study was higher in those with normal body weight than those with light weight (p:0.01). Emotional eating scale total scores of underweight individuals were lower than those of normal and overweight (p<0.01). EDE-Q-2 scale score of emotional eaters is significantly higher than non-emotional eaters (p:0.02). When the correlation between the scales is evaluated, it is seen that there is a significant positive correlation between DES and EDE-Q scores (r:0.137 p:0.02). In conclusion, it was observed that there is a relationship between emotional eating and eating disorders in adult women.

Keywords: Emotional eating, Eating disorder, Nutrition

ERGENLERDE E-SİGARA KULLANIMI

ADOLESCENT E-CIGARETTE USE

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ÖZET

Elektronik sigaralar (e-sigara), geleneksel sigara içme hissi vererek solunabilir bir aerosol üretmek için bir sıvıyı ısıtan, pille çalışan cihazlardır. 2003 yılında Çin'de icat edilen e-sigaralar, nikotin dağıtım cihazları olarak tanıtılarak, sigara içenlere sağlığa zararlı etkileri olmaksızın geleneksel tütün sigaralarının tatminini sağlamak amacıyla geliştirilmiştir.

Amerika'da 2014 yılından itibaren e-sigaralar ergenler tarafından kullanılan en popüler nikotin ürünü olmakla birlikte lise son sınıf öğrencilerinin %43'ünün e-sigarayı deneyimledikleri bildirilmiştir. Güneydoğu Asya'daki ergenler arasında e-sigara kullanımı hakkındaki mevcut epidemiyolojik veriler de kullanım yaygınlığının %3,3 ila %11,8 arasında değişmekte olduğunu belirtmiştir.

Modern görünümüyle alternatif bir ürün olan e-sigaralar, sigara içmeye devam edenler, önceden sigaraya başlamış olanlar ve hiç sigara içmemiş gençler için cazip bir seçenek olmaya devam etmektedir. E-sigaraların ergenler arasında trend olması, sigara içme davranışının akranlar arasında onaylanma ve belirli bir sosyal gruba ait olmalarını sağladığı için kullanmaya başladıkları belirtilmektedir.

Sigara içme duyarlılığını inceleyen çalışmalarda ergenlerin ailelerinde ve arkadaşlarında sigara içen bireylerin olması, harçlık miktarlarının, okula dayalı faktörlerin, pasif sigara dumanı ve medyada sigara reklam ve promosyonuna maruz kalmanın, diğer bağımlılık yapıcı maddelerin kullanımı ile birlikte ergenin refah durumu ve mizacı da risk faktörleri içerisinde değerlendirilmektedir.

E-sigaralar ağız sağlığı, solunum sistemi, kardiyovasküler sistem, immün sistem ve ruh sağlığını olumsuz etkilemektedir. Pediatri hemşirelerinin kanıta dayalı davranış değişikliği müdahaleleri arasında okul temelli önleme programları, motivasyonel görüşme teknikleri, davranışsal yaklaşımlar ve aile katılımını da içeren mevcut yaklaşımlarla birlikte medya temelli önleme programı, çevrimiçi oyun- tabanlı programlar ve metin tabanlı müdahaleler ön plana çıkmaktadır.

E-sigara ve beraberinde getirdiği sağlık problemleri pediatride endişe konusu olmaya devam etmektedir. Pediatri hemşireleri multidisipliner bir yaklaşım sergileyerek ergenler arasında en az yılda bir kez e-sigara kullanımına ilişkin evrensel tarama yapmalıdır. Ergenle işbirlikçi bir yaklaşım kullanarak motive edilmeli, altta yatan zihinsel sağlık durumlarını taramak ve tedavi etmek de, bırakmayı desteklemeye yardımcı olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektronik sigara, Ergen, Bağımlılık

ABSTRACT

Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) are battery-powered devices that heat a liquid to produce an inhalable aerosol, giving the sensation of smoking a traditional cigarette. Invented in China in 2003, e-cigarettes were introduced as nicotine delivery devices and were developed to provide smokers with the satisfaction of traditional tobacco cigarettes without the harmful health effects.

Although e-cigarettes have been the most popular nicotine product used by adolescents in the United States since 2014, it has been reported that 43% of high school seniors have experienced e-cigarettes. Available epidemiological data on e-cigarette use among adolescents in Southeast Asia also indicated that the prevalence of use ranged from 3.3% to 11.8%.

E-cigarettes, an alternative product with a modern appearance, continue to be an attractive option for those who continue to smoke, those who have started smoking before, and young people who have never smoked. It is stated that e-cigarettes are a trend among adolescents and they started using them because smoking behavior provides approval among peers and belonging to a certain social group.

In studies examining smoking susceptibility, the presence of smokers in adolescents' families and friends, pocket money amounts, school-based factors, exposure to second-hand smoke and cigarette advertising and promotions in the media, the use of other addictive substances, as well as the adolescent's well-being and temperament are also considered as risk factors.

E-cigarettes negatively affect oral health, respiratory system, cardiovascular system, immune system and mental health. Among the evidence-based behavior change interventions of pediatric nurses, media-based prevention program, online game-based programs and text-based interventions stand out, along with existing approaches including school-based prevention programs, motivational interviewing techniques, behavioral approaches and family participation.

E-cigarettes and the health problems they bring continue to be a matter of concern in pediatrics. Pediatric nurses should take a multidisciplinary approach and conduct universal screening for e-cigarette use among adolescents at least once a year. Screening for and treating underlying mental health conditions, which should be motivated using a collaborative approach with the adolescent, may also help support quitting.

Key Words: Electronic cigarette, Adolescent, Addiction

EXPLORATION OF ISLAMIC MUTUAL FUNDS IN INDONESIA

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Abstract
Indonesia has a population with a majority of Muslims. Muslims in carrying out economic activities such as capital investment always pay attention to Islamic law in it. The government introduced sharia mutual funds as an alternative that can be used by Muslims who want to invest. Islamic mutual funds are present as an alternative that combines sharia principles with investment activities. This research uses descriptive qualitative method with literature study research type. This research uses secondary data sources obtained from reliable and relevant literature. The types of secondary data collected by researchers are; published papers in the form of books, reputable scientific articles, journal reviews, and reports from official organizations. Mutual funds act as a way to raise money for people who have the capital and desire to invest but only have limited time and knowledge. Mutual funds are regulated by Law No. 8 of 1995 on Capital Markets and other government regulations. The form of mutual funds in Indonesia is divided into two, namely closed-end mutual funds and open-end mutual funds.

Keywords: Mutual Funds, Sharia, Islamic Capital Market

FAR AND NEAR PRAGMATICS IN LINGUISTIC ECOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

An environmentally-oriented approach to language consists, first of all, in observing the general ecological rule (established in medical science) – "do no harm." In addition, the ecology of language requires mass education of speakers, the formation and development of speech culture skills among native speakers. The thought of Prof. Khazager is also close to these ideas, he proposed to distinguish between the far and near pragmatics of speakers, i.e. those goals of utterance that are realized within a specific speech act, and those that determine the preservation and harmonization of the communicative space as a whole, realized as something that contains a common positive meaning, good, common to all native speakers.

With regard to the problem of slang, the successful use of slang in a particular situation, corresponding to "near pragmatics" (that is, specific communicative goals), negatively affects the "long-range pragmatics", that is, does not contribute to the harmonization of public communication space. Slang items being a bright pragmatic in a situation of shock or stress do not work at all for long-range pragmatics.

In general, the concept of ecology is actualized when there is an opposition, even a conflict between immediate, short-term interests and needs and long-term needs. Such conflicts force specialists from various branches of science and practice to build strategies that are balanced in terms of short-term and private interests and common interests in the long term. The need to respect the common good, which consists in maintaining high cultural standards (primarily in public discourse), should minimize the manifestation of a destructive beginning, even in cases where such a beginning turns out to be relevant in certain specific conditions and situations of communication and meets the needs of the target audience (the latter is easy to observe in advertising texts).

Keywords: pragmatics, language, ecology, slang

TƏHSİLİN TƏŞKİLİNDƏ İNNOVATİV METODLAR
INNOVATIVE METHODS IN THE ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION

Qədimli Fidan Fizuli qızı (doktorant)

Xülasə

İnnovasiya fəaliyyətinin vəziyyətini qiymətləndirərək qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, ali məktəblər təhsil xidmətlərinin azad bazar tələblərinə uğurla uyğunlaşdırmağa başlamışlar və artıq professional təhsilin kommersiyalaşdırılması prosesi gedir, lakin elmi biliklərin kommersiyalaşdırılması sferası zəif inkişaf edir. Ali məktəblərin əməkdaşlarının əməyinin layiqincə təminatının olmaması elmi kadrların digər təşkilatlara axınına səbəb olur. Odur ki, ali məktəb sistemində struktur dəyişikliklər vacibdir, burada əsas diqqət onların əməyinin ödənilməsinə yönəlməlidir. Son illərdə özəl təhsil müəssisəsi olan Bakı Biznes Universitetində bu istiqamətdə xeyli işlər görülmüşdür. 2017-2020 –ci illəri əhatə edən və layihə büdcəsi 900000 Avro təşkil edən layihənin icrasına başlanılmışdır. Layihənin adı: Azərbaycan Universitetlərində Keyfiyyət Təminatı Mərkəzlərinin yaradılması və inkişaf etdirilməsidir. Təqdim olunan layihə Avropa İttifaqı standartlarına uyğun olaraq, 11 Azərbaycan Universitetində Daxili Keyfiyyətin Təminatı və tətbiqi ilə məşğul olan Azərbaycanda ilk geniş həcmli layihədir. Bu layihə tamamilə fərqli strateji yanaşma təklif edir. Əvvəla, keyfiyyətin təminatı üçün üçün bir portal fəaliyyətə başlayacaqdır ki, bu sistem məlumat axınları və əməliyyatlara nəzarət, eyni zamanda avtomatlaşdırılmış bir sıra həllər təqdim edəcəkdir. ISO 9001 standartları üzrə sistemli təlimlər, ESG və EFQM haqqında dərin biliklər və AB tərəfdaşlarının təcrübəsi keyfiyyətin təminatının innovasiyanı necə yarada biləcəyini və performans üstünlüyünə səbəb ola biləcəyini sübut edəcəkdir. Layihə sübut edəcəkdir ki, keyfiyyətə nəzarət innovativ təhsil təklif etməyi planlayan universitetlər üçün ən yaxşı vasitədir.

Bu sahədə Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin 2016-cı il 6 dekabr tarixli Fərmanı ilə "Azərbaycan Respublikasının milli iqtisadiyyat perspektivi üzrə Strateji Yol Xəritəsi" təsdiq edilmişdir. Yol Xəritəsinin 3-cü strateji hədəfi kimi insan kapitalının inkişaf etdirilməsi, görüləcək tədbirlər arasında isəali təhsil müəsisələrində "təhsil-tədqiqatinnovasiya" formatında inkişafın təşviqi də nəzərdən keçirilir.

Göstərilən tədbirlər innovasiya fəaliyyətinin ali məktəblərdə inkişafını sürətləndirməyə imkan verəcək, ali məktəblərin tədqiqat, innovasiya və sahibkarlıq modellərini həyata keçirməyini təmin edəcəkdir.

Açar sözlər: təhsil, metod, təşkil, model, ali məktəb

Abstract

Evaluating the state of innovation activity, it should be noted that higher education institutions have successfully adapted educational services to the requirements of the free market, and the process of commercialization of professional education is already underway, but the sphere of commercialization of scientific knowledge is poorly developed. The lack of proper provision of the labor of employees of higher schools causes the flow of scientific personnel to other organizations. Therefore, structural changes in the higher education system are important, where the main focus should be on paying for their work. In recent years, Baku Business University, a private educational institution, has done a lot of work in this direction. The implementation of the project covering the years 2017-2020 and the project budget of 900,000 Euros has been started. The name of the project is: Creation and development of Quality Assurance Centers in Azerbaijani Universities. The presented project is the first large-scale project in Azerbaijan dealing with Internal Quality Assurance and implementation in 11 Azerbaijani Universities in accordance with European Union standards. This project offers a completely different strategic approach. First, a portal for quality assurance will be launched, which will provide a range of automated solutions for data flows and transaction control. Systematic training on ISO 9001 standards, deep knowledge of ESG and EFQM and experience of EU partners will prove how quality assurance can create innovation and lead to performance advantage. The project will prove that quality control is the best tool for universities planning to offer innovative education.

In this area, the "Strategic Road Map of the National Economy Perspective of the Republic of Azerbaijan" was approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated December 6, 2016. The development of human capital as the 3rd strategic goal of the Road Map, the promotion of development in the format of "education-research-innovation" in higher education institutions is considered among the measures to be taken.

The indicated measures will allow to accelerate the development of innovation activities in higher schools, will ensure that higher schools implement research, innovation and entrepreneurship models.

Key words: education, method, organization, model, higher school

FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY AND SAVINGS GUARANTEE INSTITUTION

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to explain the Financial Services Authority and the Deposit Insurance Corporation. This research method uses a library approach sourced from books and journals according to the topic and research focus. The results of the literature review in this research conclude that the Financial Services Authority is an independent institution free from interference from other parties which has the functions, duties and authority to regulate, supervise, examine and investigate all activities in the financial services sector, including the banking sector, capital markets, and the non-bank financial services sector such as insurance, pension funds, financial institutions, fintech, and other financial services institutions. Functionally, this institution replaces Bapepam-LK's duties and takes over Bank Indonesia's duties in terms of banking supervision. As the only Alternative Dispute Resolution Institution (LAPS) in the financial services sector that has obtained an operational permit from the OJK, LAPS SJK replaces the role and function of the 6 LAPS that previously existed in the financial services sector (namely BAPMI, BMAI, BMDP, LAPSPI, BAMPPI and BMPPVI) and at the same time expanding its scope to dispute resolution in the Fintech sector.

Keywords: institutions, finance, services

AĞSTAFAÇAY SU ANBARININ HİDROBİOLOJİ REJİMİ

HYDROBIOLOGICAL REGIME OF AGSTAFACHAY RESERVOIR

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Xülasə.

Ağstafaçay su anbarında tədqiqat zamanı suyun səviyyəsi nisbətən aşağı (-10 m), suda temperatur 13 – 16 ^{o}C və şəffaflıq 1,5 – 2,0 m olmuşdur. Su anbarının biogen elementlərlə zəngin olmasına baxmayaraq (nitrat azotAu – 2,0 mq/l; dəmir oksidi 1,3 mq/l; silisium 5,5 – 6,0 mq/l; mineral fosfor 0,06 – 0,04 mq/l; nitrit azotu 0,05 mq/l) burada fauna həm növ tərkibinə və həm də miqdarına görə zəif inkişaf etmişdir. Çox güman ki, Ağstafaçayın zəhərli suları su anbarında faunanın inkişafına mənfi təsir göstərir.

Su anbarının zooplanktonunda cəmi 18 növ orqanizm qeydə alınmışdır. Onların 10 növü rotatorilərin, 4 növü şaxəbığcıqlı xərçənglərin, 4 növü isə kürəkayaqlı xərçənglərin payına düşür. Qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, 1973 – 1975-ci illərdə su anbarının planktonunda 26 – 29 növ heyvan qeydə alınmışdır (Qasımov və b., 1981). Zooplanktonun növ tərkibinin 29-dan 18 növə qədər azalması, çox güman ki, 90-cı illərdən sonra su anbarının intensiv çirklənməsi ilə əlaqədardır. Su anbarında rotatorilərdən *Brachionus calyciflorus, Keratella quadrata, K.cochlearis robusta*, şaxəbığcıqlı xərçənglərdən *Daphnia longispina, Alona guttata*; kürəkayaqlı xərçənglərdən isə *Eucyclops serrulatus, Cyclops strenuus, Arctodiaptomus acutilobatus* kimi növlər üstün inkişafa malik olmuşlar. 1973 – 1975-ci illərdə rotatorilər arasında *Brachionus rubens, Lecane bulla, Keratella quadrata* və *Asplanchna priodonta* növləri çoxsaylı olmaları ilə fərqlənmişlər. Göründüyü kimi *K.quadrata* su anbarının zooplanktonunda indi də özünün çoxsaylılığını mühafizə edib saxlamışdır, digər növlərin sıxlığı isə çox seyrəlmişdir. Su anbarında rotatorilərin yaz aylarında ümumi orta sayı 16750-dən artıq, biokütlələri isə 0,08 q/m^3 olmuşdur. Zooplanktonun orta biokütləsi 1,9 q/m^3, ümumi orta sayları isə 56150 fərd/m^3 olmuşdur. Ümumi biokütlənin 0,8 q/m^3 şaxəbığcıqlı xərçənglərin, 1,02 q/m^3 isə kürəkayaqlı xərçənglərin payına düşür. Zooplanktonda saya və biokütləyə görə *B.rubens, A.priodonta, L.bulla, D.longispina, M.rectirostris, C.strenuus, E.serrulatus* dominantlıq edirlər. Ona görə də bu növləri, yəni *Daphnia longispina, Eucyclops serrulatus, Cyclops strenuus* kimi növləri su anbarı zooplanktonun daimi sakinləri hesab etmək olar. Zooplanktonda qismən üstünlük təşkil edən rotatoriləri (*Br.rubens, A.priodonta, L.bulla*) və şaxəbığcıqlı xərçəngi (*M.rectirostris*) su anbarının subdominant formaları adlandıra bilərik.

Ağstafaçay su anbarında cəmləşən 120 mln m^3 suyun, demək olar ki, 88-90%-i Qazax-Tovuz rayonlarında suya tələbatın ödənilməsi üçün nəzərdə tutulmuşdur. Ağstafa və

Qazax bölgəsində əhalinin çoxu həmin sulardan içmək üçün də geniş miqyasda istifadə edir. Düzdür bu bir növ təssüf doğurur. Bölgədə modul tipli su təmizləyicinin quraşdırılması, hazırkı şəraitdə bir nömrəli problem olmalıdır.

Açar sözlər. Plankton toru, zooplankton, bentos, su ştempel, makrobentos, modul tipli.

Abstract

During the research in the Agstafachay reservoir, the water level was relatively low (-10 m), the water temperature was 13-16 oC, and the transparency was 1.5-2.0 m. Despite the fact that the reservoir is rich in biogenic elements (nitrate nitrogenAu - 2.0 mg/l; iron oxide 1.3 mg/l; silicon 5.5 - 6.0 mg/l; mineral phosphorus 0.06 - 0.04 mg/l). l; nitrite nitrogen 0.05 mg/l) where the fauna is poorly developed both in terms of species composition and quantity. Most likely, the toxic waters of Agstafachay have a negative effect on the development of fauna in the reservoir.

A total of 18 species of organisms were recorded in the zooplankton of the reservoir. 10 types of them belong to rotatorians, 4 types of branched crabs, and 4 types of spiny crabs. It should be noted that in 1973-1975, 26-29 species of animals were recorded in the plankton of the reservoir (Gasymov et al., 1981). The decrease in zooplankton species composition from 29 to 18 species is probably due to intensive pollution of the reservoir after the 90s. Brachionus calyciflorus, Keratella quadrata, K.cochlearis robusta from rotatorians in the reservoir, Daphnia longispina, Alona guttata from branched crabs; Species such as Eucyclops serrulatus, Cyclops strenuus, and Arctodiaptomus acutilobatus have had superior development among the spiny crabs. In 1973 - 1975, Brachionus rubens, Lecane bulla, Keratella quadrata and Asplanchna priodonta species stood out among rotatorians due to their abundance. As it can be seen, K. quadrata has preserved its abundance in the zooplankton of the reservoir, while the density of other species is very rare.

In spring, the total average number of rotators in the reservoir was more than 16,750, and their biomass was 0.08 g/m3. The average biomass of zooplankton was 1.9 g/m3, and the total average number was 56150 individuals/m3. Of the total biomass, 0.8 g/m3 belongs to branched crabs, and 1.02 g/m3 to copepod crabs. B.rubens, A.priodonta, L.bulla, D.longispina, M.rectirostris, C.strenuus, E.serrulatus dominate zooplankton in terms of number and biomass. Therefore, these species, such as Daphnia longispina, Eucyclops serrulatus, and Cyclops strenuus, can be considered permanent residents of reservoir zooplankton. Rotators (Br.rubens, A.priodonta, L.bulla) and branched crab (M.rectirostris), which partially dominate zooplankton, can be called subdominant forms of the water reservoir.

Almost 88-90% of the 120 million m3 of water collected in the Agstafachay reservoir is intended for meeting the water demand in Gazakh-Tovuz regions. Most of the population in Agstafa and Gazakh regions also use these waters on a large scale for drinking. True, this is a kind of regret. Installation of a modular water purifier in the region should be the number one problem in the current conditions.

Key words. Plankton net, zooplankton, benthos, water stamp, macrobenthos, modular type.

SHARIA LEASING IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Sharia leasing is a financing activity in the form of providing capital goods, either by leasing with option rights (finance lease) or leasing without option rights (operating lease), to be used by lessees for a certain period of time based on installment payments in accordance with sharia principles. The purpose of this research is to find out about sharia leasing in Indonesia. The method used in this research is a literature approach sourced from books and scientific journals in accordance with the topic and focus of the research. The results of this study indicate that leasing or what is commonly referred to as sharia leasing is a financing activity in the form of providing capital goods either on a leasing basis with the right to lease option (financial lease) or leasing without option rights (lessee) for a certain period of time based on periodic payments. Sharia leasing has the same function and purpose as conventional leasing, which is to provide convenience for the community in owning capital goods, even though these goods have a high price value. In addition, sharia leasing also aims to improve the community's economy and avoid usury. With a better understanding of sharia leasing, we can make smarter decisions when going to use sharia leasing that offers various benefits, such as easy access, competitive costs, and in accordance with sharia principles.

Keywords: Financial, Sharia Leasing, Economy

GAGAUZ ŞİİR EKSENİNDE AKİS SANATINA DAİR SEMANTİK BİR YAKLAŞIM

A SEMANTIC APPROACH TO THE ART OF AKİS ON THE AXIS OF GAGAUZ POETRY

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ÖZET

Retorik katmanın gizil, estetik faylarını harekete geçiren akis sanatı, beliğ doğrultulu tümce ya da dizelerde konuşlanan anlamlı birimlerin simetrik veya kısmi yer değişimini işaretler. Sanatsal bir ivmeyle aktifleşen sözceler, anlatı yelpazesinde coşkun bir etki yaratarak senkronik bir dönüşüm sergiler. Bu estetik bağlamdan hareketle; akis reaksiyonunda desenlenen kinestetik ögelerin çoğu kez bir söz dizisini ya da anlamlı bir kelimeyi simgelediği belirir. Dolayısıyla, akis sanatının düş panellerinden yansıyan "tam akis" ve "noksan akis" unsurunun, estetiksel vurgunun düşlem açısını genişleterek hissel boyutu ekstrem bir yörüngeye transfer ettiği görülür. Duygu ve düşünce ufkunu lirik bir üslupla dramatize eden akis motifi, yansıtma sanatı adıyla da varsıl bir görünüm arz eder. Ters yönde sesletildiğinde yine anlamlı olan beliğ önermelerin armonik dokusunu tasvir eden akis düzlemi, semantik olgunun anlam grafiğine renk ve âhenk yükler. Söylem paradigmasında konumlanan sözcelerin gramatikal bir iz düşümle aksi yönde dizilimi, anlamlı bir geri dönüşün senfonik ritmini yakalayarak saklı otantik çağrışımı dışa vurur. Böylece bir mısranın veya cümlenin iki kutba ayrılıp ters yüz edilmesiyle düzenlenen akis periyodu, Gagauz betim evrenini özgün bir tarzla yeniden dizayn eder.

Araştırmada şiirsel yaratının estetik penceresinden akseden ve geri dönme sanatı olarak da nitelenen akis sanatından ilham alınmıştır. Gagauz yazın dünyasına heyecan ve orijinal bir betim yükleyen akis seremonisi, metin bağlamında işlenerek yorum gücü skalasında anlamlandırılmıştır. Anlam atmosferini armonik bir frekansla inşa eden bu sezgisel örüntü, doküman analizi faktörüyle irdelenmiş, çalışmanın veri tabanı semantik bağlamda incelenmiştir. Çalışmada Gagauz edebi dizgesinden yansıyan otantik lirizmin belagat orbitalinde semantize edildiği, özgün ve estetik bir kreasyonla tasarım süzgecinden geçirildiği tespit edilmiştir. Akis izleğinin derin ve aktif anlam kuşağının Gagauz söz varlığını radikal bir imgelemle güçlendirip şiirsel ekseni zenginleştirdiği dikkati çekmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gagauz şiiri, akis sanatı, semantik, estetik, analiz.

ABSTRACT

The art of reflection, which activates the latent, aesthetic faults of the rhetorical layer, marks the symmetrical or partial displacement of meaningful units located in eloquent sentences or verses. Statements activated with artistic momentum exhibit a synchronic transformation, creating an enthusiastic effect in the narrative spectrum. Based on this aesthetic context; It appears that the kinesthetic elements patterned in the reflection reaction often symbolize a sequence of words or a meaningful word. Therefore, it is seen that the "full reflection" and "incomplete reflection" elements reflected in the dream panels of reflection art transfer the emotional dimension to an extreme orbit by expanding the fantasy angle of the aesthetic emphasis. The reflection motif, which dramatizes the horizons of emotion and thought in a lyrical style, also presents a rich appearance under the name of reflection art. The plane of reflection, which depicts the harmonic texture of eloquent propositions that are still meaningful when uttered in the opposite direction, adds color and harmony to the meaning graph of the semantic phenomenon. The arrangement of the utterances positioned in the discourse paradigm in the opposite direction with a grammatical projection captures the symphonic rhythm of a meaningful return and expresses the hidden authentic connotation. Thus, the reflection period, which is arranged by dividing a line or sentence into two poles and turning it upside down, redesigns the Gagauz descriptive universe in a unique style.

The research was inspired by the art of reflection, which is reflected from the aesthetic window of poetic creation and is also described as the art of returning. The reflection ceremony, which brings excitement and an original description to the Gagauz literary world, has been processed in the context of the text and given meaning on the scale of interpretation power. This intuitive pattern, which builds the atmosphere of meaning with a harmonic frequency, was examined with the document analysis factor, and the database of the study was examined in the semantic context. In the study, it was determined that the authentic lyricism reflected from the Gagauz literary system was semanticized in the rhetorical orbit and passed through the design filter with an original and aesthetic creation. It has been noted that the deep and active semantic belt of the Akis theme strengthens the Gagauz vocabulary with a radical imagination and enriches the poetic axis.

KeyWords: Gagauz poetry, art of akis, semantics, aesthetics, analysis.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ACCOUNTING SOFTWARE: CHATGPT'S POTENTIAL TO TRANSFORM THE ACCOUNTING PROFESSION

MUHASEBE YAZILIMLARINDA YAPAY ZEKÂ: CHATGPT'NİN MUHASEBE MESLEĞİNİ DÖNÜŞTÜRME POTANSİYELİ

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ABSTRACT

ChatGPT is an artificial intelligence model developed by OpenAI and has groundbreaking potential in the accounting industry. ChatGPT allows automating accounting processes, enabling professionals to focus on higher-level strategic tasks. This can contribute to increased efficiency in business processes and improved accuracy of financial reporting. Automation can reduce human errors, which in turn can increase the reliability of financial reports. Furthermore, ChatGPT provides in-depth analysis of financial data, improving strategic planning and decision-making processes. This enables accounting professionals to develop more informed and data-driven strategies to optimise the financial performance of businesses. The purpose of this study is to investigate the potential impacts of ChatGPT on accounting practice in depth through a literature review and interviews with industry experts.

The advantages that ChatGPT offers to the accounting profession must be balanced against these challenges. The ethical use of this technology is critical for all stakeholders in the industry and this technology needs to be integrated in an ethical and responsible manner. ChatGPT can contribute to increased efficiency in business processes by enabling accounting professionals to manage business processes more effectively. This allows businesses to optimise their financial performance and make more informed business decisions.

In conclusion, the potential implications of ChatGPT in the field of accounting present new opportunities and challenges for both professionals and students. It is suggested that future research should examine in more detail the implications of this technology on accounting practice and help us understand how we can integrate this technology in an ethical and responsible way. Thus, it will enable accounting professionals to better understand how they can use technological innovations ethically and effectively.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, ChatGPT, Accounting Profession

ÖZET

ChatGPT, OpenAI tarafından geliştirilen bir yapay zekâ modelidir ve muhasebe sektöründe çığır açan bir potansiyele sahiptir. ChatGPT, muhasebe işlemlerinin otomatikleştirilmesine olanak tanıyarak, profesyonellerin daha yüksek düzey stratejik görevlere odaklanmalarını sağlamaktadır. Bu, iş süreçlerinde verimlilik artışına ve finansal raporlamanın doğruluğunun iyileştirilmesine katkıda bulunabilir. Otomatikleştirme, insan hatalarını azaltabilir ve bu da finansal raporların güvenilirliğini artırabilir. Ayrıca, ChatGPT, finansal verilerin derinlemesine analizini sağlayarak, stratejik planlama ve karar alma süreçlerini iyileştirir. Bu, muhasebe profesyonellerine, işletmelerin finansal performansını optimize etmek için daha bilinçli ve veri odaklı stratejiler geliştirme olanağı tanımaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, ChatGPT'nin muhasebe uygulamaları üzerindeki potansiyel etkilerini literatür taraması ve sektör uzmanlarıyla yapılan mülakatlar yoluyla derinlemesine araştırmaktır.

ChatGPT'nin muhasebe mesleğine sunduğu avantajlar, bu zorluklarla dengelenmelidir. Bu teknolojinin etik kullanımı, sektördeki tüm paydaşlar için kritik bir öneme sahiptir ve bu teknolojinin etik ve sorumlu bir şekilde entegre edilmesi gerekmektedir. ChatGPT, muhasebe profesyonellerinin iş süreçlerini daha etkili bir şekilde yönetmelerine olanak tanıyarak, iş süreçlerinde verimlilik artışına katkıda bulunabilir. Bu, işletmelerin finansal performansını optimize etmelerine ve daha bilinçli iş kararları almalarına olanak tanımaktadır.

Sonuç olarak, ChatGPT'nin muhasebe alanındaki potansiyel etkileri hem profesyoneller hem de öğrenciler için yeni fırsatlar ve zorluklar sunmaktadır. Gelecekteki araştırmaların, bu teknolojinin muhasebe pratiği üzerindeki etkilerini daha ayrıntılı olarak incelemesi ve bu teknolojiyi etik ve sorumlu bir şekilde nasıl entegre edebileceğimizi anlamamıza yardımcı olması önerilmektedir. Böylece, muhasebe profesyonellerinin, teknolojik yenilikleri etik ve etkili bir şekilde nasıl kullanabileceklerini daha iyi anlamalarını sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay Zeka, ChatGPT, Muhasebe Mesleği

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK SARMALINDAKİ HIZLI MODA (FAST FASHİON) VE YEŞİL AKLAMA (GREENWASHİNG)

FAST FASHION AND GREENWASHING IN THE SUSTAINABILITY SPIRAL

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ÖZET

Küresel iklim değişikliği, yaşadığımız yüzyılda tüm insanların ve hükümetlerin en önemli gündem maddelerindendir. Bununla birlikte, küresel iklim değişikliğinin tüm canlılar ve ekosistem için oluşturduğu risklerdir. Her alanda kontrolsüz ve hızlı bir şekilde gerçekleştirilen üretim biçimleri, hızlı tüketim kültürü ekolojik dengeyi olumsuz yönde etkilemekte, yeryüzündeki tüm canlılar ve yerküre açısından büyük bir tehdit oluşturmaktadır. Bu noktada; sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleri/üretim ve tüketim biçimleri tüm canlılar ve ekosistem için büyük önem taşımaktadır. Ekosistemdeki çeşitliliğin ve yenilenemez kaynakların sonraki nesillere aktarılabilmesi için, şimdiki nesillerin yenilenemez kaynakların kullanımını sınırlandırması ve bu kaynakların sınırlı olduğunu bilmesi gerekmektedir. Üretim aşamasında oluşabilecek her türlü atık oluşumunu engellemek, kaynakların verimliliğini artırmak, çevresel bozulmaları önlemek, ürünün kalitesini artırmak ve sürdürülebilir yapıyı teşvik anlamına gelen sürdürülebilir üretim; tüm sektörlerin gerçekleştirmesi gereken bir üretim biçimidir. Peki, kitlesel ve seri üretimin gerçekleştiği ürün pazarında ve buna paralel olarak gerçekleştirilen hızlı tüketim pratikleriyle tüm sektörler için aynı şeyi söylemek mümkün müdür? Örneğin dünyanın en eski ve en büyük sektörlerinden birisi olan tekstil ve moda endüstrisinin; petrol endüstrisinden sonra çevreye en fazla zarar veren, dünyayı en çok kirleten ikinci sıradaki endüstri olduğu düşünülmektedir. Küresel iklim değişikliğinde ve biyoçeşitlilik kaybında en çok rolü ve bununla birlikte sosyal ayak izi oldukça geniş olanlardan birisi durumundaki moda endüstrisinde, sürdürülebilir üretim ve sürdürülebilir ürünler gelecek nesillere yaşanabilir bir dünya bırakmak için önemlidir. 1980'de Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde ortaya çıkan '*Hızlı Moda'* (Fast Fashion) kavramı; sonraki süreçte tüm dünyaya hızla yayılmış bir iş modeli haline gelmiş, günümüzdeyse ekosistemin dengesini altüst eden baş aktörlerdendir. Kar amaçlı hızlı üretime ve buna paralel olarak gerçekleştirilen hızlı tüketime verilen ad olan '*Hızlı Moda'*, sürekli yenilenen ve kullan-at moda akımı olarak karşımıza çıkar. *McKinsey Fashion on Climate* raporuna göre, moda endüstrisi dünya pazarının yaklaşık yüzde dördünü oluşturur. Sektörün neden olduğu emisyonların %70'ini; yoğun enerji kullanımına yol açan hammadde üretimi, hazırlanma aşaması ve işlenmesi faaliyetleri oluşturmaktadır. %30'unuysa nakliye, paketleme, perakende, kullanım ve kullanım sonu gibi faaliyetler oluşturur. Dünyadaki küresel karbon emisyonlarının neredeyse %10'undan, atık suyun %20'sinden, geri dönüşüm eksikliği nedeniyle kaybedilen milyarlarca dolardan ve okyanuslara giden mikroplastiklerin %20 ila %30'undan sorumludur. Hızlı moda

endüstrisi, çevre ve küresel iklim değişikliği üzerinde yaratmış olduğu akıl almaz etki nedeniyle sürdürülebilirlikle ilgili konularda tartışmaların odağındadır. Üretim ve tüketim süreçleri gereği sürdürülebilir olmak, bu endüstrinin doğasına aykırıdır. Ürünlerin üretiminde geri dönüşümü gerçekleştirilmiş birtakım hammaddeler kullanılsa bile, oluşturduğu milyonlarca ton atığın geri dönüşüm sürecinde harcanan enerji ve atık bile çevresel olarak zararlıdır. Çevreye verdiği zararların yanı sıra '*Hızlı Moda'* endüstrisinin bedelini ödeyenler, yine o ürünlerin üretim sisteminde çalışan insanlardır.

Neredeyse her ay hedef kitlelere sundukları yeni kreasyonları reklam endüstrisi aracılığıyla sunan ve aşırı tüketimi teşvik eden birçok hızlı moda markası; doğal çevreye zarar veren uygulamalarını, üretim biçimlerini veya ürünlerini örtbas etmek için sürdürülebilirlik trenine binmiş durumdadır. Çevre bilincine sahip tüketicilerin de sürdürülebilirliğe ve sürdürülebilir üretim biçimlerine artan ilgisi dolayısıyla *Yeşil Aklama* (Greenwashing), bu endüstride yaygın bir şekilde kullanılan pazarlama biçimine dönüşmüştür. Hızlı moda markalarının sürdürülebilir üretim ve ürün biçimlerine odaklanmamaları, '*Yavaş Moda*' (Slow Fashion) felsefesini benimsememeleri durumunda küresel iklim değişikliği üzerindeki etkileri her gün artarak devam edecektir. Sürdürülebilirlik ekseninde gerçekleştirdikleri projeler ve iletişim faaliyetleri de bir kuruluşun çevresel etkiler konusunda tüketicileri yanıltması ve kendilerini çevre dostu olarak sunmaları anlamına gelen '*Yeşil Aklama*' faaliyetinin ötesine geçmeyen çalışmalar olarak kalacaktır. Buradan hareketle bu çalışmada, sürdürülebilirlik/fast fashion ve yeşil aklama kavramsal olarak tartışılıp '*Hızlı Moda*' endüstrisinde faaliyet gösteren ve Türkiye'de en çok tercih edilen markalar arasında bulunan KOTON, LCWaikiki ve DeFacto marklarının sürdürülebilirlik çerçevesinde gerçekleştirdikleri çalışmalar ve hedef kitlelerine yönlendirdikleri mesajlar; sundukları kreasyonlar çerçevesinde değerlendirilerek '*Yeşil Aklama*' gerçekleştirip gerçekleştirmediklerinin tespit edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini oluşturan markaların kurumsal web siteleri araştırmanın amacı doğrultusunda içerik analizi yöntemiyle analiz edilmiş, ulaşılan veriler eleştirel bakış açısıyla değerlendirilmiştir. Bu araştırma; hızlı moda endüstrisinin yükselişine paralel olarak modaya uygun kalabilmek, her gün daha fazla tüketmek ve alışveriş yapmak baskısı hisseden tüketicide bu döngüyü düşünmeye ve bu endüstriyi kendini sorgulamaya teşvik edecek olması bakımından önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küresel İklim Değişikliği, Moda Endüstrisi, Hızlı Moda, Yeşil Aklama, Markaların Sürdürülebilirlik Çalışmaları.

ABSTRACT

Global climate change is one of the most important agenda topics of all people and governments in the century we live in. However, global climate change poses risks for all living things and the ecosystem. Uncontrolled and fast forms of production in every field, fast consumption culture adversely affect the ecological balance and create a great threat to all living things on earth and the earth. At this point; sustainable development goals/production and consumption patterns are of great importance for all living things and the ecosystem. In order to transfer the variety and non-renewable resources in the ecosystem to the next generations, current generations need to limit the use of non-renewable resources and know that these resources are limited. Sustainable production, which means preventing all kinds of waste that may occur during the production phase, increasing the efficiency of resources, preventing environmental damage, increasing the quality of the product and promoting sustainable structure, is a form of production that all sectors should realise. Well, is it possible to say the same thing for all sectors in the product market where mass and mass production is realised and in parallel with the fast consumption practices? For example, the textile and fashion industry, which is one of the oldest and largest sectors in the world, is believed to be the most environmentally damaging and the most polluting industry in the world after the oil industry. Sustainable production and sustainable products are important for leaving a livable world to future generations in the fashion industry, which is one of the industries with the largest role in global climate change and loss of biodiversity, as well as a large social footprint. The concept of '*Fast Fashion*', which emerged in the United States in 1980, has become a business model that has spread fastly all over the world in the next process, and today it is one of the main actors that upset the balance of the ecosystem. '*Fast Fashion*', which is the name given to fast production for profit and fast consumption in parallel with this, appears as a fashion trend that is continuously renewed and throw-away. According to the *McKinsey Fashion on Climate* report, the fashion industry accounts for about four per cent of the world market. Seventy per cent of the emission caused by the sector; raw material production, preparation phase and processing activities that lead to excessive energy use. 30% is generated by activities such as transport, packaging, retail, use and end-of-use. It is responsible for almost 10% of the world's global carbon emissions, 20% of wastewater, billions of dollars lost through lack of non-recycling, and 20% to 30% of microplastics going into the oceans. The fast fashion industry is at the centre of debates on sustainability issues due to its unimaginable impact on the environment and global climate change. It is against the nature of this industry to be sustainable in terms of production and consumption processes. Even if some recycled raw materials are used in the production of products, the energy and waste spent in the recycling process of millions of tonnes of waste is environmentally harmful. In addition to the damages it causes to the environment, those who pay the price of the '*Fast Fashion*' industry are the people who work in the production system of those products.

Many fast fashion brands, which present their new creations to target audiences almost every month through the advertising industry and promote excessive consumption, have boarded the sustainability train to cover up their practices, production methods or products that harm the natural environment. Due to the increasing interest of environmentally concerned consumers in sustainability and sustainable production methods, '*Greenwashing*' has become a commonly used form of marketing in this industry. If fast fashion brands do not focus on sustainable production and product forms and do not focus on the philosophy of '*Slow Fashion*', their impact on global climate change will continue to increase every day. The projects and communication activities they carry out on the line of sustainability will remain as activities that do not go beyond '*Greenwashing*', which means that an organisation deceives consumers about environmental impacts and presents itself as environmentally friendly. From this point of view, in this study, sustainability/fast fashion and greenwashing are discussed conceptually and it is aimed to determine whether KOTON, LCWaikiki and DeFacto brands, which operate in the '*Fast Fashion*' industry and are among the most popular brands in Turkey, have carried out '*Greenwashing*' by evaluating the activities they carry out within the framework of sustainability and the messages they direct to their target audiences within the framework of the creations they offer. The corporate websites of the brands forming the sample of the research were analysed by content analysis method in line with the purpose of the research, and the data collected were analysed from a critical point of view. This research is important in the sense that it will encourage the consumer, who feels the pressure to stay fashionable, to consume and shop more and more every day in parallel with the rise of the fast fashion industry, to think about this cycle and to question this industry itself.

Keywords: Global Climate Change, Fashion Industry, Fast Fashion, Greenwashing, Sustainability Studies of Brands.

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ABSTRACT

As Muslims, we are encouraged to carry out the Hajj pilgrimage in accordance with the fifth pillar of Islam. In Indonesia, the number of registrants for the Hajj pilgrimage continues to increase from year to year. Therefore, the Hajj Financial Management Agency (BPKH) was formed as an institution authorized to manage Hajj finances. The aim of this research is to explain the meaning, history, objectives and business activities of the Hajj Financial Management Agency, as well as the profile of the relevant institutions. This research method uses library research, namely by searching and collecting data from various sources. The results of this research are that the Hajj Financial Management Agency (BPKH) is an institution tasked with managing Hajj finances based on Law Article 20 Number 34 of 2014. The birth of BPKH was caused by irregularities in the Ministry of Religion, namely the management of Hajj finances which combined Hajj fund management and implementation. , then on July 26 2017 BPKH was officially established on the legal basis of Law Number 34 of 2014. The role of BPKH is to manage the Hajj economy which includes approval, guidance, expenditure and responsibility for the Hajj economy. BPKH has the right to obtain operational funds for the implementation of the Hajj Financial management program which is sourced from the value of the Hajj Financial benefits.

Keywords: Hajj, Finance, Manager

THE NATURE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION LESSONS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

Physical education, being a science based on the general laws of managing the physical development of a person, also refers to the general pedagogical laws. It is not by chance that in textbooks on the history of physical education, the interpretation of the essence of the concept of physical education is in the center of attention, and it is shown there that teaching it as a subject serves the creation and establishment of physical education as an integral part of the society's culture. At present, comprehensive development and physical improvement of schoolchildren is an important task. The physical development of the personality means the acquisition of strong vitality, suitable physical development, as well as the acquisition of movement habits that are important for life. In the comprehensive development of the personality, physical and mental development are in close contact with each other, harmonious development is considered one of the main conditions. All this has a positive effect on the child's psychological development. It causes significant changes in its internal organs and systems, including the structure and functional state of the brain.

Teaching physical movements is of great importance in preparing students for work at school. Walking, running, jumping, which develops the stature properly, etc. movement training helps to develop physical and psychological qualities such as speed, flexibility, endurance in students, which indirectly prepares them for work. In other words, it increases the spiritual, physical, and moral readiness of students for future production training, they have a good attitude to physical education and sports. Pupils who regularly engage in physical activities become physically strong and healthy, they do not get tired compared to children who move hard and are physically weak, they perform a certain task faster and better. Physical movements that increase the muscle strength and flexibility of the child and their correct connection with each other create a great foundation for preparation for labor. Teaching such movements to students increases their interest in physical education lessons and greatly improves the quality of the movements. Our observations in urban and rural schools of the republic have shown that students who have mastered natural movement qualities save muscle power energy while doing work, try to be precise and even avoid excessive movements. Unlike others, they perform any physical work in a short time, spending less energy. Expectation of rhythmicity in physical education exercises, inculcation of knowledge, skills and habits, mastery of balance movements play an important role in preparing students for work.

For example, students who regularly practiced balance movements and acquired the necessary movement habits in this field are better prepared for various types of work (drawing, writing, sewing, etc.) and get tired late in the work process. In addition, the delivery of theoretical information on physical education to students increases the effect of performing those actions, helps to improve skills and habits. It is clear from physiological and psychological studies that physical movements increase students' ability to work, strengthen their health, and have a positive effect on their physical development. At the same time, mastering the theoretical information on these movements helps students to perform the movements consciously. As a result, students try to deal with those actions consistently, to perform them correctly and accurately. This also has a positive effect on the improvement of heart activity, the gradual acceleration of substance exchange, the improvement of the qualities related to the labor process, and the development of the corresponding feelings. Keeping sports items and equipment clean, following safety rules during exercise helps them to protect their health. This is one of the main factors of readiness for work.

Keywords: secondary schools, physical education, physical movements

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION, ECHR AND INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

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Abstract

The social, political, economic, cultural, and religious scenario the humanity experienced since the begin of the Pandemic in 2020 manifested conjunctural urgent demands for an effective intervention focused on the emerging needs of Human Rights, mainly concerning the Education. The serious and delicate situations lived in an individual and States behaviors reveal a tremendous ignorance of the true concepts, duties, and rights, which are legally recognized but the ignorance and/or disregard is dangerously promoting lack of control, violence, and violations, with consequences for thousands of human beings. Recognition, protection, and guarantee of Human Rights as universal and permanent nature was first formalized by the United Nations - Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, as in all subsequent legal Documents and Recommendations, by this and the multiple International Organizations along the last decades. Regarding the Human Rights judicial guarantee and protection, as the relevance for Education, the Council of Europe and the European Convention of Human Rights have had a crucial role within their State Members as worldwide. Since the beginning of the Pandemic, the Human Rights guarantees were emergent and the promotion of the Education for these rights is presented as a key for the solution of most different individual, social and nations problems. The legal – juridical and judicial – context faced by the permanent action and adaptation to answer to the multiple needs, based States / governments (re)action, the European Court of Human Rights have had a crucial position standing, applying International Humanitarian Law in different case laws.

Keywords: Human Rights, European Convention on Human Rights, Education, Strategies, Pandemic

POST KOLONYAL DÖNEM SÜRECİNDE SAHRA ALTI AFRİKA'NIN EKONOMİ POLİTİĞİ BAĞLAMINDA; TÜRKİYE'NİN AFRİKA YATIRIMLARI "RÖNESANS BARAJI" ÖRNEĞİ"

IN THE CONTEXT OF THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DURING THE POST-COLONIAL PERIOD; TURKEY'S AFRICAN INVESTMENTS EXAMPLE OF "RENAISSANCE DAM"

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Özet

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin Sahra Altı Afrika'da uyguladığı stratejinin, sadece jeopolitik bakımdan değil, aynı zamanda ekonomi politik olarak da incelenmesi gerektiği değerlendirilmektedir. Bu bakış açısından ortaya çıkabilecek ekonomik zorluklar ya da avantajların incelenmesi gerekliliği bulunmaktadır.

Hiyerarşik Afrika politikalarının çağımızda karşılık bulup bulmadığı ve Afrika'daki "beyaz adamın" etkin olarak devam edip/edemeyeceği ortaya çıkmaktadır. Afrika ticaretinde genel olarak ilk beşte bulunan ülkelerin ticaret sistematiği ile sıralaması da değişmektedir. En önemli veri ise Afrika insanının ve karar vericilerin "edilgen" olmama iradesinin de görülebilir olmasıdır. Makalenin hipotezi, Egemen ve eşit şartlarda oluşturulacak politik

müzakere süreci, karşılıklı ticari bağımlılığın yükselmesi yolu ile tanzim edilebilir olabilmektedir.

Afrika tarihi ve Afrika'nın siyasal yapılanması sadece jeopolitik bir bakış açısına sahip değildir. Sömürge döneminde hammadde ve insan kaynağı olarak görülen Afrika Kıtası "Avrupa Uyumu" ve diğer hakimiyet teorileri bakımından da yabancı etkiye maruz kalmıştır. Klemens von Metternich tarafından ortaya atılan sistemde Afrika'nın rolü, çağdaş dünyada yükselen yeni güçler tarafından yeniden ele alınmaktadır. Bu bağlamda kuşkusuz Türkiye'nin ortaya koyduğu "Afrika'nın sorunlarına Afrikalı çözümler" tezi sadece bir bakış açısı değil tarihi, ekonomik ve sosyolojik bir önerme olarak da görülebilir. Bu çalışmada Türkiye'nin Sahra Altı Afrika'ya yönelik güncel politikaları Rönesans barajı örneğinde ele alınacaktır.

Bir bölgenin refahını arttırmamak için gereken politikalar nelerdir? Bu politikalar hangi etik süreçler göz ardı edilerek yapılabilmektedir? Bu önemli soruların cevaplanabilmesi için premodern "piyasa" dinamikleri ile sosyal paylaşım teorileri ışığında Annales Okulu ekolüne uygun bir tarihsellik gerekli olmaktadır. Makalenin amacı tarihi bir perspektiften Afrika ekopolitiğinin ortaya konmasının ardından Türkiye'nin Afrika politikasındaki zayıf ve güçlü yanlarının ele alınmasını içermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Afrika jeopolitiği, Afrika ekonomi politiği, Afrika Yatırımları, Türk Dış Politikası

ABSTRACT

The strategy implemented by the Republic of Turkey in Sub-Saharan Africa needs to be examined not only in terms of Geopolitics, but also in terms of Political Economy. From this perspective, it is necessary to examine the economic challenges or advantages that may arise.

In our era, it is still being revealed whether it finds a response in "Hierarchical African policies "and whether" white rule" in Africa can continue effectively. The trade systematics and ranking among top five countries in Africa's trade are also changing. The most important data is that the visible determination among African people and decision-makers to avoid passivity. This article proposes that the political negotiation process, established on equitable terms, can be organized by increasing commercial interdependence.

African history and its political structure extend beyond mere geopolitical considerations. The African continent, which was seen as a raw material and human resource during the colonial period, was also subjected to foreign influence in terms of "European Harmony" and other theories of domination. The role of Africa in the system put forward by Klemens von Metternich is being re-examined by newly emerging global powers. In this context, Turkey's proposition of "African solutions to Africa's problems" should be seen as more than just a perspective; but also, as a historical, economic and sociological proposition.

In this study, Turkey's current policies towards sub-Saharan Africa will be discussed on the example of the Renaissance dam.

What policies are needed to avoid increase the welfare of a region? Which ethical processes might be overlooked in the conduct by these policies? To adress these important questions, a historical perspective in line with the Annales School approach is required, considering premodern “market” dynamics and social sharing theories. The aim of the article is to cover the weaknesses and strengths of Turkey's African policy following the presentation of African ecopolitics within a historical context.

Keywords: African geopolitics, African economic policy, African Investments, Turkish Foreign Policy

ANALYSIS AND INVESTIGATION OF SHAGHAB ANCIENT SITE IN BUSHEHR PORT (IRAN)

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Abstract :

Bushehr port in the south of Iran is considered one of the historical and ancient ports of the Persian Gulf. Bushehr's antiquity and its ancient history have caused this port to be the focus of different governments and administrations in different periods of time. Archaeologists have estimated the age of this port between 3500 and 5000 years. One of the important historical sites in Bushehr is the Shaghab cemetery. In this research, we will deal with this issue in a descriptive and analytical way.

Key word: Iran, Bushehr Port, Shahgab, Persian Gulf

ISLAMIC BANK PREPARED TO FULFILL SHARIA ECONOMIC INSTITUTE COURSES

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ABSTRACT
Sharia banks are financial institutions that don't actually rely on interest to function. In other words, Sharia Bank is a financial institution whose main business is providing financing and other services in payment traffic and money circulation whose operations are adjusted to the principles of Islamic law. Sharia Bank itself, commonly known as an Interest-Free Bank, is a financial/banking institution whose operations and products are developed based on the Al-Quran and the Hadith of the Prophet SAW. Islamic banks do their businesses without using the interest system. The problem of the contradiction between interest and usury can be resolved alternatively by using the existence of sharia banks/Islamic banks.
The Idea of "sharia banking" generally proposes an economic structure that is in harmony with

Keywords: Islamic banking, profit sharing, Islamic economics

KANSER TANILI SİGORTALILAR ÜZERİNDE PERSONA ÇALIŞMASI

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PERSONA OF POLICY HOLDERS DIAGNOSED WITH CANCER

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ABSTRACT

In this study, after the general characteristics of the insured were defined by the Persona study worked with the Desicion Tree algorithms, the relationship between environmental factors and cancer disease was investigated. 6218 unique cancer cases received from Anadolu Insurance datawarehouse as damage records between March 2023 and September 2023 were studied. Data cleaning, handling with missing values, and data type conversion were performed on this data to make it suitable for the Decision Tree algorithm. Rule sets were created for three dependent variables: province name, gender and age groups. Additionally, when examining the results of the province name variable, a separate analysis was made because the city of Kocaeli differed dramatically. The dominant personas for each dependent variable are given respectively. For the gender variable; female, 25-39 year-old, married, not living in a metropolis (%63.5 similarity rate) , for the age group variable; 25-39 year-old, female, married, working (%76.03 similarity rate), and for the province variable; Kocaeli province was observed as dominant compared to other cities. Some surprising results have emerged as a result of supporting the obtained personas with TUIK (Turkish Statistical

Institute) data. For example, although Kocaeli province has a small surface area and a low population, according to TUIK actual data, the daily electricity consumption per person is 7,906 kWh, the amount of waste water is 223 liters, the number of enterprises is 95,491, and the annual number of cars is 276,513. In other words, environmental factor statistics that are likely to trigger cancer are above Turkey's average in Kocaeli province. In conclusion, persona groups were created by Decision Tree algorithms on the Knime Analytics platform with the demographic data of policy holders who have cancer. It has been observed that the statistics and the data obtained as a result of the rule sets are similar.

Keywords: Cancer, Persona, Environmental Factors, Analytical Methods, Classification, Insurance

ISLAMIC BANK IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to explain the history of sharia financial institutions in Indonesia, what is a sharia bank, what is the history of the establishment of sharia banks, business activities both in terms of legal entities and the laws and regulations that exist within sharia banks, and Indonesian Syariah Banks (BSI) is one of the relevant sharia bank profiles in Indonesia. This research method uses a library approach sourced from books and journals according to the topic and research focus. The results of the literature review in this research conclude that: the concept of sharia financial institutions originates from Islamic economic principles that have existed since the time of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, both stated in the Al-Qur'an and Hadith, so that they have become one of the main foundations in the formation of the sharia financial system. The development of sharia banking in Indonesia began with the establishment of the first sharia bank, namely Bank Muamalat, in 1991, and over time, several non-sharia financial institutions (Sharia Insurance) reappeared in 1994, namely PT. Indonesian Takaful, and the sharia capital market, namely PT Dana Mutual Investment

Management in 1997. Sharia banking is everything that concerns sharia banks and sharia business units, including institutions, business activities, as well as methods and processes for carrying out business activities. The establishment of the World Sharia Bank in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on April 21-27 1969 at the World Conference of Islamic Countries. Meanwhile, the development of Islamic banks in Indonesia cannot be separated from the history of the formation of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), which was founded by the OKI as an Islamic Conference Organization in 1975. Sharia banking in carrying out its business activities is based on Sharia principles, economic democracy and the principle of prudence. Sharia banking aims to support the implementation of national development in order to increase justice, togetherness and equal distribution of people's welfare. Sharia Bank functions and activities: Funding, Financing, Services. Sharia Banking Law, namely Article 19 paragraph (2). Bank Syariah Indonesia or abbreviated as BSI is a bank in Indonesia which operates in the field of sharia banking. Bank Syariah Indonesia is the result of the merger of Bank Syariah Mandiri and BNI Syariah into Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah. Sharia banks have an important role as facilitators in all economic activities in the halal industrial ecosystem.

Keywords: Sharia Banking, History, Indonesia.

ISLAMIC CAPITAL MARKET

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out about the sharia capital market. This research method uses a literature study approach sourced from books according to the topic and focuses on research. The results of the literature review in this research conclude that the Islamic capital market is a capital market whose entire activity mechanism, especially regarding issuers, the types of securities traded and the trading mechanism is in accordance with sharia principles. The capital market or stock exchange has been around since the Dutch colonial era and to be precise in 1912 in Batavia. The capital market plays a role in carrying out two functions simultaneously, namely an economic function and a financial function. Legal entities in carrying out sharia capital market activities are regulated by Bapepam-Lk. The Profile of One of the Institutions Relevant to the Sharia Capital Market is Seed.

Keywords: capital market, sharia, securities

ISLAMIC MACRO CONCEPTS : THREE-SECTOR ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

The economy is one of the most important aspects in the life of a country and society. A country's economy is a complex entity consisting of various economic sectors. Within the scope of the economy itself, there are three economic sectors which include the corporate, household and government sectors, each of which plays a crucial role in shaping and influencing overall economic development. The aim of this research is to understand Islamic macro concepts in the economy of three sectors with the object used in this research being Islamic macroeconomics. The author uses qualitative research methods. The technique in this research is by collecting data from various journals and several books obtained from internet sites and libraries. The results obtained from this research are in three economic sectors which include the household, company and government sectors. The interaction between these third sectors forms a complex economic system. Consumption, investment and government spending decisions influence each other, forming an economic circle that drives growth. In the government sector, the government plays an important role in the three-sector economy, and its policies can affect the balance of national income. A three-sector economy is also called a closed economy, meaning there are no import or export activities. The balance of national income in a three-sector economy can be determined by analyzing the income of each sector.

Keywords: Three-sector Economy, Closed Economy, Islamic Macroeconomics

KARABÜK EFLANİ İLÇESİNDEKİ GÖLETLERİN TURİZM AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF PONDS IN EFLANII DISTRICT OF KARABÜK IN TERMS OF TOURISM

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ÖZET

Su kaynaklarının, insan hayatının her aşamasında önemli bir yeri vardır. Yerleşim alanlarının seçimi, besin kaynaklarına ulaşabilme ve rekreasyon açısından önemi üzerinde birçok çalışma yapılmıştır. İster doğal olsun isterse yapay olan göllerin yanında akarsu, nehir gibi su alanlarının önlerine setler oluşturularak meydana getirilen göletler de görsel açıdan güzel ve dinlendirici bir ortam sunmaktadırlar.

Bu çalışma, Karabük ilinin önemli göletlerine sahip olan Eflani ilçesindeki göletlerin mevcut durumları araştırılıp, turizm açısından ele alınması amaçlanmıştır. İlçenin sahip olduğu orman varlığıyla birlikte göletleri de dikkat çekmektedir. Sulama amaçlı yapılan göletler, rekreasyon amaçlı kullanımları açısından da her mevsim kullanılabilirliği sayesinde önem arz etmektedir.

Bu araştırma kapsamında Eflani ilçesinde yer alan Gökgöz, Ortakçılar (Bostancı) ve Kadıköy (Esencik) göletlerinin durumları ve özellikleri ile ilgili bilgiler verilecektir. Çalışmada göletlerin turizme kazandırılması açısından öneriler getirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göletler ve Turizm, Karabük, Eflani

ABSTRACT

Water resources have an important place in every stage of human life. Many studies have been conducted on the selection of settlement areas, access to food resources and their importance in terms of recreation. In addition to lakes, whether natural or artificial, ponds created by creating embankments in front of water areas such as rivers and rivers also offer a visually beautiful and relaxing environment.

This study aims to investigate the current situation of the ponds in Eflani district, which has important ponds in Karabük province, and to address them in terms of tourism. Along with the forest assets of the district, its ponds also attract attention. Ponds built for irrigation purposes are also important in terms of their recreational use thanks to their usability in all seasons.

Within the scope of this research, information about the status and characteristics of Gökgöz, Ortakçılar (Bostancı) and Kadıköy (Esencik) ponds in Eflani district will be given. In the study, it is aimed to bring suggestions in terms of bringing the ponds to tourism.

Keywords: Ponds and Tourism, Karabuk, Eflani

GOVERNMENT POLICY

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Abstract
Monetary and fiscal policies are the two main tools used by governments and central banks in managing a country's economy. These two policies have different roles in achieving different economic objectives. The main objective of monetary policy is to achieve price stability, keeping inflation within acceptable limits. The central bank can use various policy instruments, such as raising or lowering interest rates, regulating bank reserves, or conducting open market operations, to achieve this goal. Then the Islamic perspective has a different view of monetary and fiscal policy due to the prohibition of usury. This research method uses qualitative research methods where we focus on literature review. This study found that the implementation of monetary and fiscal policy is based on the principles of social justice, equitable distribution of wealth, and avoidance of all forms of economic exploitation. Islam emphasizes the importance of social justice in every aspect of monetary and fiscal policy. Tax revenue and government spending should be done fairly, not burdening the poor, and supporting the welfare of all members of society, more equitable wealth in society.

Keywords: Islam, Monetary and Fiscal.

KESTANE GAL ARISI (*DRYOCOSMUS KURIPHILUS* YASUMATSU) (HYMENOPTERA: CYNIPIDAE)'NIN TÜRKIYE'DE YAYILIŞ ALANLARI, BIYOLOJISI, ZARARI VE MÜCADELE YÖNTEMLERI

DISTRIBUTION AREAS, BIOLOGY, DAMAGE AND CONTROL METHODS OF CHESTNUT GALL WASP (*DRYOCOSMUS KURIPHILUS* YASUMATSU) (HYMENOPTERA: CYNIPIDAE) IN TÜRKIYE

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ÖZET

Anavatanı Çin olan Kestane Gal Arısı *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* Yasumatsu (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae) Kestane (*Catenea sativa*)'nin en önemli zararlılarından birisidir. Başta Çin, Japonya, Kore gibi Asya ülkeleri olmak üzere birçok Avrupa ülkesinde ve Amerika'da tespit edilmiştir. Zararlı aynı zamanda EPPO A2 karantina listesinde yer almaktadır. Ülkemizde 2014 yılında Yalova'da tespit edilen *D. kuriphilus,* ülkemizde farklı illerde yayılışını sürdürmektedir. İlk tespitinden bu yana ülkemizde Marmara, Karadeniz ve Ege Bölgesindeki birçok ilde varlığı tespit edilmiştir. Ülkemizde kestane üretimi için en önemli illerden olan İzmir ve Aydın'da da bulaşıklık görülmüştür. Zararlı yeni alanlara bulaşık bitki materyali, taşıma araçları ya da doğal yollarla yayılmaktadır. Dünya çapında kestane üretim alanları için önemli olan bu zararlı *Castanea crenata* (Japon kestanesi), *C. dentata* (Amerikan kestanesi), *C. mollissima* (Çin kestanesi), *C. sativa* (Avrupa kestanesi) ve hibrit çeşitlerde zarar meydana getirmektedir. Tek konukçusu Kestane olan *D. kuriphilus,* yılda 1 döl vermenin yanında döllemsiz (partenogenetik) olarak da üreyebilmektedir. Zararlı olduğu konukçunun yeni sürgünlerindeki tomurcuklarına yumurtalarını bırakır. Yumurtadan çıkan larvalar pupa dönemine kadar tomurcukta beslenir ve larvaların beslenmesi sonucu tomurcuklar gallere dönüşür. Oluşan galler nedeniyle bitkide büyüme, çiçeklenme ve meyve oluşumu yavaşlar ve durur. Bitkide meydana gelen gelişim geriliğinden dolayı %70'e varan oranda verim kayıplarına neden olmaktadır. Popülasyonun ve zararın yoğun olduğu alanlarda ise kestane ağaçlarında ölümlere neden olmaktadır. Kestane Gal Arısına karşı çeşitli mücadele yöntemleri uygulanmaktadır. Bu yöntemler arasında kültürel mücadele, biyoteknik mücadele ve biyolojik mücadele gibi yöntemler daha çok tercih edilmektedir. Bu derlemede, Kestane Gal Arısı'nın biyolojisi, konukçuları, zarar şekli, ülkemizdeki yayılış alanları ve mücadelesi hakkında bilgiler verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kestane Gal Arısı, *Dryocosmus kuriphilus,* Zararlı, Kestane

ABSTRACT

Chestnut gall wasp *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* Yasumatsu (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae), native to China, is one of the most important pests of chestnut (*Catenea sativa*). It has been detected mainly in Asian countries such as China, Japan and Korea, but also in many European countries and America. The pest is also on the EPPO A2 quarantine list. *D. kuriphilus*, which was detected in Yalova in 2014, has continued to spread in different provinces in our country. Since its first detection, it has been detected in many provinces in Marmara, Black Sea and Aegean Regions. Infection was also observed in İzmir and Aydın, which are among the most important provinces for chestnut production in our country. The pest spreads to new areas through infected plant material, transportation vehicles or naturally. This pest, which is important for chestnut production areas worldwide, causes damage to *Castanea crenata* (Japanese chestnut), *C. dentata* (American chestnut), *C. mollissima* (Chinese chestnut), *C. sativa* (European chestnut) and hybrid varieties. *D. kuriphilus*, whose only host is Chestnut, can reproduce parthenogenetically as well as producing 1 generation per year. It lays eggs in the buds of the new shoots of the host plants. The larvae hatching from the eggs feed in the bud until pupation and the buds turn into galls as a result of the larvae feeding. Due to the formation of galls, plant growth, flowering and fruit formation slow down and stop. Due to the developmental retardation in the plant, it causes yield losses up to 70%. In areas where the population and damage is intense, it causes death in chestnut trees. Various control methods are applied against the chestnut gall wasp. Among these methods, cultural control and biological control are more preferred. In this review, information about the biology, hosts, damage, distribution areas in our country and control of the chestnut gall wasp is given.

Keywords: Chestnut gall wasp, *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*, Pest, Chestnut

PARTIAL LEFT ANOMALOUS PULMONARY VENOUS RETURN; A RARE CASE

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ABSTRACT

Partial anomalous pulmonary venous return (PAPVR) first described by Winslow in 1739, states a rare congenital situation, and the prevalence is 0.1%-0.4% in adults. The pulmonary veins incorrectly drain into the superior vena cava (SVC) or directly into the right atrium (RA). Herein, we aimed to present the multidetector computed tomography angiography findings of a case with partial anomalous pulmonary venous return. We present the case of a 37-year-old male with complaints including hypertension and shortness of breath. Blood pressure was measured as 150/90 mm/hg. In thorax CT angiography, partial left superior pulmonary venous return anomalous was diagnosed and there was a small dilation in the right side of the cordis. In the left lateral part of the aortic arch, a venous structure draining from the left superior lobe of the lung to the left brachiocephalic vein was observed. Left superior lobe of the pulmonary vein appears hypoplastic. Lung parenchyma and superior abdominal

organs are normal in appearance. Knowing the presence of PAPVR, which is a rare and silent anomaly, or other cardiac anomalies that may accompany will help clinicians such as surgeons and radiologists to prevent vascular damage, reduce possible complications, in terms of obtaining early treatment chances, and planning the necessary treatment. Knowledge of the anatomy of PAPVR also helps to prevent vascular damage that may develop. Therefore, it is important to thoroughly investigate and reveal this type of variation because of its topographic and clinical importance for surgical and radiological procedures.

Keywords: Partial pulmonary venous return anamalous, cordis dilatation, pulmonary veins.

ÖZET

İlk kez 1739 yılında Winslow tarafından tanımlanan parsiyel pulmoner venöz dönüş anomalisi (PPVDA) nadir görülen bir konjenital durumu ifade eder ve yetişkinlerde görülme sıklığı %0,1-%0,4'tür. Pulmoner venler yanlışlıkla vena cava superior'a (VCS) veya doğrudan atrium dextrum'a drene olur. Bu yazıda, parsiyel pulmoner venöz dönüş anomalisi olan bir olgunun çok kesitli bilgisayarlı tomografi anjiyografi bulgularını sunmayı amaçladık. Bu yazıda hipertansiyon ve nefes darlığı şikayetleri olan 37 yaşında bir erkek hastaya ait vakayı sunmaktayız. Kan basıncı 150/90mm/hg olarak ölçüldü. Toraks BT anjiyografide parsiyel sol superior pulmoner venöz dönüş anomalisi saptandı ve kalbin sağ tarafında küçük bir dilatasyon vardı. Arcus aorta'nın sol lateralinde, akciğer sol üst lobundan sol brakiyosefalik vene drene olan venöz yapı izlendi. Sol üst pulmoner ven hipoplastik görünümdedir. Akciğer parankimi ve üst batın organları normal görünümdedir. Nadir ve sessiz seyreden bir anomali olan PPVDA'nın veya eşlik edebilecek diğer kardiyak anomalilerin varlığının bilinmesi, cerrah ve radyolog gibi klinisyenlere vasküler hasarın önlenmesi, olası komplikasyonların azaltılması, erken tedavi şansının elde edilmesi ve gerekli tedavinin planlanması açısından yardımcı olacaktır. PPVDA'nın anatomisinin bilinmesi aynı zamanda gelişebilecek vasküler hasarın önlenmesine yardımcı olmaktadır. Bu nedenle, cerrahi ve radyolojik prosedürler için topografik ve klinik önemi nedeniyle bu tür varyasyonların kapsamlı bir şekilde araştırılması ve ortaya çıkarılması önem arz eder.

Anahtar kelimeler: Parsiyel Pulmoner Venöz Dönüş Anomalisi, Kalp dilatasyonu, Pulmoner venler

YAPILARA ETKİ EDEN RÜZGAR YÜKÜNÜN ANALİZİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

A REVIEW ON THE ANALYSIS OF WIND LOAD AFFECTING STRUCTURES

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ÖZET

Rüzgâr kuvveti, yüksek basınç bölgesinden alçak basınç bölgesine doğru ilerleyen havanın yatay yöndeki hareketleri sonucu ortaya çıkmaktadır. Basınç farkına bağlı olarak ortaya çıkan hava akımının özellikle bina tasarım aşamasında dikkate alınması gerekmektedir. Yapıya etki eden rüzgâr yükü yapının konumu, yüksekliği, formu ve çevresindeki diğer binalarla olan mesafe ilişkisi değiştikçe farklılık göstermektedir. Bu sebeple tek başına konumlandırılmış yapılara etkiyen rüzgâr kuvveti, yerleşke üzerinde farklı aralıklarla sıralanmış yapılara tesir eden rüzgâr kuvvetiyle aynı etkiye sahip değildir. Mevcut bölgenin iklim özellikleri de rüzgârın etkisinde değişikliklere yol açmaktadır. Sıcak ve soğuk iklim bölgelerinde birbirinden farklılaşan uygulamalar görülmektedir. Bu nedenle rüzgâr yükü, bina tasarım aşamasında dikkat edilmesi gereken kriterlerin başında gelmektedir.

Binalara etki eden rüzgâr hızı yer şekilleri, yükseklik ve basınç farkı değişimlerinden etkilenmektedir. Yapıya etkiyen rüzgârın hızını azaltmak için farklı yöntemler geliştirilmiştir. Cephe boyutunun değiştirilmesi, yüksekliğin azaltılması ve bina yöneliminin değiştirilmesi bu yöntemlere örnek olarak verilebilmektedir. Rüzgâr hareketlerinin incelenebilmesi için deneysel modelleme ve sayısal simülasyon yöntemleri kullanılmaktadır. Günümüzde deneysel modelleme çalışmalarının yüksek maliyetli olması, uzun süreçler gerektirmesi ve insan gücü istemesi daha az tercih edilmesine sebep olmaktadır. Bilgisayar teknolojilerinin gelişmesiyle ortaya çıkan, zaman konusunda tasarruf sağlayan ve diğer uygulamalara entegrasyonu kolay olan sayısal simülasyon yöntemlerinin ise sağladığı kolaylıklar doğrultusunda tercih edilme olasılığı artmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada rüzgâr kuvvetinin binalara olan etkisinin analiz edilmesine yönelik literatürde yapılan çalışmalar incelenecektir. Bina yüksekliğinin, bina formunun ve konumunun farklılaşmasıyla yapıya etkiyen rüzgâr yükü kuvvetindeki değişimi değerlendirmek amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırma kapsamında incelenen 30 farklı çalışmada kullanılan analiz yöntemlerine dikkat edilmektedir. Deneysel modelleme ve sayısal simülasyon programlarının tercih edilme sebeplerinin binanın özellikleriyle olan ilişkisi tespit edilmeye çalışılmaktadır.

İncelenen çalışmalardaki yapının özellikleri de çalışma kapsamında önem arz etmektedir. Yapılan değerlendirmeler sonucu literatürdeki eksik kısımlar belirlenecek, geliştirilmesi gereken uygulamalar tespit edilecek ve rüzgâr yükünün tasarıma olan etkisinin ön plana çıkarılması sağlanacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rüzgar Yükü, Bina Yüksekliği, Sayısal Simülasyon, Deneysel Metot

ABSTRACT

Wind force arises as a result of the horizontal movements of air moving from the high pressure region to the low pressure region. The air flow resulting from the pressure difference must be taken into account, especially during the building design phase. The wind load affecting the building varies as the location, height, form and distance of the building to other surrounding buildings change. For this reason, the wind force acting on structures positioned individually does not have the same effect as the wind force acting on structures arranged at different intervals on the campus. The climate characteristics of the current region also cause changes in the effect of the wind. Different applications are observed in hot and cold climate regions. For this reason, wind load is one of the criteria that should be taken into consideration during the building design phase.

Wind speed affecting buildings is affected by landforms, elevation and pressure difference changes. Different methods have been developed to reduce the speed of the wind affecting the structure. Changing the facade size, reducing the height and changing the building orientation are examples of these methods. Experimental modeling and numerical simulation methods are used to examine wind movements. Nowadays, experimental modeling studies are less preferred due to their high cost, long processes and manpower requirements. Digital simulation methods, which have emerged with the development of computer technologies, save time and are easy to integrate into other applications, are increasingly likely to be preferred due to the convenience they provide.

In this study, studies in the literature on analyzing the effect of wind force on buildings will be examined. It is aimed to evaluate the change in the wind load force acting on the building as the building height, building form and location vary. Attention is paid to the analysis methods used in 30 different studies examined within the scope of the research. We are trying to determine the relationship between the characteristics of the building and the reasons for choosing experimental modeling and numerical simulation programs. The characteristics of the structure in the studies examined are also important within the scope of the study. As a result of the evaluations, missing parts in the literature will be identified, applications that need to be improved will be identified and the effect of wind load on the design will be highlighted.

Key Words: Wind Load, Building Height, Numerical Simulation, Experimental Method

FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF PURING FABRIC IN PAKISPUTIH VILLAGE KEDUNGWUNI SUBDISTRICT

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Abstract

This study aims to find out whether the puring cloth business is feasible or not and about the market and production aspects of the business. In this study, the researcher used a qualitative type of research with interview methods conducted on the croton cloth entrepreneurs by observing the conditions of the croton cloth business starting from the production and marketing of the croton cloth, as well as interviewing consumers who came to find out more information about the business. The results showed that the analysis of the feasibility study of the croton cloth business can be said to be feasible. This can be seen from the production aspect where the location, production process, and production technology can be said to be feasible and market aspects when viewed from competitors, product, price, place and promotion. it can also be said that it is feasible to run and where the business has experienced an increase in income from the start of opening a business until now.

Keywords: Business Feasibility Study, Production Aspect, Marketing Aspect

SEMANTICS OF THE EPITHET " DELI " IN AZERBAIJANI AND ENGLISH EPICS

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In epic monuments, names with “deli” (madman) meanings or epithets are most often associated with military thematics. Analyzing the images with the epithet “deli” in the epic work of the Turkic and Germanic peoples, one can think of their connection with secret cults and secret alliances in archaic societies. It is estimated that among the ancient Germanic tribes there were secret male and female alliances related to military cults. The emergence of these social associations is associated with the stage of the beginning of the collapse of the primitive communal system among the Germanic tribes and the end of matriarchy. Those in this alliance considered themselves sacrifices to the God of War when they perished, but also sacrificed what they captured to the God of War when they won. The Madmen heroes – Berserkers of the peoples of Germanic origin can be considered the most popular male military alliance in the scientific literature.

Despite the fact that among the ancient Oguz there were groups of people of this type (“madmen”in the Oguz epic) related to the war, scientific studies on male military unions were not carried out. In”Kitabi-Dede Gorgud " we can find the existence of such a secret community of the Magi only in relation to Bamsi Beyrak.

Characters with the epithet” deli". In”Kitabi-Dede Gorgud", information about deli Garcar and his 40 brave comrades who remained outside the life of society is of great interest. Deli Garjar represents a male union, not only because he lives in the circle of his male friends, apart from El-Oba, is not against marriage and kills the one who wants to marry, but also because he requires only male animals as a title after forcing his consent to this marriage (the marriage of Beyrak and his own Bachi). He turned, said: "grandfather, on my sister's way, whatever I want, Will you give it?”. Grandfather said: "We Will Give, tell me, let's see what you want?”. The Mad Garcar said: " Bring me a thousand male camels that have not seen a she-camel, a thousand stallions that have not mounted a mare, a thousand rams that have not seen a sheep.” (3, p.154).

As Fuzuli Bayat noted in his research on the perception of mad in Turkish culture, there are two types of Deli heroes in the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud”. Of these, those attributed to the first type, although they differ in their mental and spiritual qualities from those around them, act in accordance with general, accepted norms and traditions in society. Mad Tondar, Mad Branch, Mad Evren and others belong to this line of madmen. They take place in the hierarchical system of the Oguz province, participate in military conscripts and battles.

To the second group of types of madmen belong such braves as Deli Garcar, Deli Domrul. As Fuzuli Bayat wrote, They do not interfere in the issues of Oguz. The Oguz do not interfere in their affairs, just as they do not interfere in their affairs. In one word, these madmen were left out of the main affairs of society as much as possible (1, p. 72). In the example of the Deli Garjar, it is seen that the oguzes could force them into tragedy in some matter. Deli Garcar is against his sister getting married. And whosoever is sent as a messenger to the girl, he slays her. Nevertheless, the Oghuz do not even think about taking any punitive measures against the Deli Garjar. The Deli Garcar does not hesitate to raise his hand to the Holy Father Gorgut, who is even considered a saint in Oguz, and when he is

forced to give his consent to the marriage of his sister, he puts forward abnormal demands for the title.

If we proceed from these facts, we can say that the images of Deli in the second category are closer to the archetype of spirits or shamans in relation to the underground, chaotic world. Professor Seyfaddin Rzasoy, the author of studies on Oguz mythology, unequivocally shows that in the epics “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” and “Koroglu” the heroes bearing the name of Deli are images associated with chaos (4, p.207). Despite all the anarchy and chaotic elements, Oguz society perceives them in this way. In the epic "Kitabi-Dede Gorgud" we see that the forces that can resist them are not ordinary oghuzs, but God, His angels (Azrael), His prophets (here Dede Gorgud). Only God (forces related to the divine) can punish or forgive them for their suction.

Another active place of the epithet of deli is the epic "Koroglu". If we classify the names in the hero pole in the epic” Koroglu " in a general way according to the subject area, we can see that basically the following two groups are distinguished:

1) those related to the physical and psychological character of the image:

Tubidagdan-the deli of Koroglu;

Tanrıtanımaz-the deli of Koroglu;

Sarkhosh-the deli of Koroglu;

Kechal Hamza-Hasan Pasha's servant who stole Koroglu's horse.

2) the social origin of the image, those related to the class character:

Demirchioglu-the madness of Koroglu;

Giziroglu-Ottoman Bey, later a comrade-in-arms of Koroglu;

Qassaboglu Eyvaz-the Deli of Koroglu;

Gurcuoglu-koroğlu Madisi, etc.

The physical and psychological character of the image is noticeable, referring to the regularity of the action of the epic hero in any situation. The actions of Koroglu, his comrades-in-arms, which seem unreasonable and even foolish (Koroglu jumping off a steep rock on the back of a horse, fighting against large armies alone, surrendering himself to the enemy in order to help Bolu Bey, cooking a bull and eating it alone, etc.) the explanation is given by his deli epithet.

The English word” berserk“, which means” angry“,” hot“, means” bearskin " in Old Norse or Old Norse. According to ancient Germanic-Norse mythology, the berserkers were special, talanted Warriors who dedicated themselves to Odin, both the God of war and the chief god (2, p.586). In the”saga about gunnlaug " Berserk-Tororm is not afraid of any sword, the weapon that hits it becomes blunt by itself.

Thus, we see that epic names with a “deli” component are connected with mythological ideas of very ancient times, and these images are transformed into folklore, acquiring a new epic meaning. Even the explanation of the seemingly unreasonable, even foolish actions of epic heroes sometimes has to be sought in this archaic semantics of “madness”.

Key words: Epic onomastics, Kitabi-Dada Gorgud, English epics, Deli (madman), berserk," Koroglu " epic.

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SHARIA LEASING IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the meaning of Sharia Leasing, the history of Sharia Leasing, the function and objectives of Sharia Leasing, the business activities of legal entities, and the profile of one of the relevant institutions. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method with a literature study research type. This research uses secondary data sources obtained from reliable and relevant literature. The results of this research, Leasing is a form of financing activity for capital goods or tools in the form of option rights or without option rights which are used for customers within a predetermined period of time, where payments are made in installments or installments. Leasing companies in Indonesia began operating in 1973 with the issuance of a joint decree between the Minister of Finance, Minister of Industry and Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia in 1974. The function of sharia leasing is to provide medium-term product financing in the form of goods where the goods must be repaid in installments. Sharia leasing functions as an alternative financing that has several advantages compared to other financing. Business activities that can be carried out by legal entities in the context of sharia leasing are providing sharia leasing financing, managing leasing assets, providing consultancy services and sharia leasing planning. One of the institutions related to leasing, namely PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk (Adira Finance), was founded in 1990 and was originally developed as a car financing company, which then since 1997 expanded into motorbike financing.

Keywords: Islamic economy, Financial institutions, Islamic banking

AZƏRBAYCANIN XİLASI-QAFQAZ İSLAM ORDUSU

THE FREEDOM OF AZERBAIJAN – CAUCASIAN ISLAMIC ARMY

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Ermənilər Çar Rusiyası tərəfindən Azərbaycan ərazilərində yerləşdirildiyi gündən etibarən dövlət yaratmaq uğrunda ardıcıl səyləri bir an belə səngiməmiş, nisbətən əlverişli tarixi şərait yarandıqda isə bu səylər daha da yüksəlmişdir. Erməni millətçilərinin "böyük Ermənistan" dövləti yaratmaq xülyası, Azərbaycan türklərini kütləvi surətdə məhv etmək, yaşdıqları yurdlarından qovub çıxarmaqla həmin ərazidə ermənilərin sayca üstünlüyünə nail olmaq və beləliklə, "milli çoxluğun" dövlətini yaratmaq ideyasını reallaşdırmaq planı idi. Bu planın həyata keçirilməsini qarşılarına məqsəd qoyan ermənilər xarici himayədarların köməyi ilə müxtəlif vaxtlarda azərbaycanlılara və türklərə qarşı dəhşətli terror, deportasiya, soyqırımı və etnik təmizləmə siyasəti həyata keçirmişlər. Erməni millətçiləri tərəfindən davamlı olaraq təcavüzkarlıq siyasətinə məruz qalan Azərbaycan xalqı öz tarixi torpaqlarından didərgin salınmış, qaçqın və məcburi köçkünə çevrilmişlər. Ermənilər Azərbaycan torpaqlarında dinc əhaliyə qarşı qətl və qarətlərlə yanaşı, tarixi binalar, məscidlər yandırılmış, maddi-mədəniyyət nümunələrini də məhv etmişlər.

1917-ci il oktyabr çevrilişindən sonra ermənilər öz iddialarını bolşevik bayrağı altında həyata keçirməyə başlamışdılar. 1918-ci ilin martında Stepan Şaumyan Qafqazın fövqəladə komissarı təyin edilərək Bakıya göndərildi. Həmin vaxtdan "Əks-inqilabi ünsürlərlə mübarizə" şüarı altında maskalanaraq, daşnak-bolşevik Şaumyanın rəhbərliyi ilə Bakı Kommunası Bakı şəhərini azərbaycanlılardan təmizləmək kimi mənfur bir planı həyata keçirməyə qalxmışdı. 1918-ci il martın 30-dan aprelin 3-dək Bakıda və Bakı quberniyasının müxtəlif bölgələrində, eləcə də Qarabağ, Naxçıvan, Şamaxı, Quba, Xaçmaz, Lənkəran, Salyan, Zəngəzur və digər ərazilərdə Bakı Soveti qoşunlarının və daşnak erməni silahlı dəstələrinin azərbaycanlılara qarşı soyqırımı nəticəsində rəsmi mənbələrə əsasən on minlərlə soydaşımız məhz etnik və dini mənsubiyyətinə görə qətlə yetirilib, yaşayış məntəqələri, tarixi abidələr, məscid və qəbiristanlıqlar viran edilib. 1918-ci il martın 31-də Bakı şəhərində azərbaycanlıların kütləvi qırğınına başlanılıb. Dinc azərbaycanlıların qırğınında Bakı Sovetinin 6 min silahlı əsgəri, eyni zamanda, "Daşnaksütyun" partiyasının 4 minlik silahlı dəstəsi iştirak edib. Üç gün davam edən soyqırımı zamanı erməni silahlıları bolşeviklərin köməyi ilə azərbaycanlıların yaşadıqları məhəllələrə qəflətən basqınlar edərək rastlarına çıxan uşaqdan böyüyədək hər kəsi qətlə yetiriblər. Tarixi faktlardan belə görünür ki, ermənilər "böyük Ermənistan" dövləti yaratmaq arzusunu həyata keçirə bilməsələr də, **1918-ci ildə Azərbaycan torpaqlarında– keçmiş İrəvan xanlığının ərazisində Ermənistan Respublikasının yaradılmasına** nail oldular.

1918-ci ilin may ayının 28 də Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti elan olunandan sonra xarici qüvvələr onun devrilməsi üçün bütün imkanlardan istifadə etməyə çalışarkən Osmanlı Türkiyəsinin göstərdiyi hərbi və siyasi yardım milli dövlətçilik tariximizdə

çox mühüm rol oynadı. Bakıda hakimiyyəti ələ keçirmiş Stepan Şaumyanın başçılıq etdiyi daşnak-bolşevik rejiminin Azərbaycanın türk-müsəlman əhalisinə qarşı həyata keçirdiyi kütləvi soyqırımının qarşısını almaq və Azərbaycan xalqının müstəqilliyini qorumaq üçün Osmanlı Türkiyəsi və Azərbaycan silahlı qüvvələrindən təşkil edilmiş hərbi struktur Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin elan edildiyi günlərdən 1918-ci ilin noyabrına qədər fəaliyyət göstərmişdir. Qafqaz İslam Orusunun yaradılmasına hələ 1918-ci ilin əvvəllərində başlanmışdı. Azərbaycan xalqına qarşı daşnak-bolşevik soyqırımının yaxınlaşması ilə bağlı olaraq Azərbaycan milli azadlıq hərəkatının liderləri yeganə çıxış yolunu Osmanlı Türkiyəsindən hərbi yardım almaqda görürdülər. Eyni zamanda I Dünya müharibəsindən sonra ermənilərin Şərqi Anadoluda törətdikləri vəhşilikləri və soyqırımını Azərbaycanda da həyata keçirmələri burada yaşayan türkləri Osmanlı dövlətindən yardım istəməyə məcbur qoydu. Bolşevik çevrilişinin Rusiyada yaratdığı sarsıntı, Qafqazda rus hakimiyyətinin iflasa uğraması, Azərbaycanın demokratik qüvvələrinin Osmanlıdan yardım istəməsi, burada hərbi hərəkata başlamaq üçün əlverişli şəraitin yaranması Ənvər paşaya müharibənin əvvəlindən bəri gözlədiyi tarixi fürsəti həyata keçirməyə imkan verdi.
Tarix boyu Türkiyə və Azərbaycan arasında sarsılmaz dostluq və qardaşlıq münasibətləri mövcud olan hər iki xalq istər xoş günlərdə, istərsə də çətin vaxtlarda birlik nümayiş etdiriblər. Türkiyə-Azərbaycan birliyinin çoxəsrlik tarixində yaddaqalan məqamlardan biri də və mən deyərdim ki, ən önəmlisi 15 sentyabr qəhrəman türk əsgərlərinin şücaəti və qanı bahasına Bakı və digər rayonların azad olunması idi. Sevindirici haldır ki, Türkiyə-Azərbaycan birliyi, dostluğu və qardaşlığı bu gün də uğurla davam edir, xalqlarımız arasındakı doğma münasibətlər daha da dərinləşərək yeni mərhələyə qədəm qoyur. Bütün bunlar onu göstərir ki, əbədi və əzəli Azərbaycan-Türkiyə birliyi, dostluğu, qardaşlığı sarsılmazdır və daim belə də olacaq.

Açar sözlər: dövlət, erməni-bolşevik işğalı, Türkiyə-Azərbaycan birliyi,

From the day the Armenians were placed in the territories of Azerbaijan by Tsarist Russia, their continuous efforts to create a state did not stop even for a moment, and when relatively favorable historical conditions arose, these efforts increased even more. The dream of Armenian nationalists to create a "great Armenia" state was a plan to realize the idea of mass destruction of Azerbaijani Turks, to achieve numerical superiority of Armenians in that area by expelling them from their homelands, and thus to create a state of "national majority". Aiming to implement this plan, the Armenians, with the help of foreign patrons, at different times implemented a terrible policy of terror, deportation, genocide and ethnic cleansing against Azerbaijanis and Turks. The people of Azerbaijan, who were continuously subjected to the policy of aggression by the Armenian nationalists, were displaced from their historical lands, turned into refugees and internally displaced persons. In addition to murders and robberies against the civilian population, Armenians burned historical buildings and mosques and destroyed material and cultural samples in the lands of Azerbaijan.
After the October revolution of 1917, Armenians began to implement their claims under the Bolshevik flag. In March 1918, Stepan Shaumyan was appointed the extraordinary commissar of the Caucasus and was sent to Baku. From that time, disguised under the slogan "Fighting counter-revolutionary elements", the Baku Commune under the leadership of the Dashnak-Bolshevik Shaumyan started to implement a nefarious plan to rid Baku of Azerbaijanis. From March 30 to April 3, 1918, in Baku and in various regions of the Baku governorate, as well as in Karabakh, Nakhchivan, Shamakhi, Guba, Khachmaz, Lankaran, Salyan, Zangezur and other areas, the genocide of the Baku Soviet troops and Dashnak Armenian armed groups against Azerbaijanis as a result, according to

official sources, tens of thousands of our compatriots were killed precisely because of their ethnic and religious affiliation, settlements, historical monuments, mosques and cemeteries were destroyed. On March 31, 1918, a mass massacre of Azerbaijanis began in the city of Baku. 6,000 armed soldiers of the Baku Soviet, as well as 4,000 armed detachments of the "Dashnaksutyun" party took part in the massacre of peaceful Azerbaijanis. During the genocide, which lasted for three days, the Armenian armed forces, with the help of the Bolsheviks, made sudden raids on the neighborhoods where Azerbaijanis lived and killed everyone from children to adults. From the historical facts, it seems that although the Armenians could not realize their dream of creating a "great Armenia" state, in 1918 they managed to establish the Republic of Armenia on the lands of Azerbaijan - in the territory of the former Iravan Khanate.

After the declaration of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic on May 28, 1918, when foreign forces tried to use all opportunities to overthrow it, the military and political assistance provided by Ottoman Turkey played a very important role in the history of our national statehood. In order to prevent the mass genocide of the Dashnak-Bolshevik regime led by Stepan Shaumyan, who seized power in Baku, against the Turkish-Muslim population of Azerbaijan and to protect the independence of the Azerbaijani people, the military structure formed from the armed forces of Ottoman Turkey and Azerbaijan was established in 1918, from the days of the declaration of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. operated until November. The creation of the Caucasian Islamic Republic began at the beginning of 1918. In connection with the impending Dashnak-Bolshevik genocide against the Azerbaijani people, the leaders of the Azerbaijani national liberation movement saw the only way out in receiving military aid from Ottoman Turkey. At the same time, after World War I, Armenians committed atrocities and genocide in Eastern Anatolia in Azerbaijan, forcing the Turks living there to ask for help from the Ottoman state. The upheaval caused by the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, the collapse of the Russian government in the Caucasus, the request of the democratic forces of Azerbaijan for help from the Ottomans, and the creation of favorable conditions for starting a military campaign here allowed Anwar Pasha to realize the historical opportunity he had been waiting for since the beginning of the war.

Throughout history, Turkey and Azerbaijan have unshakable friendship and brotherly relations, and both nations have shown unity both in good times and in difficult times. One of the memorable moments in the centuries-old history of Turkey-Azerbaijan union, and I would say the most important, was the liberation of Baku and other regions at the cost of bravery and blood of heroic Turkish soldiers on September 15. It is gratifying that the Turkish-Azerbaijani unity, friendship and brotherhood continue successfully today, and the native relations between our peoples are deepening and entering a new stage. All this shows that the eternal and eternal Azerbaijan-Turkey unity, friendship, brotherhood is unshakable and will always be so.

Keywords: establishing a state, armenian-bolshevik occupation, Turkish-Azerbaijani union

CHILDREN'S FOLKLORE AS AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT IN ORAL POETRY

UŞAQ FOLKLORU ŞİFAHİ POEZİYANIN MÜHÜM TƏRKİB HİSSƏSİ KİMİ

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the use of works of oral folk creativity in the development of speech in preschool education with the aim of developing the mental abilities of young children and forming their general moral culture. The problem of using works of oral folk creativity for the development of speech and the implementation of optimal ways of including it in teaching methods implies the search for innovative approaches applied to the modern preschool education process.

Oral folk creativity as a source of didactic material has an important advantage for teaching in the field of formation of the mechanisms of speech activity, which includes not only the formation of the linguistic "shell" of the thought, but also the formation of the thought itself in the process.

Children's folklore includes both the creativity of children themselves and works that are compiled for children by adults. This division occurs due to the fact that the playing and rhythmic-intonation skills of children depend on age. At an early age (from the first days of birth to 3 - 3.5 years), the emotional, motor and mental development of a child depends entirely on adults. Adults perform lullabies and various nursery rhymes for young children.

The second part of children's folklore consists of works for middle-aged and older children. These include works that are sung or rhythmically pronounced: play songs, teasers, counting rhymes, fables, chants, comic songs, as well as sayings, tongue twisters, riddles, and fairy tales. Some of them are compiled by adults for children, but most of this type is the work of children themselves.

Key words: speech development, oral folk creativity, formation of speech skills of preschool children, mental abilities of older preschool children

Xülasə

Məqalə kiçik yaşlı uşaqların zehni qabiliyyətlərini inkişaf etdirmək və ümumi mənəvi mədəniyyətini formalaşdırmaq məqsədi ilə məktəbəqədər təhsildə nitqin inkişafı işində şifahi xalq yaradıcılığı əsərlərindən istifadəyə həsr edilmişdir. Nitqin inkişafı üçün şifahi xalq yaradıcılığı əsərlərindən istifadə problemi və onun tədris metodlarına daxil edilməsinin optimal yollarının həyata keçirilməsi müasir məktəbəqədər təhsil prosesinə tətbiq olunan innovativ yanaşmaların axtarışını nəzərdə tutur.

Şifahi xalq yaradıcılığı didaktik material mənbəyi kimi təkcə fikrin linqvistik "qabığının" formalaşmasını deyil, həm də prosesdə fikrin özünün formalaşmasını əhatə edən nitq fəaliyyətinin mexanizmlərinin formalaşması sahəsində tədris üçün mühüm üstünlüyə malikdir.

Uşaq folkloruna həm uşaqların öz yaradıcılığı, həm də böyüklərin uşaqlar üçün tərtib etdiyi əsərlər daxildir. Bu bölgü ona görə baş verir ki, uşaqların ifa və ritmik-intonasiya bacarıqları yaşdan asılıdır. Erkən yaşda (doğumun ilk günlərindən 3 - 3,5 yaşa qədər) uşağın emosional, motor və zehni inkişafı tamamilə böyüklərdən asılıdır. Yetkinlər kiçik uşaqlar üçün laylalar və müxtəlif uşaq qafiyələri ifa edirlər.

Uşaq folklorunun ikinci hissəsini orta yaşlı və böyük yaşlı uşaqlar üçün əsərlər təşkil edir. Bunlara oxunan və ya ritmik şəkildə tələffüz olunan əsərlər daxildir: mahnı oxumaq, tizerlər, sayma qafiyələr, təmsillər, nəğmələr, komik mahnılar, eləcə də deyimlər, dil bükmələri, tapmacalar və nağıllar. Bəziləri böyüklər tərəfindən uşaqlar üçün tərtib edilir, lakin bu növün əksəriyyəti uşaqların öz işidir

Açar sözlər: nitqin inkişafı, şifahi xalq yaradıcılığı, məktəbəqədər uşaqların nitq bacarıqlarının formalaşması, yaşlı məktəbəqədər uşaqların zehni qabiliyyətləri

ASFALT KARIŞIMLARDA DÜŞÜK VE ORTA SICAKLIKLARDA ÇATLAMA DAVRANIŞININ YARIM DAİRE EĞİLME TESTLERİ İLE ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF CRACKING BEHAVIOR IN ASPHALT MIXTURES AT LOW AND INTERMEDIATE TEMPERATURES USING SEMI-CIRCULAR BENDING TESTS

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ÖZET

Düşük ve orta sıcaklıklarda asfaltın çatlama davranışını anlayabilmek, değişen iklim koşulları altında yol altyapısının dayanıklılık ve ömrünü artırmada hayati önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmada, asfalt karışımların düşük ve orta sıcaklıklarda çatlama davranışı, yarım daire eğilme (SCB) testleri kapsamında incelenmiş olup, dört önde gelen standardın (AASHTO TP105-20, AASHTO TP124-20, ASTM D8044-16 ve EN 12697-44) metodoloji ve sonuçları karşılaştırmalı olarak irdelenmiştir. Yol altyapısının kritik bir bileşeni olan asfalt kaplama, çeşitli çevresel koşullar altında bütünlüğünü ve dayanıklılığını devam ettirmelidir. Düşük ve orta sıcaklıklar, asfalt kaplamalarda çatlama sorunlarına yol açabilen önemli kusurlar ortaya çıkarmakta, bu tarz riskler de performans ve servis ömürlerinin azalmasına neden olmaktadır. Bu tür sorunları yorumlayabilmek amacıyla, asfaltın çatlama davranışını değerlendirme süreçlerinde birtakım test standartları geliştirilmiştir. AASHTO TP105-20, düşük sıcaklıklarda asfaltın çatlama direncini değerlendirmek amacıyla Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde yaygın olarak kullanılan bir test prosedürüdür. Başka bir Amerikan standardı olan AASHTO TP124-20 ise, sıcak iklimlerin hâkim olduğu bölgeler için kritik olan orta sıcaklıklarda çatlama davranışına odaklanmaktadır. Uluslararası ölçekte kabul edilen bir standart olarak ASTM D8044-16, asfaltın hem düşük hem de orta sıcaklıklarda çatlama davranışını değerlendirmek için çok yönlü bir metodoloji önermekte ve bir malzemenin farklı termal koşullar altındaki performansı hakkında önemli bilgiler sunmaktadır. Bir Avrupa standardı olarak EN 12697-44, çatlama direncini yorumlayabilmek amacıyla sistematik bir yaklaşım sunarak, daha geniş bir perspektifte değerlendirme yapmaktadır. Bu standart, sıcaklığın 0 ^{o}C olduğu bölgeler için önemli bilgiler vermektedir. Bu bildiride, numune hazırlığı süreçlerinde, yükleme koşulları ve anahtar parametreler analiz edilip rölatif bir karşılaştırma yapılması amaçlanmıştır. Ayrıca, her yaklaşımın farklı sıcaklık senaryoları altında çatlama davranışı hakkında doğru bilgiler verip vermediğinin avantaj ve dezavantajları değerlendirilmiştir. Ayrıca, standartlardan elde edilen bilgiler sentezlenerek, asfalt kaplamaların tasarımı ve bakımı ile ilgilenen araştırmacı, mühendis ve yasa yapıcıları için bir inceleme kaynağının oluşturulması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Asfalt Çatlaması, Sıcaklığa Bağımlı Değerlendirme, Yarım Daire Eğilme Testleri, Kaplama Performansı, Test Standartı Karşılaştırması.

ABSTRACT

Understanding asphalt's cracking behavior at low and intermediate temperatures is crucial for enhancing road infrastructure's resilience and longevity in a changing climate. This review explores the evaluation of asphalt cracking behavior at low and intermediate temperatures using semi-circular bending (SCB) tests, comparing and contrasting the methodologies and outcomes of four prominent standards: AASHTO TP105-20, AASHTO TP124-20, ASTM D8044-16, and EN 12697-44. Asphalt, a critical component of road infrastructure, must maintain its integrity and durability under a wide range of environmental conditions. Low and intermediate temperatures pose significant challenges as they can lead to cracking in asphalt pavements, compromising their performance and lifespan. To address this issue, various test standards have been developed to assess asphalt's cracking behavior. AASHTO TP105-20 is a widely recognized test standard in the United States, offering a comprehensive approach to evaluate asphalt cracking resistance at low temperatures. AASHTO TP124-20, another American standard, focuses on intermediate-temperature cracking behavior, crucial for regions experiencing hot climates. ASTM D8044-16, an internationally accepted standard, provides a versatile methodology for assessing the cracking behavior of asphalt at both low and intermediate temperatures. It offers valuable insights into the material's performance under diverse thermal conditions. EN 12697-44, a European standard, contributes to the global perspective by offering a systematic approach to evaluate asphalt cracking resistance. This standard is particularly relevant for regions at 0 ^{o}C. This review analyzes and compares the testing procedures, specimen preparation, loading conditions, and key parameters of these standards. Additionally, it assesses the advantages and limitations of each approach in providing accurate insights into asphalt's cracking behavior under different temperature scenarios. By synthesizing the information from these standards, this review aims to provide a valuable resource for researchers, engineers, and policymakers involved in the design and maintenance of asphalt pavements.

Keywords: Asphalt Cracking, Temperature-Dependent Evaluation, Semi-Circular Bending Tests, Pavement Performance, Test Standard Comparison.

GRUP MODÜLLERİNDE İZOMORFİZMA PROBLEMLERİ

ISOMORPHISM PROBLEM ON GROUP MODULES

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ÖZET

İzomorfizm problemi, cebir alanında iyi incelenmiş bir konudur. G ve H sonlu abel gruplaro için, $G \simeq H$ ise, $\mathbb{K}$ karakteristiği 0 olan bir cisim ise $\mathbb{K}G \simeq \mathbb{K}H$ dir. Ayrıca, $G \simeq H$ olduğunda herhangi bir R halkası için $RG \simeq RH$ doğrudur. Diğer yandan, aşağıdaki örneği ele alalım: $C_8 = < a : a^8 = e >$ devirli grubu ve $C_2 = < a : a^2 = e >$ ve $C_4 = < a : a^4 = e >$ olmak üzere $C_2 \times C_4$ grubu, izomorf olmayan gruplardır, ancak aynı mertebeye sahiptirler. $\mathbb{C}$ kompleks sayılar cismi için, kar $\mathbb{C} = 0$ olduğundan, grup cebirlerinin bir izomorfizması olarak $\mathbb{C}C_8 \simeq \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \simeq \mathbb{C}(C_2 \times C_4)$ elde edilir. Dolayısıyla $\mathbb{C}C_8 \simeq \mathbb{C}(C_2 \times C_4)$ olmasına rağmen $C_8 \not\simeq C_2 \times C_4$. Bu tür bir örnek, grup halkalarındaki izomorfizm problemine yol açmıştır.

Bunun dışında, grup modüllerinin tanımlanmasından sonra, grup modülleri için izomorfizma problemleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Bir R halkası ve R −modül M için $MG \simeq MH$ olduğunda, $G \simeq H$ olup olmadığı şeklinde benzer bir soru sorulabilir. Ayrıca, bu durum doğru değilse, hangi grupların yukarıdaki gerektirmeyi sağladığı araştırılabilir. Eğer G ve H izomorf gruplarsa, R −modülü M üzerindeki MG ve MH grup modülleri izomorftur. Diğer yandan, bu önerinin genel olarak tersi doğru değildir.

Bu nedenle, aşağıdaki sorular ele alınabilir: Bir R −modül M ve bir G grubu verildiğinde, $MG \simeq MH$ olmasını sağlayan tüm H gruplarını nasıl belirleyebiliriz? İzomorf olmayan iki grup, izomorf grup modülleri oluşturabilir mi? İzomorf olmayan M ve N modülleri için, $MG \simeq NG$ olmasını sağlayan bir G grubu bulmak mümkün mü?

Anahtar Kelimeler: İzomorfizma problemi, Grup modül, Grup halkası

ABSTRACT

The isomorphism problem for group rings is a well-studied topic in the field of algebra. For finite abelian groups G and H, if $G \simeq H$, then $\mathbb{K}G \simeq \mathbb{K}H$, where $\mathbb{K}$ is a field of characteristic 0. Also, this proposition is generally true for any ring R such that if $G \simeq H$, $RG \simeq RH$ for any ring R. On the other hand, consider the following example: the cyclic group $C_8 = < a : a^8 = e >$ and $C_2 \times C_4$, where $C_2 = < a : a^2 = e >$ and $C_4 = < a : a^4 = e >$, are not isomorphic groups, but have the same order. For the complex field $\mathbb{C}$, since $\operatorname{char} \mathbb{C} = 0$, we have an isomorphism of group algebras as $\mathbb{C}C_8 \simeq \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \simeq \mathbb{C}(C_2 \times C_4)$. So $\mathbb{C}C_8 \simeq \mathbb{C}(C_2 \times C_4)$, however $C_8 \not\simeq C_2 \times C_4$. Such an example has given rise to the isomorphism problem in group rings.

Besides, after the definition of group modules, isomorphism problems have arisen for group modules. We generalize the isomorphism problem for group rings via group modules. A similar question can be asked for group modules, whether $MG \simeq MH$ implies $G \simeq H$ for an R −module M, where R is any ring, for groups G and H. Moreover, if this is not the case, we investigate which groups satisfy the implication above. If G and H are isomorphic groups, the group modules MG and MH for R −module M over a ring R are isomorphic. On the other hand, the converse of this proposition is not true in general.

Therefore, the following questions can be asked. Given an R −module M and a group G, how can we identify all groups H such that $MG \simeq MH$? Is it possible that two non-isomorphic groups have isomorphic group modules? For non-isomorphic modules M and N, is it possible to find a group G, such that $MG \simeq NG$?

Keywords: Isomorphism problem, Group module, Group ring

ANALYSIS OF CARBON FOOTPRINT AND ENERGY USE FOR APPLE PRODUCTION REGARDING GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES IN TÜRKİYE

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, sustainable agriculture and food production has become increasingly important with the growing population. Good agricultural practices (GAP) refer to the processes that should be implemented to make the agricultural production system socially livable, economically profitable and efficient, to protect human health, animal health and welfare, and to care for the environment. Apple (*Malus domestica*), one of the most widely consumed fruits in the world, is a member of the Rosaceae family and a type of fruit rich in vitamins and nutrients. It is known to have many benefits for human health. Türkiye ranks third in world apple production, with approximately 4.5 million tons. In this study, the carbon footprint and energy use efficiency of a ten-hectare apple orchard with the application of GAP were analyzed using the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) methodology. LCA is a holistic approach that enables the investigation of all environmental impacts associated with an activity, product or process, from raw material extraction to disposal, examining the natural resources, energy, and raw materials consumed and evaluating the waste and emissions released. Data was collected for the 2021-2022 production period, and the functional unit was determined as apple production per hectare. The environmental impacts of apple orchard were evaluated according to carbon footprint (CF, kg CO_2-eq ha^{-1}). The results indicated that fossil fuel has the highest carbon footprint with 3130 kg CO_2-eq ha^{-1} (65.35%) and the largest share in energy consumption with 78.57 GJ ha^{-1} (79.48%). The energy analysis showed that energy is used effectively in the study area.

Keywords: Apple Production, Agricultural Sustainability, Life Cycle Assessment, Carbon Footprint

EVALUATION OF HEPATOTOXICITY INDUCED BY DIFFERENT DOSES OF METHOTREXATE

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Methotrexate is an immunosuppressive and cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent that also acts as a folic acid antagonist. Its dosing and duration of use vary depending on the disease being treated. However, with long-term use in rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis patients, liver damage is a possible adverse effect. Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the potential histopathological effects of MTX exposure on the rat liver at different doses.

In the experiment, 21 female Wistar albino rats were utilised. The control group (n=7) was not subjected to any treatment, whereas the methotrexate group 10 mg/kg (n=7) was given a solitary intraperitoneal (i.p.) dose of 10 mg/kg. The methotrexate group 20 mg/kg (n=7) was given a solitary i.p. dose of 20 mg/kg MTX. After five days of injection, the rats' liver tissues were sacrificed under general anaesthesia, and the traditional histological tissue monitoring method was exercised. Histopathological evaluation was conducted using Hematoxylin-Eosin, Masson Trichrome, and Periodic Acid Shiff staining methods on paraffin block sections. TUNEL method was utilized to detect apoptotic cells.

Vacuolation and areas of inflammation were found in the liver sections of the 10 mg/kg MTX group, while the 20 mg/kg group showed an additional histopathological finding of haemorrhage and sinusoidal dilation, as well as inflammation areas. Moreover, there were increased fibrosis and decreased glycogen stores in hepatocytes in the latter group. Based on TUNEL findings, the quantity of apoptotic cells in the MTX groups was higher when compared to the control group.

Based on the study's findings, both doses of MTX resulted in liver tissue damage and apoptosis. Therefore, caution should be executed when administering MTX dosage due to its potential adverse effects on the liver.

Keywords: MTX, hepatotoxicity, apoptosis

DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS IN LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS: A FOCUS ON BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA

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ABSTRACT:

The study of demographic policy has emerged as a critical area of international policy, particularly in Latin American countries such as Brazil and Argentina. These nations, endowed with substantial economic potential and abundant natural resources, grapple with a host of economic and social challenges. Despite their promising assets, they have been plagued by domestic and foreign policy failures, recurrent political upheavals, and political-economic instability. In this essay, we delve into the pressing demographic issues afflicting Latin American nations, with a particular emphasis on the challenges faced by Brazil and Argentina. Moreover, we explore potential solutions to address the current demographic predicaments. Population migration is a global phenomenon with multifaceted implications. In recent years, migration patterns from Latin American countries, such as Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia, to Argentina, have witnessed significant changes, largely driven by factors like economic opportunity and political instability. Concurrently, the migration of Latin Americans to regions at the nexus of East and West, particularly Syria and Turkey, has also gained prominence. This essay delves into the reasons behind these migrations and the consequences for both the source and destination regions, offering insights into the broader global impact.

It's important to acknowledge that the region's demographic and political landscape is multifaceted and dynamic. There are moments of progress, economic growth, political stability, and social development that should not be overlooked. These can include successful policies, advancements in education and healthcare, and improvements in living standards for many citizens.

Keywords: Demography, Population Policy, Political Demography; Brazil, Argentina

İŞ GÜVENCESİ AÇISINDAN İŞÇİNİN SOSYAL MEDYA KULLANIMININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF WORKERS' SOCIAL MEDIA USE IN TERMS OF JOB SECURITY

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ÖZET

İş Hukukunda işin devamının sağlanabilmesi açısından feshe karşı güvence, işçinin korunması gereğinin en önemli unsurlarından birini oluşturmaktadır. Anayasa ile güvence altına alınan çalışma hakkının etkin bir şekilde kullanılabilmesi için işçi ile işveren arasındaki çalışma ilişkisinin varlığını korumak, bunun için devamlılığını ve dolayısıyla işçiler açısından iş güvencesini sağlamak iş hukukunun en temel amaçlarından birisidir. Kanun ile belirlenen belirli koşulların varlığı halinde, işveren tarafından ancak iş sözleşmesinin geçerli nedenle feshedilebilmesi, fesih halinde işçinin feshin geçersizliğinin tespiti ile işe iadesine karar verilmesi için dava açabilmesi, mahkeme kararı ile bu hususun tespiti ve işçinin başvurusu üzerine işverenin işe başlatması zorunluluğu, başlatmaması halinde, bunun yeni bir fesih kabul edilerek, başlatmamanın hukuki sonuçlarını yerine getirmesi suretiyle feshe karşı koruma sağlamaktadır.

İş güvencesi, işçinin işten çıkartılamaması anlamına gelmemelidir; iş hukukunda işçinin korunması kadar işletmenin korunması da önem taşımaktadır. Gerçekten de işletmenin ekonomik ve mali zorlukları, modern teknoloji gereklerini işyerinde uygulamaya başlaması hatta daha verimli ve rasyonel bir çalışma organizasyonuna gitmesi veya çalışanların yetersizliği ve davranışları da işçi çıkarılmasını gerektirebilir. Çalışma ilişkisinde işçilerin korunması için önemli bir yere sahip olan iş güvencesi hakkı, terminolojik anlamda ve kapsam itibarıyla ekonomik ve sosyal haklar arasındadır ve niteliği açısından sosyal hak olarak kabul edilmektedir.

İşçinin sosyal medya kullanımının feshe ilişkin geçerli neden olarak kabul edilebilmesi için, genel olarak davranış ile kusurlu olarak iş sözleşmesinden kaynaklanan temel veya yan edim yükümlülüklerinin ihlal edilmiş olması gerekir. Bu durumda özellikle işçinin davranışının sözleşmeden kaynaklanan yükümlülükleri ihlal etmek suretiyle, sözleşmenin ihlaline ve iş görme ediminin hiç veya gereği gibi yerine getirilmemesine neden olup olmadığının ve sözleşmeye kusurlu aykırılığın varlığının değerlendirilmesi gerekir. Taraflar arasındaki iş ilişkisinden kaynaklanan temel ve yan edim yükümlülüklerinin kapsamı, Kanun ve dürüstlük kuralı gereğince belirlenmelidir. İşçinin davranışlarından kaynaklanan sebepler, ancak işyerinde olumsuzluklara yol açması halinde feshe ilişkin geçerli neden olabilir.

Radyo, televizyon ve bilgisayar ile başlayan, internet ve akıllı telefonlar ile devam eden sosyal medya kullanımı, büyük kolaylıklar, imkanlar ve özgürlükler sağlamaktadır. Çalışma hayatında da sosyal medya araçları pek çok avantaj sağlamakla birlikte, bir takım dezavantajları da beraberinde getirmektedir. İş saatleri içinde sosyal medya kullanımı işçinin performansını olumsuz etkileyebilmektedir. Nitekim işçinin işyerinde mesai saatleri içerisinde sosyal medya kullanımı, iş ilişkisinde yerine getirmesi gereken bazı borç ve yükümlülükleri ihlal etmesine yol açabilmektedir. İşçinin sosyal medya kullanımından ötürü dikkatini işine vermediğinde işini özenle yerine getirememesine ve iş güvenliğini sağlayamamasına neden olabilir.

İşveren, işçinin mesai saatleri içerisinde sosyal medya kullanımının sınırlarını, işçinin internet veya sosyal medya kullanımını gözetleme derecesini ve buna uyulmamasının yaptırımlarını düzenleyebilir. Ancak bunu yaparken işçinin temel hak ve özgürlüklerine saygılı olmalı, kişilik haklarını ihlal etmemelidir.

Sosyal medya kullanımı nedeniyle iş sözleşmesinin feshinde, işçinin paylaşımının ifade özgürlüğüne dayanıp dayanmadığı, işin niteliği ve işyeri düzenine etkisi, paylaşımın yapıldığı kişi sayısı, işçinin vasıfları, paylaşım amacı değerlendirilmelidir.

İşçinin işyerine ve işverene zarar verebilecek, güvenini sarsabilecek, işverenin iş sözleşmesini sürdürmesi beklenemeyecek, işyerini zarara uğratabilecek paylaşımlar iş sözleşmesinin geçerli sebeple feshine yol açabilecektir. Bu nitelikteki uyuşmazlıklar açısından işçinin kişilik hakkı, ifade özgürlüğü, özel hayat ve kişisel verilerinin korunması haklarının karşısında işverenin yönetim hakkı, şeref ve itibarın korunması arasında somut olayın özellikleri esas alınmak suretle makul ve adil şekilde denge kurulabilmesi son derece önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş Güvencesi, Sosyal Medya Kullanımı, İfade Özgürlüğü

ABSTRACT

In Labor Law, in terms of ensuring the continuation of work, assurance against termination constitutes one of the most important elements of the need to protect the worker. In order for the right to work guaranteed by the Constitution to be effectively used, one of the main objectives of labor law is to protect the existence of the working relationship between the employee and the employer and to ensure its continuity and therefore job security for the workers. In the presence of certain conditions determined by law, the employer can only terminate the employment contract for a valid reason, in case of termination, the employee can file a lawsuit to determine the invalidity of the termination and decide on his reinstatement, this issue is determined by a court decision and the employer is obliged to start

work upon the application of the employee, if not, It provides protection against termination by accepting it as a new termination and fulfilling the legal consequences of not initiating it.

Job security should not mean that the worker cannot be fired; In labor law, the protection of the business is as important as the protection of the worker. Indeed, the economic and financial difficulties of the business, the introduction of modern technology requirements in the workplace, or even the need for a more efficient and rational work organization, or the inadequacy and behavior of the employees may require the dismissal of workers. The right to job security, which has an important place for the protection of workers in the employment relationship, is among economic and social rights in terms of terminology and scope, and is considered a social right in terms of its nature.

In order for the employee's use of social media to be considered a valid reason for termination, the basic or ancillary performance obligations arising from the employment contract must be violated through general behavior and fault. In this case, it is necessary to evaluate whether the employee's behavior, by violating the obligations arising from the contract, causes a violation of the contract and the performance of the work at all or not as required, and whether there is a culpable breach of the contract. The scope of the main and subsidiary performance obligations arising from the business relationship between the parties must be determined in accordance with the Law and the rule of good faith. Reasons arising from the employee's behavior can only be valid grounds for termination if they cause negativities in the workplace.

The use of social media, which started with radio, television and computers and continues with the internet and smartphones, provides great conveniences, opportunities and freedoms. Although social media tools provide many advantages in business life, they also bring with them some disadvantages. Using social media during work hours can negatively affect a worker's performance. As a matter of fact, the employee's use of social media during working hours at the workplace may cause him to violate some of the debts and obligations he must fulfill in the employment relationship. When the worker does not pay attention to his work due to social media use, it may cause him to not be able to perform his job diligently and to ensure job security.

The use of social media, which started with radio, television and computers and continues with the internet and smartphones, provides great conveniences, opportunities and freedoms. Although social media tools provide many advantages in business life, they also bring with them some disadvantages. Using social media during work hours can negatively affect a worker's performance. As a matter of fact, the employee's use of social media during working hours at the workplace may cause him to violate some of the debts and obligations he must fulfill in the employment relationship. When the worker does not pay attention to his work due to social media use, it may cause him to not be able to perform his job diligently and to ensure job security.

The employer can regulate the limits of the employee's use of social media during working hours, the degree to which they monitor the employee's internet or social media use, and the sanctions for non-compliance. However, while doing this, it must respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of the worker and not violate their personal rights.

In terminating the employment contract due to social media use, whether the employee's post is based on freedom of expression, the nature of the work and its impact on the workplace order, the number of people to whom the post is shared, the worker's qualifications, and the purpose of the post should be evaluated.

Posts that may harm the employee's workplace and the employer, shake his/her trust, the employer cannot be expected to continue the employment contract, and may cause damage to the workplace may lead to termination of the employment contract with valid reasons. In terms of disputes of this nature, it is extremely important to establish a reasonable and fair balance between the employee's personal rights, freedom of expression, private life and protection of personal data against the employer's right to management, protection of honor and reputation, based on the characteristics of the concrete case.

Key Words: Job Security, Social Media Use, Freedom of Expression

TÜRK İŞ HUKUKUNDA MAZERET VE ANALIK İZİNLERİ

EXCUSE AND MATERNITY LEAVE IN TURKISH LABOR LAW

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ÖZET

Modern İş Hukukunun doğuş sebebi olan işçilerin korunması ilkesi gereğince, genel olarak sosyal adaletin ve toplumsal dengenin sağlanması amaçlanmaktadır. Sürekli iş ilişkisi kuran iş sözleşmesi ile çalışan işçinin işverene bağımlı olması, işçinin özel olarak korunmasını ve böylece iş ilişkisinin tarafları arasında belirli ölçüde denge sağlanmasını gerekli kılar. İşçinin işverene bağımlı olarak onun otoritesi altında ve emir ve talimatlarına uygun bir biçimde iş görmesi, işçinin hukuki bağımlılığını ifade eder. Dinlenme hakkı iş ilişkisi devam ederken işçinin sağlığının ve özel yaşamının korunması, iş gücünün devamının sağlanması ve yenilenmesi amacıyla işçiye tanınmaktadır. Böylece işçiye, işverenle arasındaki iş ilişkisi kesintiye uğramaksızın, çalışarak geçirdiği sürenin dışında boş zaman sağlanarak geçici olarak iş görme ediminden kurtulması sağlanır. Çalışma sürelerinin sınırlandırılması ile işçiye günlük yaşamında belirli aralıklarla dinlenme imkânı tanınırken, ücretli tatiller ve izinlerle işçinin sosyal yaşantısında ve özel bazı durumların ortaya çıkması halinde ailesi ve sosyal çevresi ile ilişki kurmak suretiyle dinlendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

İşçinin bazı özel durumlarına bağlı olarak ücretli mazeret izinleri, 6645 sayılı Kanunla İş Kanunu'na eklenen Ek.md.2 ile düzenlenmiştir. Buna göre işçiye, evlenmesi veya evlat edinmesi ya da ana veya babasının, eşinin, kardeşinin, çocuğunun ölümü hâlinde üç gün, eşinin doğum yapması hâlinde ise beş gün ücretli izin verilir. İşçilerin en az yüzde yetmiş oranında engelli veya süreğen hastalığı olan çocuğunun tedavisinde, hastalık raporuna dayalı olarak ve çalışan ebeveynden sadece biri tarafından kullanılması kaydıyla, bir yıl içinde toptan veya bölümler hâlinde on güne kadar ücretli izin verilir. Kanunda öngörülen süreler sözleşmeler ile artırılabilir ya da yeni mazeret izin günleri kararlaştırılabilir.

Analık izinleri İş Kanunu'nda ayrıntılı bir şekilde düzenlenmiş, böylece kadın işçilerin gebelik dönemi ve doğum sonrasında çalışmasının yasak olduğu süreler hüküm altına alınmıştır. Kadın işçilerin, doğumdan önce sekiz ve doğumdan sonra sekiz hafta olmak üzere toplam on altı haftalık süre için çalıştırılmaları kural olarak yasaktır. Çoğul gebelik halinde doğumdan önce çalıştırılmayacak sekiz haftalık süreye iki hafta süre eklenir. Ancak, sağlık durumu uygun olduğu takdirde, doktorun onayı ile kadın işçi isterse doğumdan önceki üç haftaya kadar işyerinde çalışabilir. Bu durumda, kadın işçinin çalıştığı süreler doğum sonrası sürelere eklenir (İşK.74/1). Kadın işçinin çalıştırılmasının yasak olduğu süreler işçinin sağlık

durumuna ve işin özelliğine göre doğumdan önce ve sonra gerekirse hekim raporu ile artırılabilir (İşK.74/3). Kadın işçinin erken doğum yapması halinde ise doğumdan önce kullanamadığı çalıştırılmayacak süreler, doğum sonrası sürelere eklenmek suretiyle kullandırılır. Doğumda veya doğum sonrasında annenin ölümü hâlinde, doğum sonrası kullanılamayan süreler babaya kullandırılır (İşK.74/1). Anneyle birlikte çocuğun da ölümü halinde babaya sözü edilen izin kullandırılamaz.

Analık izinleri, sadece doğum halinde değil, evlat edinme halinde de uygulama alanı bulur. Üç yaşını doldurmamış çocuğu evlat edinen eşlerden birine veya evlat edinene çocuğun aileye fiilen teslim edildiği tarihten itibaren sekiz hafta analık hâli izni kullandırılır (İşK.74/1). Bu izin baba tarafından da kullanılabilir. Doğum sonrası analık hâli izninin bitiminden itibaren çocuğunun bakımı ve yetiştirilmesi amacıyla ve çocuğun hayatta olması kaydıyla kadın işçi ile üç yaşını doldurmamış çocuğu evlat edinen kadın veya erkek işçilere istekleri hâlinde; • Birinci doğumda altmış gün, • İkinci doğumda yüz yirmi gün, • Sonraki doğumlarda ise yüz seksen gün süreyle haftalık çalışma süresinin yarısı kadar ücretsiz izin verilir. Çoğul doğum hâlinde bu sürelere otuzar gün eklenir. Çocuğun engelli doğması hâlinde bu süre üç yüz altmış gün olarak uygulanır. Bu süreler içerisinde süt iznine ilişkin hükümler uygulanmaz (İşK.74/2).

İşçinin haftalık çalışma süresinin yarısında çalıştığı, diğer yarısında ise ücretsiz izinli olduğu yöntem, kısmi süreli bir çalışmadır. Hüküm ile haftalık çalışma süresinin yarısı kadar ücretsiz izin uygulamasından doğum halinde sadece kadın işçi; üç yaşını doldurmamış çocuğu evlatlık edinen kadın ve erkek işçilerden sadece birisi yararlanabilecektir. Doğum halinde bu uygulamadan babanın yararlanabilmesi mümkün değildir. Gebelik süresince kadın işçiye periyodik kontroller için ücretli izin verilir (İşK.74/4). Hekim raporu ile gerekli görüldüğü takdirde, gebe kadın işçi sağlığına uygun daha hafif işlerde çalıştırılır. Bu halde işçinin ücretinde bir indirim yapılmaz (İşK.74/5).

Kadın işçinin ücretsiz izin hakkı İş Kanunu'nda düzenlenmiştir. İsteği halinde kadın işçiye, on altı haftalık sürenin tamamlanmasından veya çoğul gebelik halinde on sekiz haftalık süreden sonra altı aya kadar ücretsiz izin verilir. İşçinin talep etmesi halinde işveren kadın işçiye altı aya kadar ücretsiz izin vermek zorundadır. Ücretsiz izin, doğumun yanı sıra evlat edinme halinde kullanılabilir. Bu izin, üç yaşını doldurmamış çocuğu evlat edinme hâlinde eşlerden birine veya evlat edinene verilir. Bu süre, yıllık ücretli izin hakkının hesabında bir yıllık sürenin belirlenmesinde dikkate alınmaz (İşK.74/6).

Doğum veya evlat edinme halinde sekiz haftalık çalıştırılmasının yasak olduğu sürenin bitiminde işçi bir seçim hakkına sahiptir. Belirtilen sürelerle çalışma süresinin yarısı kadar izin veya altı aya kadar ücretsiz izin hakkını kullanabilir. İşçinin her ikisini birlikte kullanması mümkün değildir. Evlat edinen veya birlikte evlat edinme halinde eşler bu konudaki tercihlerini çocuğun aileye fiilen teslim edildiği tarihte; doğum halinde ise sekiz haftalık analık izin süresinin bitiminde kullanılması gerekir. Üç yaşından küçük çocuğu eşlerin birlikte evlat edinmeleri halinde, haftalık çalışma süresinin yarısı kadar çalışma veya altı aya kadar

ücretsiz izne ilişkin tercihi eşlerden birisi kullanabilecektir. Böyle bir durumda, eşlerden birisinin haftalık çalışma süresinin yarısı kadar çalışma, diğerinin ise altı aya kadar ücretsiz izin hakkını kullanması mümkün değildir.

Kadın işçilere bir yaşından küçük çocuklarını emzirmeleri için günde toplam bir buçuk saat süt izni verilir. Bu sürenin hangi saatler arasında ve kaça bölünerek kullanılacağını işçi kendisi belirler. Bu süre günlük çalışma süresinden sayılır (İşK.74/7).

Çalışma süresinin yarısı kadar ücretsiz izin hakkını kullanan kadın işçiye yarım çalışma ödeneği verilir. Analık izinlerinden iş sözleşmesi ile çalışan ve bu Kanunun kapsamında olan veya olmayan her türlü işçi için uygulanır ve Türk Borçlar Kanunu, Deniz İş Kanunu ve Basın İş Kanunu kapsamına giren işçiler de bu haklardan yararlanırlar (İşK.74/8).

İşçinin iş ilişkisinin devamı sırasında dinlenme hakkı açısından nasıl korunacağı konusunda, her ülkenin politik, sosyal ve ekonomik durumu ile bağlantılı farklı yöntemlerin uygulandığı görülmektedir. Farklı uygulamalara rağmen, işçinin sağlığının korunabilmesi için, uluslararası belgeler ile bu konuda asgari standartlar oluşturulmuştur. İşçinin dinlenmek suretiyle çalışma gücünün korunması ve mazeret ve analık halinde izin kullanabilmesi, esas itibariyle performansını devam ettirebilmesi, geleceğine güvenle bakması, sağlığını ve dolayısıyla işini kaybetme, kendisinin ve ailesinin geçimini sağlayan gelirinden mahrum kalma kaygısının olmaması gibi güvenceleri beraberinde getirmektedir. Çalışma konumuzu oluşturan mazeret ve analık izinlerine ilişkin olarak Türk Hukukundaki düzenlemeler ile bu konudaki uluslararası düzenlemeler kıyaslandığı zaman, bazı konularda ülkemizdeki düzenlemelerin bunların gerisinde kaldığı; bazı konularda ise dinlenme hakkına ilişkin olarak önemli gelişmeler gösterildiği görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İşçinin Dinlenme Hakkı, Mazeret İzni, Analık İzni, Ebeveyn İzni

ABSTRACT

In accordance with the principle of protection of workers, which is the reason for the birth of Modern Labor Law, it is generally aimed to ensure social justice and social balance. The fact that the employee working under an employment contract establishing a permanent employment relationship is dependent on the employer requires special protection of the employee and thus a certain degree of balance between the parties to the employment relationship. The fact that the worker is dependent on the employer, works under his authority and in accordance with his orders and instructions, expresses the legal dependence of the worker. The right to rest is granted to the worker in order to protect the worker's health and private life while the employment relationship continues, and to ensure the continuity and renewal of the workforce. Thus, the employee is provided with free time outside of the time he spends working, without interrupting his employment relationship with the employer, and is temporarily relieved of the obligation to work. By limiting working hours, the worker is given the opportunity to rest at certain intervals in his daily life, while paid holidays and leaves are aimed at resting the worker in his social life and, in case some special situations arise, by establishing relationships with his family and social environment.

Paid excused leaves, depending on some special circumstances of the worker, are regulated by Annex 2 added to the Labor Code by Code No. 6645. Accordingly, the employee is given three days of paid leave in case of marriage or adoption, or the death of his/her parents, spouse, sibling or child, and five days of paid leave in case his/her spouse gives birth. For the treatment of at least seventy percent of workers' children who are disabled or have a chronic disease, up to ten days of paid leave is granted in whole or in parts within a year, based on the sickness report and provided that it is used by only one of the working parents. The periods stipulated by law can be increased by contracts or new excused leave days can be decided.

Maternity leaves are regulated in detail in the Labor Code, thus stipulating the periods during which female workers are prohibited from working during pregnancy and after birth. As a rule, female workers are prohibited from working for a total of sixteen weeks, eight weeks before and eight weeks after birth. In case of multiple pregnancy, two weeks are added to the eight weeks of non-employment before birth. However, if the health condition is appropriate and with the approval of the doctor, the female worker can work in the workplace up to three weeks before giving birth. In this case, the periods worked by the female worker are added to the postpartum periods (Labor Code 74/1). The periods during which female workers are prohibited from being employed may be increased, if necessary, with a physician's report, before and after birth, depending on the health condition of the worker and the nature of the work (Labor Code 74/3). If a female worker gives birth prematurely, the unused periods that she could not use before the birth are added to the postpartum periods. In case of death of the mother during or after birth, the unused periods after birth are given to the father (Labor Code 74/1). If both the mother and the child die, the said leave cannot be granted to the father.

Maternity leave is applicable not only in case of birth but also in case of adoption. One of the spouses or the adopter who adopts a child under the age of three is granted eight weeks of maternity leave starting from the date the child is actually delivered to the family (Labor Code 74/1). This permission can also be used by the father. Upon their request, female or male workers who adopt a female worker or a child under the age of three, for the purpose of care and upbringing of their child after the end of the post-natal maternity leave and provided that the child is alive; • Sixty days of unpaid leave is given for the first birth, • One hundred and twenty days for the second birth, • One hundred eighty days for subsequent births and half of the weekly working hours. In case of multiple birth, thirty days are added to these periods. If the child is born with a disability, this period is applied as three hundred and sixty days. During these periods, the provisions regarding breastfeeding leave are not applied (Labor Code 74/2).

A working method in which the worker works half of the weekly working time and is on unpaid leave for the other half is essentially part-time work. With the provision, only female workers are allowed to take unpaid leave for half of the weekly working hours in case of birth; Only one of the male and female workers who adopt a child under the age of three will be able to benefit. In other words, it is not possible for the father to benefit from this application in case of birth. During pregnancy, female workers are given paid leave for periodic check-ups (Labor Code 74/4). If deemed necessary with a doctor's report, pregnant women are employed in lighter jobs that are suitable for workers' health. In this case, there is no reduction in the worker's wage (Labor Code 74/5).

The right of female workers to unpaid leave is also regulated in the Labor Law. Upon request, the female worker is given unpaid leave for up to six months after the completion of the sixteen-week period or, in case of multiple pregnancy, the eighteen-week period. If the worker requests, the employer must give the female worker unpaid leave for up to six months. Unpaid leave can be used in case of adoption as well as birth. This permission is given to one of the spouses or the adopter in case of adopting a child under the age of three. This period is not taken into account in determining the one-year period in calculating the annual paid leave right (Labor Code 74/6).

In case of birth or adoption, the worker has a choice at the end of the eight-week period during which he/she is prohibited from working. He/she can use the right to leave for half of the working period or unpaid leave for up to six months for specified periods. It is not possible for the worker to use both together. In case of adoption or joint adoption, the spouses make their preferences on this issue on the date when the child is actually delivered to the family; In case of birth, it must be used at the end of the eight-week maternity leave period. If the spouses adopt a child under the age of three together, one of the spouses will be able to choose to work half the weekly working hours or take unpaid leave for up to six months. In such a case, it is not possible for one of the spouses to work half of the weekly working time and the other to use the right to unpaid leave for up to six months.

Female workers are given a total of one and a half hours of breastfeeding leave per day to breastfeed their children under one year old. The worker himself determines which hours this time will be used and how it will be divided. This time is counted as daily working time (Labor Code 74/7).

Half-time allowance is given to female workers who use their right to unpaid leave for half of their working hours. It is applied to all kinds of workers who work under an employment contract and are within the scope of this Code or not. In other words, workers covered by the Turkish Code of Obligations, Maritime Labor Code and Press Labor Code also benefit from these rights (Labor Code 74/8).

It is seen that different methods are applied depending on the political, social and economic situation of each country on how to protect the worker's right to rest during the continuation of the employment relationship. Despite different practices, minimum standards have been established with international documents in order to protect the health of workers. It brings with it assurances such as protecting the worker's working capacity by resting, being able to take leave for excuses and maternity, essentially continuing his performance, looking to his future with confidence, not having to worry about losing his health and therefore his job, or being deprived of the income that provides a living for him and his family. When the regulations in Turkish Law regarding excused and maternity leaves, which are the subject of our study, are compared with the international regulations on this subject, it is seen that the regulations in our country are behind them in some matters; It is seen that there have been significant developments in some issues regarding the right to rest.

Keywords: Worker's Right to Rest, Excuse Leave, Maternity Leave, Parental Leave

FARKLI TIBBİ BESLENME TEDAVİSİ YÖNTEMLERİNİN İRRİTABLE BAĞIRSAK SENDROMUNDA SEMPTOM, YAŞAM KALİTESİ VE DIŞKI TİPİNE ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT MEDICAL NUTRITION THERAPY METHODS ON SYMPTOMS, QUALITY OF LIFE AND STOOL TYPE IN IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: İrritable Bağırsak Sendromu (IBS) organik patoloji yokluğunda abdominal rahatsızlık ve ağrı ile karakterize, bağırsak alışkanlıklarındaki değişikliklerle ilişkili kronik bir gastrointestinal fonksiyonel bozukluktur. Bu çalışmanın amacı, farklı diyet tedavisi yöntemlerinin İBS'de semptomlar, yaşam kalitesi ve dışkı tipi üzerine etkilerinin karşılaştırılmasıdır.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Randomize kontrollü çift kör yürütülen araştırma, bir üniversite hastanesinin gastroenteroloji kliniğinde yapıldı. Araştırma evrenini gastroenteroloji kliniğine başvuran ve hekim tarafından Roma IV kriterlerine göre IBS tanısı alan 19-65 yaş arası hastalar oluşturdu. IBS tanılı 54 hasta minimizasyon yöntemine göre dört hafta süreyle geleneksel diyet (GD) (n=13), düşük FODMAP diyeti (DFD) (n=14), glutensiz diyet (GFD) (n=13) ve düşük FODMAP'li glutensiz diyet (DFGFD) (n=14) gruplarına randomize edildi. Katılımcıların sosyo-demografik ve sağlık durumlarına ilişkin özellikleri sorgulandı. Ayrıca diyet tedavisi öncesi ve sonrasında IBS semptom şiddet skoru (IBS-SSS), IBS-Yaşam Kalitesi Ölçeği (IBS-QOL) ve Bristol Dışkı Ölçeği puanları sorgulandı.

Bulgular: Tedavi öncesinde gruplar arasında cinsiyet, yaş, BMI, IBS-SSS, IBS-QOL puanı ortalamaları açısından farklılık yoktu ($p>0.05$). Diyet tedavisi sonrasında IBS-SSS tüm

gruplarda azalmakla birlikte ($p<0.005$), en etkili azalma DFD ve DFGFD gruplarında gözlendi ($p<0.05$). Diyet tedavisi sonrasında IBS-QOL dört grupta da artış göstermekle birlikte ($p<0.005$), diyet tedavisinin IBS-QOL puanı üzerine etkisi gruplar arasında farklılık göstermedi ($p>0.05$). Bristol dışkı skoru ortalaması tüm diyet tedavisi gruplarında 4'e yaklaştı ancak bu durum istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bulunmadı ($p>0.05$).

Sonuç: Çalışmamızda semptomların azalmasında öne çıkan diyet tedavisi yöntemleri yaşam kalitesinin iyileştirilmesinde üstün bulunmadı. IBS'nin diyet tedavisi yönetiminde en etkili yöntemi belirlemek için IBS alt tiplerine özgü, gastrointetinal semptomların yanı sıra yaşam kalitesine de odaklanan, kısıtlayıcı diyetlerin aşamalı serbestleştirilme dönemini de kapsayan daha etkili çalışmalar yapılması gereklidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geleneksel diyet, Düşük FODMAP diyeti, Glutensiz diyet, Düşük FODMAP'li glutensiz diyet, İrritable Bağırsak Sendromu Semptom Şiddeti, İrritable Bağırsak Sendromu Yaşam Kalitesi, Bristol Dışkı Ölçeği

ABSTRACT

Bacground and Aim: Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is a chronic gastrointestinal dysfunction associated with changes in bowel habits and characterized by abdominal discomfort and pain, without the presence of organic pathology. The aim of this study is to compare the effects of different dietary treatments on symptoms, quality of life, and type of stool in IBS.

Material-Methods: The randomised, controlled, double-blind study was conducted in the gastroenterology clinic of a university hospital. The research population consisted of patients between the ages of 19 and 65 years who presented to the gastroenterology clinic and were diagnosed by the physician as having irritable bowel syndrome according to the Rome criteria IV. 54 patients diagnosed with IBS were treated with traditional diet (GD) (n=13), low FODMAP diet (DFD) (n=14), gluten-free diet (GFD) (n=13) and low FODMAP gluten-free diet (DFGFD) (n=14) groups for four weeks according to the minimization method. The participants' socio-demographic and health status characteristics were questioned. In addition, IBS symptom severity score (IBS-SSS), IBS-Quality of Life Scale (IBS-QOL) and Bristol Stool Scale scores were questioned before and after diet treatment.

Results: Before treatment, there was no difference between the groups in terms of gender, age, BMI, IBS-SSS, IBS-QOL score averages ($p>0.05$). Although IBS-SSS decreased in all groups after diet treatment ($p<0.005$), the most effective decrease was observed in the DFD and DFGFD groups ($p<0.05$). Although IBS-QOL increased in all four groups after diet treatment ($p<0.005$), the effect of diet treatment on IBS-QOL score did not differ between groups

($p>0.05$). The mean Bristol stool score approached 4 in all diet treatment groups, but this was not statistically significant ($p>0.05$).

Conclusions: In our study, dietary treatment methods that were prominent in reducing symptoms were not found to be superior in improving quality of life. In order to determine the most effective method of dietary treatment management of IBS, more effective studies specific to IBS subtypes, focusing on quality of life as well as gastrointestinal symptoms, and including a period of gradual liberalization of restrictive diets are required.

Keywords: Traditional diet, Low FODMAP diet, Gluten-free diet, Low FODMAP gluten-free diet, Irritable Bowel Syndrome Symptom Severity, Irritable Bowel Syndrome Quality of Life, Bristol Stool Scale

AFEKTİF SİNİRBİLİM BULGULARININ OYUNCULUK ÇALIŞMALARINDA KULLANILMASI

APPLYING AFFECTIVE NEUROSCIENCE FINDINGS TO ACTING PRACTICES

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ÖZET

İnsan davranışı üzerine araştırmalarda davranışçı görüşün uzun süren hakimiyeti sırasında duygu araştırmaları çoğunlukla ihmal edilmiş ya da sınırlı kalmıştır.

İlk kapsamlı duygu teorisi James-Lange kuramı olarak bilinen ve ardıllarını da etkileyen duygu teorileri olmuş ardından J. Ledoux'nun korku duygusu üzerine odaklanan çalışmaları gelmiştir. Literatürde okuma kuramları olarak yer alan, bedenin kendisi ve çevresiyle etkileşiminin bedende oluşan etkilerinin bilişsel katmanlarda değerlendirilmesiyle duyguların oluştuğunu iddia eden yaklaşım uzun yıllar sinirbilimde kabul görmüştür. Buna göre duygulanım beynin bedenle etkileşiminden doğan ve kortekste işlenen bilişsel bir etkinliktir.

Duygu teorisyenlerinin duygu-biliş ilişkisine yönelik birçok yaklaşımdan üçü, kendi alt disiplinleri olarak öne çıkar. İlk ve en tutarlı olanı değerlendirme teorisidir. Değerlendirme, bir durumun, özellikle hedeflerimiz veya organizmanın dengede olma hali, açısından kendimizle ilgili bir denetleme, gözden geçirmedir. Değerlendirme, aynı zamanda olaylardan anlam çıkarma ve dünyayı anlama şeklimizdir. Değerlendirme yaklaşımları, belirli duygusal bir durumu tetiklemek için gerekli ve yeterli olan özel algılamaları, değerlendirmeleri, yorumları vb. belirlemeye çalışır.

Bilişsel-duygusal ilişkilere yönelik ikinci yaklaşım, duyguların bilişsel işleviyle ilgilidir. Duyguların belki de ana işlevi, çevrenin ilgili yönlerine dikkati çekerek, o çevreyi değiştirme eğilimindeki eylemlere hizmet etmektir. Duygu aynı zamanda algıyı, bellekten geri çağırmayı, sosyal değerlendirmeyi ve genel olarak bilişsel düzenlemeyi etkiler. Bu yaklaşımlara göre, duygunun kaynağı yerine sonraki bilişsel olaylar üzerindeki etkisi önemlidir. Dolayısıyla, önemli olan, etkinin yönü, duygudan bilişe doğru, genellikle değerlendirme teorilerinin vurguladığı yönden farklıdır.

Üçüncü bir yaklaşım, kişilik özellikleri ve klinik bozuklukların bilişsel-duygusal ilişkiler üzerindeki etkilerine yoğunlaşmıştır.

Afektif sinirbilim disiplinindeki çalışmalarıyla J. Panksepp korteks altı yapılarda her biri kendine özgü yapılarda meydana gelen yedi temel duygu sistemini detaylı bir biçimde ortaya koymuştur. Panksepp'e göre insan beynindeki birincil seviyedeki afektif sistemler

ikincil ve üçüncül seviye duygusal işlevlerden farklı olarak diğer memeli beyinleriyle de ortaklaşmaktadır.

Üzerinde çok az ya da hiç kontrolümüzün olmadığı birincil seviye afektif yapılar organizmanın davranışlarında dışavurulur. İnsan davranışları söz konusu olduğunda sadece birincil seviye temel duygulanımlar değil bunların ikincil (Empati, güven, gurur, suçlama, suçluluk, utanç vb.) ve üçüncül seviye (zihinselleştirme, hisleri adlandırma, farkındalık) süreçler de bulunur.

Oyunculuk sanatında oyuncunun temel amaçlarından biri bağlama uygun duyguların sahne üzerinde canlandırılmasıdır. Metin ve karakter analizinden sonra belirlenen durumlara uygun duyguları oluşturmak için çeşitli yöntem ve tekniklere başvurulur. Bedende oluşan duygular mutlaka bir sonuç üretir. Bu sonuç çeşitli biçimlerde eylemselliğe dönüşür. Eylemler hem sonuç hem de duygunun oluşturulmasında başlangıç noktasında olmaları itibariyle oyuncunun hem araştırmasında hem de icrasında çok önemli bir yere sahiptir.

Bu bildiride oyuncuların izleyecekleri yöntem, üslup ve teknikler fark etmeksizin sahnede eyleme dökecekleri duyguların analizinde kullanacakları temel duygulanımların tasnifi, kaynakları ve dışavurumlarına değinilecektir. Bu sayede karakter ve durum analizlerini daha doğru yapmak ve bu analizlere göre doğru eylemlerin belirlenmesi mümkün olabilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sahne Sanatları, Oyunculuk, Sinirbilim, Afektif Sinirbilim

ABSTRACT

During the long dominance of the behaviorist view in the study of human behavior, emotion research has been largely neglected or limited.

The first comprehensive theory of emotion was the James-Lange theory, which influenced its successors, followed by J. Ledoux's work focusing on the emotion of fear. The approach that claims that emotions are formed by evaluating the effects of the body's interaction with itself and its environment in the cognitive layers has been accepted in neuroscience for many years. Accordingly, affect is a cognitive activity that arises from the brain's interaction with the body and is processed in the cortex.

Among the many approaches of emotion theorists to the relationship between emotion and cognition, three stand out as their own sub-disciplines. The first and most consistent is appraisal theory. Appraisal is an inspection, a review of a situation, especially of ourselves in terms of our goals or the state of equilibrium of the organism. Evaluation is also the way we make sense of events and understand the world. Appraisal approaches try to identify the specific perceptions, evaluations, interpretations, etc. that are necessary and sufficient to trigger a particular emotional state.

The second approach to cognitive-emotional relations concerns the cognitive function of emotions. Perhaps the main function of emotion is to serve actions that tend to change the environment by drawing attention to relevant aspects of it. Emotion also affects perception, memory retrieval, social evaluation and cognitive regulation in general. According to these approaches, it is not the source of the emotion that matters, but its impact on subsequent cognitive events. Thus, what is important is the direction of influence, from emotion to cognition, which is different from the direction usually emphasized by appraisal theories.

A third approach has focused on the effects of personality traits and clinical disorders on cognitive-emotional relations.

In his work in the discipline of affective neuroscience, J. Panksepp has elaborated seven basic emotion systems, each occurring in unique structures in the sub-cortical structures. According to Panksepp, the primary level affective systems in the human brain are different from the secondary and tertiary level emotional functions and are shared with other mammalian brains.

Primary level affective structures over which we have little or no control are expressed in the behavior of the organism. When it comes to human behavior, there are not only primary level basic emotions but also secondary (empathy, trust, pride, blame, guilt, shame, etc.) and tertiary level (intellectualization, identifying feelings, awareness) processes.

In the art of acting, one of the main goals of the actor is to portray contextually appropriate emotions on stage. After analyzing the text and character, various methods and techniques are used to create emotions appropriate to the situations determined. Emotions formed in the body necessarily produce a result. This result turns into action in various forms. Actions have a very important place in both the research and the performance of the actor as they are the starting point in the creation of both the result and the emotion.

In this paper, the classification, sources and expressions of the basic emotions that actors will use in the analysis of the emotions they will put into action on stage, regardless of the methods, styles and techniques they will follow. In this way, it will be possible to analyze the character and context more accurately and to determine the right actions according to these analyzes.

Keywords: Performing Arts, Acting, Neuroscience, Affective Neuroscience

PID DENETLEYİCİLİ BUCK DÖNÜŞTÜRÜCÜNÜN KONTROL PARAMETRELERİNİN GENETİK ALGORİTMA İLE OPTİMİZASYONU

OPTIMIZATION OF CONTROL PARAMETERS OF PID CONTROLLED BUCK CONVERTER WITH GENETIC ALGORITHM

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada doğru akım (DA) gerilim değerinin bazı yerlerde düşürülmesi bazı yerlerde yükseltilmesi bazı yerlerde de hem yükselip hem düşürülmesi gerekmektedir bunun için üç tip dönüştürücü bulunmaktadır. Bunlar DA-DA buck (azaltan), boost (artıran) ve buck-boost dönüştürücülerdir. Çalışmamızda PID denetleyicili DA-DA buck dönüştürücünün MATLAB/Simulink ortamında tasarımı geçekleştirilmiştir. Bu dönüştürücü DA mevcut kaynak geriliminin düşürülerek kontrol edilmesinde kullanılır. Bu çalışmada Buck dönüştürücünün anahtarlama elemanına uygulanan tetikleme gerilimini kontrol eden PID denetleyicinin kontrol parametrelerinin belirlenmesinde genetik algoritma kullanılmaktadır. Buradaki amaç en iyi hata değerini sağlayan oransal, integral ve türevsel kazanç katsayılarını belirlemektir. Aynı zamanda PID denetleyici parametrelerini belirlemede klasik bir seçenek olan Ziegler-Nichols yöntemi kullanılarak belirlenen kontrol parametreleri simülasyon modeli üzerinde denenerek hata oranları elde edilmiştir. Bu sayede çalışmada önerilen metasezgisel yöntem ile klasik yöntemin denetleyici performansı üzerindeki etkisi karşılaştırılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre genetik algoritma ile optimize edilen PID denetleyicinin, klasik yöntemle parametreleri belirlenen PID denetleyiciye göre hata oranları bakımından daha başarılı olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Buck Dönüştürücü, PID, Genetik Algoritma

ABSTRACT

In this study, it is necessary to reduce the direct current (DC) voltage in some places, increase it in others, and both increase and decrease it in some locations. For this purpose, three types of converters are available: DC-DC buck, boost, and buck-boost converters. In our study, the design of a PID-controlled DC-DC buck converter was realized in the MATLAB/Simulink environment. This converter is used to control the existing DC source voltage by reducing it. In this work, a genetic algorithm is employed to determine the control parameters of the PID controller that controls the trigger voltage applied to the switching element of the Buck converter. The aim here is to determine the proportional, integral, and derivative gain coefficients that provide the best error value. Additionally, in the determination of PID controller parameters, the classical Ziegler-Nichols method, a conventional option, was used, and the control parameters determined by this method were tested on the simulation model to obtain error rates. Thus, the effect of the proposed metaheuristic method on the controller's performance was compared with the classical method in the study. According to the results obtained, it was concluded that the PID controller optimized with the genetic algorithm was more successful in terms of error rates compared to the PID controller whose parameters were determined by the classical method.

Keywords: Buck Converter, PID, Genetic Algorithm

OTONOM ARAÇLAR VE CEZA HUKUKU

AUTONOMOS VEHICLES AND CRIMINAL LAW

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ÖZET

Teknolojide yaşanan gelişmeler insanların ulaşımda kullandığı araçları da etkilemiştir. Bu araçlar, sahip oldukları özelliklerinden dolayı diğer araçlardan farklı kavramla ifade edilmektedir. Otonom araç, robot araç, sürücüsüz araç gibi kavramlarla zikredilen bu araçlar, çevresini algılayabilen ve çok az insan girdisi veya hiç girdi olmadan hareket edebilen araçları ifade etmekte kullanılmaktadır.

Otonom araçlar, insan hayatına olumlu katkılar sunduğu aynı zamanda hukuki sorunlara da neden olmaktadır. Otonom araçların neden olduğu veya olacağı kazalardan dolayı sorumluluğun kimde olacağı hususu ceza hukukunun konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Otonom araçların hizmet vermeye başlamasıyla birlikte trafik güvenliğinin tehlikeye düşürülmesi suçunun, yaşanan kazalar nedeniyle öldürme, yaralama, mala zarar verme suçlarının ya da aracın seyri sırasında o güzergâhı kullanan kişilerin bilgilerini paylaşması nedeniyle kişisel verilerin hukuka aykırı olarak ele geçirilmesi suçunun veya özel hayatın gizliliğini ihlal suçlarının gündeme gelmesi söz konusudur. Zikredilen bu suçlarda sorumluluğun kimde olacağı hem yapay zekâya sahip otonom araçlar açısından hem de otonom araçlarda arkadaki kişinin sorumluluğu açısından ceza hukukunda probleme neden olmaktadır. Ceza hukukunda suç işleyecek kişinin gerçek kişi kabul edilmesi, hareket yeteneğine, iradeye ve kusur yeteneğine gerçek kişinin sahip olduğunun benimsenmesi yapay zekanın ceza hukuku açısından sorumlu olup olmayacağı tartışmasını doğurmaktadır

Bu tebliğde otonom araçlar, otonom araç seviyeleri, ceza hukuku sorumluluğu ve Türkiye'deki durum üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: otonom araç, yapay zeka, ceza hukuku, sorumluluk, hareket.

ABSTRACT

Developments in technology have affected the vehicles people use for transportation. These vehicles are defined differently from other vehicles due to their features. These vehicles, also known as autonomous vehicles, robotic vehicles, driverless vehicles, etc., refer to vehicles that can perceive their surroundings and move with little or no human input.

While autonomous vehicles make positive contributions to human life, they also cause legal problems. The issue of who will be responsible for accidents caused or or to be caused by autonomous vehicles is the subject of criminal law. With the introduction of autonomous vehicles, the crime of endangering traffic safety, the crimes of killing, injuring, or damaging property due to accidents, or the crime of unlawful acquisition of personal data due to sharing the information of the people using that route during the course of the vehicle or the crime of violating the privacy of private life have come to the fore. Who will be responsible for these crimes causes problems in criminal law, both in terms of autonomous vehicles with artificial intelligence and in terms of the responsibility of the person behind in autonomous vehicles. In criminal law, accepting that the person who will commit a crime as the real person and adopting that the real person has the ability to act, the will and the ability to fault leads to a debate on whether artificial intelligence will be responsible in terms of criminal law.

This paper will focus on autonomous vehicles, autonomous vehicle levels, criminal law liability and the situation in Türkiye.

Key words: Autonomous vehicle, artificial intelligence, criminal law, liability, movement.

OVARIAN TERATOMA: A CASE REPORT

OVER TERATOMU: BİR OLGU SUNUMU

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Abstract
One of the most common germ cell neoplasms is ovarian teratomas which may also be benign or malignant. In this paper, findings of a 46-year-old patient with a diagnosis of mature cystic teratoma were present and it was aimed to identify the clinicopathological features and supported with images. Computed Tomography (CT) is one of the most important diagnostic imaging tools in the evaluation of teratoma. A female patient aged 46 years applied to emergency service. Pelvic computed tomography (CT) was performed on the patient. CT images were taken in axial-coronal-sagittal sections. When the CT images were examined in three axes, a solid dermoid cyst of fat density origin was detected in the pelvic region near the right adnexal area and uterine fundus, with two densities compatible with the appearance of a calcified high-density molar tooth with millimetric solid areas and a cystic area of 14 mm in some sections between the two structures with a smooth contoured capsule approximately 9x7.5x7 cm in size. Ovarian teratoma sometimes may be asymptomatic. The age of the patient, the size of the mass, and other factors accompanying the disease should be analyzed in detail for planning treatment.

Keywords: Ovary, Ovarian teratoma, Computed Tomography

Özet

En sık görülen germ hücreli neoplazmlardan biri over teratomlarıdır ve benign ya da malign karakterde olabilirler. Bu yazıda, matür kistik teratom tanısı alan 46 yaşındaki bir hastanın bulguları sunulmuş, klinikopatolojik özelliklerinin belirlenmesi ve görüntülerle desteklenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bilgisayarlı Tomografi (BT), over teratomun değerlendirilmesinde en önemli tanısal görüntüleme araçlarından biridir. 46 yaşında kadın hasta karın ağrısı şikayeti ile acil servise başvurdu. Hastaya pelvik Bilgisayarlı Tomografi (BT) çekildi. BT görüntüleri aksiyel, koronal ve sagital kesitlerde alındı. BT görüntüleri üç eksende incelendiğinde, pelvik bölgede sağ adneksiyal alan ve uterin fundus ile yakın komşulukta, iki yapı arasında bazı kesitlerde düzgün konturlu kapsüllü yaklaşık 9x7,5x7 cm boyutlarında içerisinde milimetrik solid alanlar ve 14 mm boyutlarında kistik alan barındıran kalsifiye yüksek dansiteli molar diş görünümü ile uyumlu iki adet dansitesi bulunan solid genel olarak yağ dansitesi kaynaklı dermoid kist tespit edilmiştir. Over teratomu bazen asemptomatik olabilir. Tedavinin planlanması için hastanın yaşı, kitlenin büyüklüğü ve hastalığa eşlik eden diğer faktörler ayrıntılı olarak analiz edilmelidir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Ovarium, Over teratomu, Bilgisayarlı Tomografi

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MİMARLIK ALANINDA YAPI BİLGİ MODELLEME VERİMLİLİĞİ İÇİN KRİTİK BAŞARI FAKTÖRLERİNE YÖNELİK LİTERATÜR TARAMASI

LITERATURE REVIEW ON CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS FOR BUILDING INFORMATION MODELLING EFFICIENCY IN ARCHITECTURE

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ÖZET

İnşaat sektöründeki projelerin boyutu arttıkça süreci yönetmek için sürece dahil olan uzman kişi sayısı artmakta, bu sürecin yönetimi içinse teknolojinin ilerleyişi ile Yapı Bilgi Modellemesi (YBM) bir araç olarak kullanılmaktadır. YBM, projenin yaşam döngüsünün tüm aşamaları için değerli bilgiler içeren bir modelden ziyade; bir bina tasarlamak, inşa etmek, kullanmak ve bakımı yapmak için yürütülen bir süreç olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Yenilikçi bir yönetim stratejisi olarak inşaat projelerinin verimliliğini ve etkinliğini artırmak için yapım yönetiminde temel bir unsur haline gelen YBM, on yıldan fazla süredir tüm dünya inşaat sektörünü etkileyerek globalleşmiş bir kavrama dönüşmüştür. Mimarlık, mühendislik ve inşaat endüstrisi kullanıcılarını ortak bir sürece entegre ederek sürecin doğru yönetimi için verimlilik olgusunun altına çizen YBM teknolojisi, sağladığı gelişmiş bilgi paylaşımı, proje yönetim süreçleri ve iş birliği gibi avantajları ile literatürde birçok çalışmada incelenmiştir. Ancak profesyonel hayatta YBM uygulaması sırasında uygulayıcılar çeşitli engellerle karşılaşmaktadır. Bu noktada YBM sisteminin başarıyla uygulanabilmesi için başarısını etkileyen faktörlerin belirlenmesi ve etkin bir şekilde yönetilmesi gerekmektedir. Çalışma kapsamında bahsedilen başarıyı etkileyen faktörleri belirlemek hedef olarak tutulmuş, Kritik Başarı Faktörleri (KBF)'nin özellikle Mimarlık disiplini için nasıl olduğu araştırılmıştır.

Literatürde "*sistemlerin başarısında hayati bir rol oynayan tüm değişkenler olarak*" tanımlanan Kritik Başarı Faktörleri (KBF) aracılığıyla YBM'nin başarıyla uygulanmasına yönelik araştırmalar vardır. Ancak Türkiye özeline bakıldığında ve Mimarlık alanına odaklanıldığında YBM için KBF'lerinin incelendiği çalışma sayısı çok sınırlıdır. Bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman analizi tekniği kullanılarak kapsamlı bir tarama yapılmıştır. Farklı disiplinler tarafından YBM verimliliği için belirlenen KBF'ler tablolaştırmış, mimarlık disiplini için etkin olan Kritik Başarı Faktörü belirlenmiş ve balık kılçığı yöntemi ile beş başlık altında toparlanmıştır. Sonuç olarak elde edilen kriterlerin;

uygulama aşamasındaki karar vericilere farkındalık oluşturması ve kendini yetiştirmek isteyen mimarlık öğrencilerine fayda sağlaması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapı Bilgi Modellemesi, Kritik Başarı Faktörleri, Mimarlık, İnşaat Sektörü

ABSTRACT

As the size of construction projects increases, the number of experts involved in managing the process also increases, and with the advancement of technology, Building Information Modeling (BIM) is being employed as a tool for managing this process. BIM is defined not merely as a model containing valuable information for all stages of a project's life cycle but rather as a process executed for designing, constructing, using, and maintaining a building. BIM, as an innovative management strategy, has become a fundamental element in enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of construction projects, evolving into a globally recognized concept that has influenced the entire worldwide construction sector for over a decade. BIM technology, integrating users from the fields of architecture, engineering, and construction into a common process, emphasizes the concept of efficiency for the accurate management of the process, and it has been examined in numerous studies in the literature due to its advantages, such as advanced information sharing, project management processes, and collaboration. However, in the professional realm, practitioners encounter various obstacles during the implementation of BIM. At this point, to successfully implement the BIM system, it is necessary to identify and effectively manage the factors that influence its success. Within the scope of this study, the goal was to identify the factors influencing this success, and research was conducted on how Critical Success Factors (CSFs), especially for the discipline of Architecture, manifest.

In the literature, studies are focusing on the successful implementation of Building Information Modeling (BIM) through Critical Success Factors (CSFs), which are defined as "variables that play a vital role in the success of systems." However, when examining the specific context of Turkey and concentrating on the field of Architecture, the number of studies investigating CSFs for BIM is quite limited. In this study, a comprehensive survey was conducted using the qualitative research method of document analysis. CSFs identified for BIM efficiency by various disciplines were compiled into a table, and the Critical Success Factor effective for the field of architecture was determined and categorized under five headings using the fishbone method. As a result, it is anticipated that the criteria obtained will raise awareness among decision-makers during the implementation phase and provide benefits to architecture students aspiring to enhance their knowledge and skills.

Keywords: Building Information Modelling, Critical Success Factors, Architecture, AEC Industry

KÜLTÜREL MİRASIN KORUNMASI VE DENETİMİNDE HBIM SİSTEMİNİ ETKİLEYEN MULTİDİSİPLİNER KRİTERLER

MULTIDISCIPLINARY CRITERIA INFLUENCING THE HBIM SYSTEM IN THE PRESERVATION AND CONTROL OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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ÖZET

Kültürel miras; toplumun kimliğini yansıtan, geçmişin izlerini bugüne taşıyan ve içerdiği özgün nitelikleriyle geleceğe ışık tutan soyut ve somut değerlerin tümünü kapsamaktadır. Kültürel mirasın korunması ve denetlenmesine yönelik yapılan çalışmaların bütüncül bir yaklaşımla ele alınması, toplumun bilgi ve kültür birikiminin gelecek kuşaklara aktarılması adına büyük bir önem taşımaktadır. Kültürel mirasın koruma sürecini geliştirmeyi amaçlayan mimari, tarihi, arkeolojik, mühendislik ve teknolojik alanlarda farklı kriterleri baz alan çalışmalar bulunmaktadır. ICOMOS (Uluslararası Anıtlar ve Sitler Konseyi) düzenlemeleri, yapısal bütünlük, tarihi önem, koruma teknikleri ve düzenleyici gereklilikler kapsamında yapılan çalışmalara rehberlik etmede önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu düzenlemelerin, tarihi yapı bilgi modelleme (HBIM) sisteminin koruma sürecine entegrasyonunda etkili multidisipliner kriterler de içerdiği görülmektedir.

Çalışma, ICOMOS düzenlemelerinde yer alan ilgili maddeleri analiz ederek, kültürel mirasın korunması ve denetimine ilişkin süreç yönetim modellerini değerlendirmede etkili olabilecek multidisipliner kriterleri belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu kriterler doğrultusunda yapılacak olan analizler, HBIM sisteminin yönetim modellerine en iyi şekilde nasıl entegre edilebileceğine, yönetim modellerinin etkinliği ve verimliliğine dair değerli bilgiler sağlayacaktır. Bu bilgiler ışığında geliştirilen yönetim modellerinde, yalnızca kültürel miras alanını dijital olarak modelleyip analiz etmekle kalmayıp, aynı zamanda korunma sürecini etkileyen multidisipliner faktörlerin de dikkate alınacağı anlamına gelmektedir. Sonuçta, bu kriterlerin HBIM süreç yönetim modeline entegrasyonu, paydaşlara kültürel mirasın korunması konusunda daha bilinçli kararlar verme yetkisi kazandırır. Koruma çalışmalarının tek bir disiplin içinde izole edilmemesini, bunun yerine kültürel miras alanlarının karmaşık ve birbirine bağlı doğasının kapsamlı bir şekilde anlaşılmasını sağlar. Bu yaklaşım kapsamında tasarlancak olan süreç yönetim modelleri, kültürel mirasın gelecek nesiller için korunmasını sağlayarak daha etkili ve sürdürülebilir bir koruma sürecine de katkıda bulunur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kültürel Miras, Süreç Yönetim, Tarihi Yapı Bilgi Modelleme, HBIM, ICOMOS.

ABSTRACT

Cultural heritage encompasses abstract and tangible values that reflect the identity of a society, carry traces of the past into the present, and illuminate the future with its unique attributes. Taking a comprehensive approach to the preservation and supervision of cultural heritage is of great significance for the transmission of the community's knowledge and cultural accumulation to future generations. Various studies in architectural, historical, archaeological, engineering, and technological fields are based on different criteria to enhance the process of preserving cultural heritage. The regulations of ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) play a significant role in guiding efforts conducted within the scope of structural integrity, historical importance, conservation techniques, and regulatory requirements. It is observed that these regulations also encompass effective multidisciplinary criteria in the integration of the Historic Building Information Modeling (HBIM) system into the conservation process.

This study aims to identify multidisciplinary criteria that could be effective in evaluating process management models related to the preservation and supervision of cultural heritage by analyzing the relevant articles in the ICOMOS regulations. The analyses conducted in accordance with these criteria will provide valuable information on how the HBIM system can be best integrated into the management models and on the effectiveness and efficiency of these models. The management models developed based on this information imply not only digitally modelling and analyzing the cultural heritage area but also taking into account multidisciplinary factors that affect the preservation process. As a result, integrating these criteria into the HBIM process management model empowers stakeholders to make more informed decisions regarding the preservation of cultural heritage. It ensures that conservation efforts are not isolated within a single discipline but rather fosters a comprehensive understanding of cultural heritage areas' complex and interconnected nature. The process management models to be designed within this approach contribute to a more effective and sustainable conservation process, thereby ensuring the preservation of cultural heritage for future generations.

Keywords: Cultural Heritage, Process Management, HBIM, ICOMOS.

BİLGİSAYAR DESTEKLİ DİL ÖĞRENİMİ'NE(CALL) YÖNELİK TUTUMLARDA YETİŞKİNLER VE GENÇ ÖĞRENCİLER ARASINDAKİ FARK

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ADULTS AND YOUNG LEARNERS IN THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS COMPUTER ASSISTED LANGUAGE LEARNING (CALL)

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma 150 öğrenci ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Öğrencilerin yarısı 10-12 yaş aralığındaki "genç öğrenenler", diğer yarısı ise 18-24 yaş grubundaki "yetişkin" olarak adlandırıldı. Minik öğrenciler ortaokul 5. ve 6. sınıf öğrencileriydi. Yetişkinler üniversite öğrencileriydi. Öğrencilerin tamamı aynı anketi yanıtladı. Anket 10 sorudan oluşuyordu. Öğrencilerin bilgisayar destekli dil öğrenimine yönelik tutumlarını ölçmeyi amaçlayan her soruda 5 seçenek bulunmaktadır. İlk seçenek "Kesinlikle katılıyorum", ikincisi ise "Katılıyorum". Üçüncüsü ise "tarafsız". Dördüncüsü ise "Katılmıyorum". Beşincisi ise "Kesinlikle katılmıyorum. Genel olarak bulgular öğrencilerin CALL'a yönelik genel tutumunun olumlu olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Genç Öğrencilere İngilizceyi Yabancı Dil Olarak Öğretmek, Yetişkinlere İngilizceyi Yabancı Dil olarak Öğretmek, ÇAĞRI.

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted with 150 students. Half of the students were aged 10-12, called "young learners," and the other half were 18-24 years old called "adults". The young learners were 5th and 6th grade students in secondary class. The adults were university students. All of the students answered the same questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of 10 questions. Eachquestionhad 5 choices, aiming tomeasure the attitudes of the students towards computer-assisted language learning. The first option is "I certainly agree," the second is "I agree." The third one is "neutral." The fourth one is "I disagree". The fifth one is "I certainly disagree.The overall findings indicate that the general attitude of the students towards CALL is positive.

Keywords: Teaching English as a foreign language to Young Learners, Teaching English as a foreign language to Adults, CALL.

TÜRKİYE'DE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR TURİZMİN PARİS İKLİM ANLAŞMASI PERSPEKTİFİNDEN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN TURKEY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT

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ÖZET

İklim değişikliğinin ele alınması açısından Paris İklim Anlaşması taraf ülkeler için önemli bir dönüm noktası olmuştur. Paris İklim Anlaşması'nda yer alan hedef ve ilkelere ulaşılması ise turizm de dahil olmak üzere tüm sektörlerden kaynaklanan sera gazı emisyonları gibi olumsuz çevresel etkilerin önemli ölçüde azaltılmasını gerektirmektedir. Bu araştırma, Paris İklim Anlaşması'nın hedef ve ilkelerini dikkate alarak, zengin doğal ve kültürel çekiciliklere sahip olan Türkiye'de sürdürülebilir turizmin mevcut durumunu değerlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Araştırma kapsamında Türkiye'nin taraf olduğu Paris İklim Anlaşması doküman analizi yöntemi ile analiz edilerek sürdürülebilir turizme sağlayacağı katkılar açısından değerlendirilmektedir. Bu bağlamda, Türkiye'nin iklim değişikliğini azaltma çabalarına katılımı vurgulanarak yerel ve uluslararası iş birliğinin rolü ortaya konmaktadır. Buna ek olarak, Türkiye'nin sürdürülebilir turizm yaklaşımının hem güçlü hem de zayıf yönleri ele alınmaktadır. Tüm bunlara ek olarak, araştırmada Türkiye'de turizm sektörünün Paris İklim Anlaşması ile uyumlu hale getirme taahhüdünü devam ettirme sürecinin sağlayacağı potansiyel faydalar da tartışılmaktadır. Bu potansiyel faydalar, çevrenin korunmasının ötesinde sorumlu ve çevreye duyarlı turistlerin çekilmesi gibi girişimlerde dahil olmak üzere birçok fırsatı kapsamakta ve Türkiye turizminin sürdürülebilirliği için uzun vadeli bir yaklaşım önermektedir. Sonuç olarak bu araştırma, Türkiye'nin turizm sektörünün Paris İklim Anlaşması'nın hedefleriyle uyumlu hale getirilmesinin önemini vurgulamaktadır. Paris İklim Anlaşması açısından bakıldığında, Türkiye'de sürdürülebilir turizm uygulamalarının sağlanması, iklim değişikliğiyle mücadele çabalarında, aynı zamanda ekonomik ilerlemeyi teşvik etmede ve ülkenin kendine özgü ekolojik ve kültürel mirasını korumada çok önemli bir rol üstlenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: iklim değişikliği, Paris İklim Anlaşması, sürdürülebilir turizm, Türkiye,

ABSTRACT

In terms of addressing climate change, the Paris Climate Agreement has been an important milestone for the signatory countries. Achieving the goals and principles of the Paris Climate Agreement requires a significant reduction in negative environmental impacts such as greenhouse gas emissions from all sectors, including tourism. This research aims to assess the current state of sustainable tourism in Turkey, a country with rich natural and cultural attractions, taking into account the goals and principles of the Paris Climate Agreement. Within the scope of the research, the Paris Climate Agreement, to which Turkey is a party, is analyzed through document analysis method and evaluated in terms of its contributions to sustainable tourism. In this context, Turkey's participation in climate change mitigation efforts is emphasized and the role of local and international cooperation is revealed. In addition, both the strengths and weaknesses of Turkey's sustainable tourism approach are discussed. In addition, the study discusses the potential benefits that can be derived from the continued commitment of Turkey's tourism sector to align with the Paris Climate Agreement. These potential benefits cover many opportunities beyond environmental protection, including initiatives such as attracting responsible and environmentally responsible tourists, and suggest a long-term approach for the sustainability of Turkey's tourism. In conclusion, this research highlights the importance of aligning Turkey's tourism sector with the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement. From the perspective of the Paris Climate Agreement, ensuring sustainable tourism practices in Turkey plays a crucial role in efforts to combat climate change, while at the same time promoting economic progress and preserving the country's unique ecological and cultural heritage.

Keywords: climate change, Paris Climate Agreement, sustainable tourism, Turkey,

BIOGAS PRODUCTION FROM HOUSEHOLD WASTES AND PRODUCTION OF WASTE DERIVED FUEL FROM RESIDUAL WASTES RESULTING FROM BIOGAS PRODUCTION

EVSEL ATIKLARDAN BİYOGAZÜRETİMİ SONUCU ORTAYA ÇIKAN BAKİYE ATIKLARDAN ATY (ATIKTAN TÜRETİLMİŞ YAKIT) ELDESİ

Merve SAYILIR

Çevre Yönetimi Tezsiz Yüksek Lisans Programı (Uzaktan Öğretim)
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Eskişehir Teknik Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Haziran 2023

ÖZET

Atıktan türetilmiş yakıt, geri dönüşüm ve atık yönetimi süreçleriyle elde edilen bir enerji kaynağıdır. Geleneksel enerji kaynaklarına alternatif olarak kullanılan bu yakıt, çeşitli atıkların işlenmesi ve dönüştürülmesiyle elde edilir. Atıktan türetilmiş yakıtların üretimi genellikle çöp, organik atıklar, endüstriyel atıklar, tarımsal atıklar ve biyokütle gibi kaynaklardan gerçekleştirilir. Bu atıklar, farklı işlemlerden geçirilerek enerjiye dönüştürülür. Örneğin, çöpler ve organik atıklar, biyolojik ayrışma veya termal işlem gibi yöntemlerle işlenerek biyogaz veya biyodizel gibi atıktan türetilmiş yakıtlara dönüştürülür. Bu yakıtlar, doğal kaynakların tükenmesini engeller ve sera gazı emisyonlarını azaltır. Aynı zamanda atık yönetimi sorunlarına alternatif çözümler sunar ve atıkların ekonomik değerlendirilmesini sağlar. Ayrıca, atıkların kalitesi ve bileşimi büyük ölçüde değişebilir, bu da üretim sürecini ve yakıtın performansını etkileyebilir. Sonuç olarak, atıktan türetilmiş yakıtlar yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları arasında önemli bir yer tutar. Atık yönetimi sorunlarına çözüm sunar, çevresel etkileri azaltır ve enerji ihtiyaçlarının karşılanmasına katkıda bulunur. Bu çalışma ile Atıktan Türetilmiş Yakıt Tesisi (ATY) kurulması için gerekli atıkların elde edileceği kaynaklar, mevcut atığın karakteristik özelliklerine göre belirlenerek kullanılması gereken ekip ve ekipmanlar, ATY Tesisi kurulumunun ülkemiz mevzuatındaki yeri ve önemi anlatılmaktadır. Bu proje, Eskişehir Büyükşehir Belediyesinde kurulması planlanan ATY Tesisi Projesi için kaynak oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Atıktan Türetilmiş Yakıt 1, Biyogaz 2, Atık Yönetimi 3

ABSTRACT

Waste-derived fuel is an energy source obtained through recycling and waste management processes. Used as an alternative to traditional energy sources, this fuel is obtained by processing and transforming various wastes. Waste-derived fuels are usually produced from sources such as garbage, organic waste, industrial waste, agricultural waste and biomass. These wastes are converted into energy through different processes. For example, garbage and organic waste are processed through methods such as biological decomposition or thermal treatment into waste-derived fuels such as biogas or biodiesel. These fuels prevent the depletion of natural resources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. They also provide alternative solutions to waste management problems and ensure the economic utilization of waste. Moreover, the quality and composition of waste can vary greatly, which can affect the production process and the performance of the fuel. As a result, waste-derived fuels occupy an important place among renewable energy sources. They offer solutions to waste management problems, reduce environmental impacts and contribute to meeting energy needs. This study describes the sources from which the wastes required for the establishment of a Waste Derived Fuel Plant (WDFP) will be obtained, the teams and equipment that should be determined and used according to the characteristics of the existing waste, the place and importance of the WDFP installation in the legislation of our country. This project constitutes a source for the project of the HLF Plant Project planned to be established in Eskişehir Metropolitan Municipality

Keywords: Waste Derived Fuel 1, Biogas 2, Waste Management 3

PROBİYOTİKLER İÇİN YENİ BİR KORUMA VE TAŞIMA SİSTEMİ: OLEOJELASYON İŞLEMİ

A NOVEL PROTECTION AND DELIVERY SYSTEM FOR PROBIOTICS: OLEOGELATION PROCESS

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ÖZET

Oleojelasyon işlemi biyoaktif bileşiklerin çevresel ve biyolojik sistemlerin faktörlerine karşı etkili bir şekilde korunması için kullanılan tekniklerden biridir. İşlem sonunda elde edilen oleojel, koruyucu bariyer rolünün yanı sıra bileşiklerin taşınmasını ve raf ömrü ile stabilitelerinin arttırılmasına da olanak sağlamaktadır. Oleojeller temelde sıvı yağ ve bir jelleştirici ajanla birlikte hazırlanmaktadır. Fiziksel olarak yarı katı formdaki oleojelin ağsı yapısı ilgili bileşiği içine hapsetmektedir. Böylece, oluşan enkapsülasyon form doğrudan kullanım veya bir gıdaya entegre edilerek aktive edilebilmektedir. Bu derleme, probiyotik mikroorganizmaların insanlara doğal yollarla ulaşabilmesi, kendine özgü fonksiyon ve biyoyararlılıklarını ortaya koyabilmesi için bu alanda yeni bir enkapsülasyon uygulaması olarak oleojelasyon işleminin detaylarını aktarmayı amaçlamaktadır. Probiyotiklerin gıda içinde ve sindirim sisteminde canlılıklarını koruyabilmeleri hala en kritik sorunu teşkil etmektedir. Gıdaların işlenmesinde ısı uygulamaları, asit-baz ortamı, su aktivitesi değişimi gibi doğal süreçler ile sindirim sistemindeki enzimler, safra tuzları, inhibitör mikroorganizmalar gibi unsurlar probiyotiklerin biyoerişim ve biyoyararlanımlarını etkileyen önemli ögelerdir. Söz konusu sorunları gidermek için oleojelasyon işlemi umut verici ve güvenli bir yaklaşım olarak son yıllarda araştırmalara konu edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyoyararlılık, Oleojelasyon, Probiyotik

ABSTRACT
Oleogelation process is one of the techniques used for effective protection of bioactive compounds against factors of environmental and biological systems. In addition to serving as a protective barrier, the oleogel produced at the end of the procedure also transports the compounds, lengthens their shelf life, and improves their stability. Oleogels are basically prepared with oil and a gelling agent. Physically, the reticulated structure of the oleogel in semi-solid form traps the relevant compound inside. Thus, the resulting encapsulated form can be activated by direct use or by integrating into a food. This review aims to convey the details of the oleogelation process as a new encapsulation application in this field so that probiotic microorganisms can naturally reach humans and reveal their unique functions and bioavailability. The ability of probiotics to maintain their viability in food and in the digestive system still poses the most critical problem. Bioaccessibility and bioavailability of probiotics are significantly impacted by natural processes like heat treatments, acid-base environments, and changes in water activity during food processing, and components like enzymes, bile salts, and inhibitor microorganisms in the digestive system. Recent research has looked into the oleogelation process as a potentially safe and promising answer to these problems.

Keywords: Bioavailability, Oleogelation, Probiotics

IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE REPLACING HUMAN SOCIALIZATION?: CHATTING WITH CHATBOTS

İLKOKULDA UZAKTAN EĞİTİM ÜZERİNE GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLEN TEZLERİN İNCELENMESİ

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ABSTRACT

Social networking companies such as Meta are increasingly investing in artificial intelligence with the rise of Web 3.0 technologies and their impact on the Internet environment. As a result, personal content-producing robots have become an important aspect of the user experience in digital environments, and it seems that these robots are starting to impact people's lives.

From personal assistants such as Siri and Bixy to one-on-one chatbots with users, artificial intelligence robots have come a long way. Not only can these machines translate, write articles, paint, compose music and generate content, but they can also mimic human intelligence by thinking and reacting like humans. When properly and effectively integrated, chatbots can be an ideal tool for communication, and this is especially true for those that are able to answer questions in a human-like manner and engage in conversational dialogue.

Chatbots are generally described as software that is able to engage in a two-way dialogue with users by generating responses on the basis of hypothetical situations. They are algorithmic systems that automatically produce and execute tasks assigned to them, and are equipped with various speech systems that produce different responses in each new conversation with users.

The rapid development of internet technologies has significantly influenced and transformed human society. As more and more people rely on internet-based technologies to fulfil their needs, loneliness has become an unavoidable issue for those who spend a lot of time in front of screens. Socialisation initially took place through virtual communities, forums and social networking groups, but this process has since evolved and users are now exchanging messages with chatbots. This process has evolved and users now message with chatbots.

The aim of this study is to analyse the interaction between chatbots and users in Turkey, through the use of social media content analysis, in order to determine how users are using chatbots and whether they will be a replacement for human socialisation.

Keywords: Chatbot, Artificial Intelligence, socialization

ÖZET

Uzaktan eğitim aynı anda ve ortamda, farklı anda aynı ortamda , farklı anda ve farklı ortamda ve aynı anda farklı ortamlarda gerçekleştirilen eğitim şeklidir. Eğitimin gerçekleşme şekline göre televizyon, bilgisayar, internet, radyo gibi çeşitli teknolojilerden faydalanılmaktadır. Uzaktan eğitimin tarihi ise mektupla iletişime dayanmaktadır. Fakat Türkiye' de yakın zamanda daha tercih edilir hale gelmiş bir eğitim şeklidir. Covid 19 Pandemi döneminde ise somut işlemler döneminin hakim olduğu ilkokul eğitim kademesinde dahi uzaktan eğitimden faydanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada amaç somut materyallerin vazgeçilmez olduğu ilkokul eğitim kademesinde uzaktan eğitimin hangi boyutlarda çalışıldığını incelemektir. Bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman incelemesi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Türkiye Yükseköğretim Kurulu Başkanlığının tez tarama kataloğundan "uzaktan eğitim" ve "ilkokul" anahtar kelimeleri tanımlanmış ve ilgili tezlere ulaşılmıştır. Tezlerin analizinde nitel analiz aşamasında öncelikle tümevarım bir bakış açısı ile analize başlanmış fakat verilerde yeni kodların çıkması ile tümdengelim bakış açısı benimsenmiştir. Analiz sonucunda kategoriler ve alt kategoriler çıkarılmıştır. Çalışmaların tamamının sınıf öğretmenleri ile yürütüldüğü ve bu süreçte öğretmenlerin daha çok mesleki mutluluk, tükenmişlik, uzaktan eğitim sürecinin değerlendirilmeleri tezlere konu olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelime: İlkokul, Uzaktan Eğitim, Tez İncelemesi

FEN BİLİMLERİ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ LABORATUVAR UYGULAMALARINA YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

AN INVESTIGATION OF PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS' VIEWS ON LABORATORY PRACTICES

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmada, Fen bilimleri öğretmen adaylarının laboratuvar uygulamalarına yönelik görüşlerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırmada öğrencilerin laboratuvar uygulamalarına ilişkin görüşlerinin neler olduğunu ortaya koymak amaçlandığından, betimsel tarama yöntemi kullanılmıştır.

Araştırma 2021-2022 öğretim yılı güz döneminde 14 haftalık bir süreçte Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat Üniversitesi Fen Bilgisi Öğretmenliği bölümü 1. sınıfında öğrenim gören ve Kimya I laboratuvar uygulamaları dersini alan toplam 36 öğrenci ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu ders kapsamında ilk hafta öğrencilere laboratuvar güvenlik kuralları, laboratuvarda kullanılan araç ve gereçler, laboratuvar raporları ve hangi deneyleri yapacakları hakkında genel bilgiler verilmiştir. Kimya I laboratuvar uygulamaları dersinde öğretmen adaylarına 9 deney "Karışımların Ayrılması, Damıtma İle Ayırma, Tepkime Çeşitleri, Kütlenin Korunumu Yasası, Maddenin Fiziksel Halleri, İyonik Katılar ve İletkenlik, Gazların Yayılma Hızlarının Karşılaştırılması, Sıvıların Yüzey Gerilimi, Sıvılarda Akışkanlık ve Vizkozite" yaptırılmıştır. Uygulamalardan sonra Fen bilimleri öğretmen adaylarının laboratuvar uygulamalarında yaptıkları çalışmalar ile ilgili görüşlerini ortaya çıkarmak için "Öğretmen Adaylarının Laboratuvar Uygulamalarına Yönelik Düşünceleri Anketi" uygulanmıştır.

Araştırmada kullanılan nicel verilerin analizinde betimsel istatistiklerden yüzde ve frekans hesaplaması yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın nicel bulgularında, öğretmen adaylarının laboratuvar uygulamalarına yönelik düşünceleri anketi sonuçlarına göre en fazla olumlu düşünce %94.3 katılım ile "Laboratuvar çalışmaları amacına ulaşıyor." maddesi olmuştur. Şüphesiz laboratuvar uygulamaları Fen bilimleri derslerinin önemli bir parçasıdır. Günümüzde yenilikçi eğitim yönelimlerinin önemi gün geçtikçe artmaktadır. Bu yenilikçi eğitim uygulamalarının laboratuvar derslerinde de kullanılması daha nitelikli öğretmenlerin yetiştirilmesine katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Laboratuvar Uygulamaları, Kimya-1 Deneyleri, Fen Öğretimi.

ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed to examine the views of pre-service science teachers about laboratory practices. Since the aim of the study is to reveal what the students' views on laboratory practices are, descriptive survey method was used.

The study was conducted in the fall semester of the 2021-2022 academic year in a 14-week period with a total of 36 students studying in the first year of the Department of Science Teaching at Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University and taking the Chemistry I laboratory applications course. Within the scope of this course, in the first week, students were given general information about laboratory safety rules, tools and equipment used in the laboratory, laboratory reports and which experiments they would perform. In Chemistry I laboratory applications course, 9 experiments "Separation of Mixtures, Separation by Distillation, Types of Reactions, Law of Conservation of Mass, Physical States of Matter, Ionic Solids and Conductivity, Comparison of Propagation Speeds of Gases, Surface Tension of Liquids, Fluidity and Viscosity in Liquids" were performed. After the applications, the "Questionnaire on Prospective Science Teachers' Opinions on Laboratory Applications" was applied to reveal the opinions of the prospective science teachers about their work in laboratory applications.

In the analysis of the quantitative data used in the study, percentage and frequency calculations were made from descriptive statistics. In the quantitative findings of the study, according to the results of the questionnaire on pre-service teachers' opinions about laboratory practices, the most positive opinion was the item "Laboratory studies achieve their purpose" with 94.3% participation.

Undoubtedly, laboratory practices are an important part of science courses. Today, the importance of innovative educational orientations is increasing day by day. The use of these innovative educational practices in laboratory courses will contribute to the training of more qualified teachers.

Keywords: Laboratory Applications, Chemistry-1 Experiments, Science Teaching.

PANDEMİ RESİMLERİNDE ZİHİNSEL İMAJLARIN İNCELENMESİ: SOSYAL MEDYA ÖRNEKLERİ

ANALYZING MENTAL IMAGES IN PANDEMIC PICTURES: SOCIAL MEDIA EXAMPLES

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ÖZET

Çocukların pandemi olgusuna yönelik algılarının ortaya çıkarılması, kriz dönemlerinde ve sonrasında onlarla etkili bir iletişim kurulmasına ve olası problemlerin çözümüne imkân verecektir. Çocukların zihinsel imajlarının belirlenmesinde çizim yöntemi sıklıkla tercih edilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, pandemi ve koronavirüs ile ilgili sosyal medyada paylaşılan yerli ve yabancı çocuk resimleri incelenerek pandemiye ilişkin zihinsel imajların ortaya çıkarılması amaçlanmıştır. Nitel araştırma desenlerinden olan döküman analizi yöntemi ile yürütülen çalışmada 72 resim incelenmiştir. Yerli ve yabancı çocukların pandemi olgusunu "Koronavirüs, Evde kal, Dünya, Maske, Sağlık, Hijyen ve Kurtarıcı" gibi kavramlarla ilişkilendirdikleri belirlenmiştir.

"Koronavirüs" temasına yönelik resimlerin genelinde çocuklar Koronavirüsü korkunç bir şekilde resmetmiştir. "Evde kal" temasına yönelik çizilen resimler incelendiğinde genel anlamda çocukların ev ortamının güvenli alan olduğu, dışarının ise virüslerle kaplı olduğu çizimler yaptıkları tespit edilmiştir. "Dünya" temalı incelenen resimlere bakıldığında çocuklar koronavirüsten bütün dünyanın etkilendiğini resmetmişlerdir. "Maske" temasına yönelik yapılan resimlerde çocukların tamamı maskeli bireyler çizmiştir. Çizilen bireylerin hepsi maskeli ve üzgündür. "Sağlık" temalı incelenen resimlerde çocukların tamamına yakını sağlık çalışanlarına yer vermiş, sağlık çalışanlarını üzgün ve birer kahraman gibi resmetmiştir. "Hijyen" temasına yönelik resimlerde, çocukların tamamına yakını dezenfektanın ve el yıkamanın önemine vurgu yapan resimler çizdiği görülmüştür. "Kurtarıcı" temasına yönelik resimlerde çocuklar koronavirüs ile savaşmak için kahramanlar ve robotlar yapmışlardır.

Çalışma sonucunda incelenen resimlerden, yerli ve yabancı çocukların pandemi olgusunu benzer şekillerde algıladıkları sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk Çizimleri, Pandemi, Koronavirüs, Zihinsel İmajlar.

ABSTRACT

Revealing children's perceptions of the pandemic phenomenon will enable effective communication with them during and after the crisis periods and to solve possible problems. Drawing method is frequently preferred in determining children's mental images.

In this study, it was aimed to reveal the mental images of the pandemic by examining domestic and foreign children's pictures shared on social media about the pandemic and coronavirus. In the study conducted with the document analysis method, which is one of the qualitative research designs, 72 pictures were analyzed. It was determined that local and foreign children associated the pandemic phenomenon with concepts such as "Coronavirus, Stay Home, World, Mask, Health, Hygiene and Savior".

In most of the drawings on the theme of "Coronavirus", children portrayed the Coronavirus in a scary way. When the pictures drawn for the theme of "Stay at home" were analyzed, it was determined that children generally drew that the home environment was a safe space and the outside was covered with viruses. Looking at the pictures analyzed with the theme of "World", children depicted that the whole world was affected by the coronavirus. In the drawings made for the "Mask" theme, all children drew masked individuals. All of the individuals drawn are masked and sad. Almost all of the children included health workers in the drawings analyzed under the theme of "Health" and portrayed health workers as sad and heroic. In the pictures related to the theme of "Hygiene", almost all of the children drew pictures emphasizing the importance of disinfectant and hand washing. In the drawings on the theme of "Savior", children made heroes and robots to fight the coronavirus.

As a result of the study, it was concluded that local and foreign children perceived the pandemic phenomenon in similar ways.

Keywords: Child Drawings, Pandemic, Coronavirus, Mental Images.

İLKOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN UZAKTAN EĞİTİM SÜRECİNDE YÜRÜTÜLEN "CANLI DERS" KAVRAMINA YÖNELİK ALGILARI: BİR METAFOR ANALİZİ

PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS THE CONCEPT OF "LIVE LESSONS" DURING THE DISTANCE EDUCATION PROCESS: A METAPHOR ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

2019 yılında başlayan koronavirüs (Covid 19) salgını tüm dünyada baş gösterince birçok ülkede eğitim faaliyetleri uzaktan eğitim yoluyla sürdürülmek zorunda kalınmıştır. Bu kapsamda Türkiye'de de 23 Mart 2020 tarihi itibariyle internet aracılığıyla EBA (Eğitim Bilişim Ağı) ve canlı dersler uygulamaları gerçekleştirilmiştir. Böylelikle tüm eğitim kurumları hem bilgisayar-internet hem TV aracılığı ile yaklaşık bir buçuk yıl eğitim faaliyetlerini uzaktan eğitimle yürütmüştür. Bu süreçte öğretmenler EBA aracılığıyla dersleri "canlı ders" olarak gerçekleştirmiştir. Bu sürede ilkokul öğrencileri günde 6 ders saati canlı ders alarak eğitimlerini almışlardır. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmada, ilkokul öğrencilerinin uzaktan eğitim sürecinde yürütülen "canlı ders" kavramına yönelik algılarını metafor (mecaz) tekniği ile tespit etmek amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2021 yılında İstanbul ilinde öğrenim gören 126 ilkokul 3 ve 4. sınıf öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma desenlerinden olgu bilim deseni kullanılmıştır. Veriler, "Uzaktan eğitim … gibidir. Çünkü …" ifadesindeki boşlukları içeren çevrimiçi bir form aracılığıyla toplanmış, içerik analizi yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. Elden edilen veriler, kodlar doğrultusunda belirlenen temalara ve kategorilere göre yorumlanmıştır. Buna göre; öğrencilerin 112'si olumlu, 14'ü olumsuz metafor üretmiştir. Üretilen metaforların 45'i olumlu, 11'i olumsuzdur. En çok üretilen olumlu metafor; "okul (30)" kavramı olup bunu "görüntülü arama/uzaktan erişim (10), TV (9), ders/ödev (8), sınıf (7), telefon görüşmesi (4) ve köprü (4)" metaforları takip etmiştir. Olumsuz olarak ise "yaprakları kurumuş ağaç (2), sıkıcı bir şey (2), eziyet (1), zaman kaybı (1), karanlık mağara (1), kullanılmayan eşya (1)" metaforları belirtilmiştir. Bunun yanında öğrencilerin "canlı ders" kavramına yönelik olumlu metaforlarının; "eğitim (51), iletişim (25), varlık (14), hayal (6), ulaşım (5), sosyalleşme (4), eğlence (4) ve duygusal (3) unsurlar" temalarında toplandığı bulunmuştur. Olumsuz metaforlarının ise "varlık (8), duygusal (4) ve problem (2) unsurları" temalarında toplandığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kavramlar: Uzaktan eğitim, canlı ders, metafor

ABSTRACT

When the coronavirus (Covid 19) epidemic, which started in 2019, broke out all over the world, educational activities in many countries had to be continued through distance education. In this context, in Turkey, implemented Education Information Network and live lessons via the internet as of March 23, 2020. Thus, all educational institutions carried out their educational activities through distance education for approximately one and a half years, via both computer-internet and TV. During this process, teachers conducted lessons as "live lessons" through EBA. During this period, primary school students received 6 hours of live lessons per day. In this context in this study, it was aimed to determine the perceptions of primary school students towards the concept of "live lessons" conducted during the distance education process using the metaphor technique. The study group of the research consists of 126 students who are 3rd and 4th grade primary school students studying in Istanbul in 2021. The phenomenological design, one of the qualitative research designs, was used in the study. The data was collected through an online form containing the phrase; “Distance education is like…”. “Because…” and was analyzed by content analysis method. The data obtained were interpreted according to the themes and categories determined in line with the codes. According to this; 112 of the students produced positive metaphors and 14 of them produced negative metaphors. 45 of the metaphors produced are positive and 11 are negative. The most produced positive metaphor; the concept of “school (30)” was followed by the metaphors “video call/remote access (10), TV (9), lesson/homework (8), classroom (7), phone call (4) and bridge (4)”. Negative metaphors were stated as “a tree with dried leaves (2), something boring (2), torture (1), waste of time (1), dark cave (1), unused items (1)”. In addition, students’ positive metaphors towards the concept of “live lesson”; It was found that they were collected under the themes of “education (51), communication (25), existence (14), imagination (6), transportation (5), socialization (4), entertainment (4) and emotional (3)”. It was determined that the negative opinions were collected under the themes of “existence (8), emotional (4) and problem (2)” elements.

Key words: Distance education, live lesson, metaphor

COĞRAFYA DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMINDAKİ KAZANIM VE AÇIKLAMALARDA YER ALAN DEĞERLER: BİR SİSTEMATİK DERLEME ÇALIŞMASI

VALUES INCLUDED IN THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND EXPLANATIONS IN THE GEOGRAPHY COURSE CURRICULUM: A SYSTEMATIC COMPILATION STUDY

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, 9., 10., 11. ve 12. Sınıf Coğrafya Öğretim Programındaki kazanımlar ve açıklamalarda yer alan değerleri incelemektir. Ortaöğretim Coğrafya Dersi Öğretim Programında her ünitede farklı sayıda kazanım bulunmaktadır. Bu kazanımların ilişkili olduğu değerler öğretim programında yer almaktadır. Buradan hareketle araştırma kapsamını Ortaöğretim Coğrafya Dersi Öğretim Programı oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma programı kullanılmıştır. Programdaki veriler içerik analizine tabi tutulmuştur. Araştırmada bu veriler belirli temalar/kategoriler altında toplanmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda 9., 10., 11. ve 12. sınıflarında; dört ünite bulunmaktadır. Bu sınıflarda ilk ünite Doğal Sistemlerdir. İkinci ünite, Beşeri Sistemler, üçüncü ünite Küresel Ortam: Bölgeler ve Ülkeler, dördüncü ünite Çevre ve Toplumdur.

9.sınıfın ilk ünitesi, "Doğal Sistemler"dir. Doğal Sistemler ünitesinde 13 tane kazanım vardır. Bu kazanımlarda ele alınan değer doğa sevgisidir. İkinci ünite, Beşeri Sistemlerdir. Beşeri Sistemler ünitesinin kazanımlarındaki değer, vatanseverliktir. Üçüncü ünite Küresel Ortam: Bölgeler ve Ülkelerdir. Üç kazanımı olan bu ünitede herhangi bir değerden bahsedilmemiştir. Dördüncü ünite Çevre ve Toplumdur. İki kazanımı olan ünitede özdenetim ve doğa sevgisi değerine vurgu yapılmıştır. 10., 11. ve . 12. sınıfların ilk ünitesinde sırasıyla 17, 4 ve 2 kazanım bulunmaktadır. Kazanımlarda ele alınan değerler, vatanseverlik, sorumluluk, özdenetim ve doğa sevgisidir. 10., 11. ve 12. sınıfların ikinci ünitesinde 12, 20, 17 kazanım vardır. 10. sınıfların öğretim programının ikinci ünitesinde dostluk, saygı ve yardımseverlik değeri bulunurken, 11. sınıfında herhangi bir değer bulunmamaktadır. 12. sınıfta ise, dürüstlük, öz denetim ve vatanseverlik değeri yer almaktadır. Bu üç sınıfın üçüncü ünitesinde 1, 9, 11; dördüncü ünitesinde ise 4, 7, 4 kazanım bulunmaktadır. Sınıf düzeyindeki kazanımlarda ele alınan değerler çoğunlukla, duyarlılık, özdenetim ve sorumluluktur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğretim, Coğrafya Öğretim Programı, Değer.

Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to examine the values included in the achievements and explanations in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Grade Geography Course Curriculum. There are different numbers of objectives in each unit in the Secondary Education Geography Course Curriculum. The values to which these achievements are related are included in the curriculum. Based on this, the scope of the research consists of the Secondary Education Geography Course Curriculum. A qualitative research program was used in the research. The data in the program was subjected to content analysis. In the research, these data were collected under certain themes/categories. As a result of the research, there are four units in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th grades. The first unit in these classes is Natural Systems. The second unit is Human Systems, the third unit is the Global Environment: Regions and Countries, and the fourth unit is Environment and Society.

The first unit of 9th grade is "Natural Systems". There are 13 learning outcomes in the Natural Systems unit. The value discussed in these achievements is love of nature. The second unit is Human Systems. The value in the achievements of the Human Systems unit is patriotism. The third unit is the Global Environment: Regions and Countries. No value is mentioned in this unit, which has three achievements. The fourth unit is Environment and Society. In the unit, which has two achievements, emphasis is placed on the values of self-control and love of nature. There are 17, 4 and 2 achievements in the first unit of 10th, 11th and 12th grades, respectively. The values discussed in the achievements are patriotism, responsibility, self-control and love of nature. There are 12, 20, 17 achievements in the second unit of 10th, 11th and 12th grades. While there are values of friendship, respect and helpfulness in the second unit of the 10th grade curriculum, there are no values in the 11th grade. In the 12th grade, the values of honesty, self-control and patriotism are included. In the third unit of these three classes there are 1, 9, 11 achievements; In the fourth unit, there are 4, 7, 4 achievements. The values discussed in grade level achievements are mostly sensitivity, self-control and responsibility.

Keywords: Teaching, Geography Geography Course Curriculum, Value.

ƏZİZƏ CƏFƏRZADƏNİN "BAKI-1501" ROMANINDA SUFİ-DƏRVİŞLİK

SUFI-DERVISH IN THE NOVEL "BAKI-1501" BY AZIZA JAFARZADE

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XÜLASƏ

Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatının tarixi romanlar sultanı Əzizə Cəfərzadənin yaradıcılığı çoxşaxəli olub, müxtəlif dövrləri özündə ehtiva edir. Onun "Bakı-1501" romanı tarixilik, dini-mistik motivlər baxımından da maraqlıdır. Dərvişlik mənəvi yolçuluqdur. Dərvişliyə daxil olmaq üçün iqrar (bu yolu əbədi olaraq tutacağına dair verilən söz) vacibdir. Maraqlı məsələlərdən biri dərvişlərin özünü hansı mövqedə görməsidir. Həqqin qarşısında hamı bərabər olduğu üçün dərvişlər özlərini "şah", "sultan" adlandırırlar. "Bakı-1501" romanında diqqəti cəlb edən məqam odur ki, bu dərvişlər təkcə zahidlik yolu tutmurlar. Onlar "Cəm meydanında mürid, cihad döyüşlərində sərkərdə, dinc günlərdə xışın macından tutan əkinçilərdir."
Romanın qəhrəmanı İbrahim Pir Sultan Abdal kimi şair ruha sahibdir, öz şeirləri ilə Xətayi yolu ilə gedənləri aydınladır, öz məhəbbətini izhar edir. Eyni zamanda Pir Sultan Abdalın edamı ilə İbrahim Abdalın da edamı arasında bənzərlik vardır.
Vəhdətül-vücud fəlsəfəsi sufizimin əsasını təşkil edir. Bu yanaşmaya görə yaradan hər bir şeydə təzahür edir, Tanrı hər bir yerdədir, candadır, hər şeydə inikas edir. Onu anlamanın yolu isə dərk etməkdir və bundan daha ziyadə hiss, duyğu, instikt sayəsində Ona çatma, onu anlamadır. Bunun üçün icra olunan rituallar, ayinlər, zikrlər, səmalar Tanrını dərk etmənin, ilahi eşqin yoludur. İbrahim də xərabə bir qəbirlə rastlaşarkən cisim-bədən və ruh vəhdətini düşünür. İnsanın cismi ilə ruhu birləşərək insanı "mən" edir.
Sadə xalqın, təriqətdən kənar insanların, həmin dövrdə və bu gün də Xətayini və onun yolundan gedənləri anlamayanların fikirlərini, onların kənardan necə göründüklərini Ə.Cəfərzadə romanda Aytəkinin dilindən belə verir: "Əsərlərində həm hürüufilik, həm nəqşbəndiyyə, həm şiəlik izləri bir-birinə qarışıb. Mənə elə gəlir ki, hakimiyyət başına keçmək, məqsədinə çatmaq üçün hansı təriqət, əqidə ona yarayıbsa, onu da götürüb ondan yazıb."
Məqalədə sufi dərvişlər, onların yazıçı təxəyyülü və gerçəkliklərlə çulğalaşmış Səfəvi ideologiyası və xanədanındakı yeri araşdırılır.

Açar sözlər: tarixi roman, dərviş, sufizm, Əzizə Cəfərzadə, "Bakı-1501"

ABSTRACT

The creativity of Aziza Jafarzadeh, the sultan of historical novels of Azerbaijani literature, is multifaceted and includes different eras. Dervishism is a spiritual journey. A confession (a promise to follow this path forever) is essential to enter Dervishism. One of the interesting issues is how dervishes think about themselves. Dervishes call themselves "king", "sultan", because everyone is equal in front of Hagg (God). The point that attracts attention in the novel "Baku-1501" is that these dervishes do not only follow the path of asceticism. They are "disciples on the Jam square, commanders in jihad battles, farmers who hold the hailstones on peaceful days."

Ibrahim Pir, the hero of the novel, has a poetic soul like Sultan Abdal. with his poems, he enlightens Khatayi's supporters and expresses his love. At the same time, there is a similarity between the execution of Pir Sultan Abdal and the execution of Ibrahim Abdal.

The philosophy of Wahdat al-Vujud is the basis of Sufism. According to this approach, the creator (God) manifests in everything. God is everywhere, alive, manifesting in everything. The way to understand it is to understand it, and more than that, to reach it and understand it thanks to feeling, emotion, and instinct. Rituals, rites, zikrs, and prayers performed for this purpose are the way to understand God and divine love. Abraham also thinks about the unity of body and soul when he comes across a ruined tomb. İnsanın bədəni və ruhu birləşərək insanı “mən” edir.

In the novel, A. Jafarzade gives Aytaki's words about the views of ordinary people, people outside the sect, those who do not understand Khatayin and his supporters at that time and today, as well as how they look from the outside: "In his works, traces of Hurufism, Naqshbandiyya, and Shiism are mixed together. I think that in order to get to the head of power and achieve his goal, he took whatever sect and belief suited him and wrote from it."

The article examines the ideology of the Sufi dervishes mixed with the writer's imagination and historical realities and their place in the Safavid dynasty.

Keywords: Historical novel, Dervish, Sufism, Aziza Jafarzade, "Baku-1501"

SALT ACCUMULATION IN THE SOIL IN TERMS OF IRRIGATION METHODS

SULAMA YÖNTEMLERİ AÇISINDAN TOPRAKTA TUZ BİRİKİMİ

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ABSTRACT

The three main inputs in plant cultivation are soil, water and sunlight. Plants meet their needs by taking in the nutrients around the root zone in the soil and the water given to the soil as irrigation water through their roots. However, dissolved solids, namely salts, in irrigation water are also stored in the soil during irrigation and cause negative effects during water intake by the roots of the plant. Salts accumulated in the soil increase the osmotic pressure in the soil, making it difficult or even impossible for the plant to absorb water from the soil at high salinity levels. This situation, known as physiological drought, significantly affects the development and productivity of the plant. Therefore, significant productivity losses occur in agricultural areas.

It is possible to apply water to the soil in different ways using different systems for irrigation purposes. This difference has led to the formation of different irrigation methods. The infiltration and movement of irrigation water applied by different methods into the soil varies spatially. For this reason, the areas where salts accumulate in the soil vary depending on the irrigation method. Depending on the salt tolerance limits of plants and the places where salts accumulate in the soil, the extent to which plants are affected by salinity varies.

In this study, the movement of salts in the soil, the areas where they accumulate, and accordingly affection by salt of plants for different surface or pressurized irrigation methods to be applied are explained in detail.

Keywords: Salt accumulation, irrigation method, salinity

ÖZET

Bitki yetiştiriciliğinde üç ana girdi toprak, su ve güneş ışığıdır. Bitkiler, toprak içerisinde kök bölgesi civarındaki besinleri ve toprağa sulama suyu olarak verilmiş olan suyu, kökleri aracılığıyla alarak ihtiyaçlarını karşılarlar. Ancak sulama suları içerisinde bulunan erimiş katı maddeler yani tuzlar da sulamalarla toprakta depolanmakta ve bitkinin kökleri ile su alımı sırasında olumsuz etkiler ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Toprakta biriken tuzlar topraktaki ozmotik basıncı artırarak bitkinin topraktan su alımını güçleştirmekte hatta yüksek tuzluluk düzeylerinde imkansız hale getirmektedir. Fizyolojik kuraklık olarak anılan bu durum bitkinin gelişimi ve verimini önemli düzeyde etkilemektedir. Bu yüzden tarım alanlarında önemli verim kayıpları yaşanmaktadır.

Toprağa, sulama amacıyla farklı sistemler kullanılarak farklı biçimlerde su uygulamak mümkündür. Bu farklılık sulama yöntemlerini ortaya çıkarmıştır. Farklı yöntemlerle uygulanan sulama sularının toprağa girişi ve topraktaki hareketi, konumsal olarak farklılık göstermektedir. Bu nedenle toprakta tuzların biriktiği bölgeler sulama yöntemine bağlı olarak değişiklik göstermektedir. Bitkilerin tuza dayanım sınırlarına bağlı olarak, tuzların toprakta birikim yerlerine göre bitkilerin tuzlardan etkilenmesi de farklı olmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, uygulanacak farklı yüzey ya da basınçlı sulama yöntemleri için tuzların topraktaki hareketi, biriktiği bölgeler ve buna bağlı olarak bitkilerin tuzdan etkilenme durumları ayrıntılı olarak anlatılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tuz birikimi, sulama yöntemi, tuzluluk

METHODS USED IN DETERMINING AND MONITORING SALINIZED AGRICULTURAL AREAS

TARIMSAL AÇIDAN TUZLU ALANLARIN BELİRLENMESİNDE VE İZLENMESİNDE KULLANILAN YÖNTEMLER

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ABSTRACT

Saline areas within lands used for agricultural purposes are gradually increasing as a result of natural or human-induced salinization. In areas that become saline, the yield potential decreases significantly, and production may even become impossible in some areas. Sustaining the productivity of these areas and preventing them from being left out of agriculture will be possible with well-executed salinity management practices. The first step in salinity management is monitoring salinity within the production season and over the years. In this way, the level and phase of salinization can be determined and correct decisions can be made to take the necessary precautions.

In monitoring of soil salinization, there are some methods based on soil analysis, electrical methods or remote sensing techniques to determine salinity. Some of these methods are difficult to implement and some are expensive, so they are not widely used for monitoring purposes. However, some methods have become more preferred because they reflect salinity well and provide ease of application. These methods, supported by the developments in technology, allow the salinity to be monitored in a healthy way.

In this study, information is given about the formation patterns of soil salinity, why salinization is important and why it should be monitored, and the methods used to determine salinity levels. The method of determining salinity by remote sensing, which is the most practical way to monitor salinity, is explained in detail.

Keywords: Salinity, monitoring, remote sensing.

ÖZET

Tarımsal amaçlar için kullanılan araziler içindeki tuzlu alanlar, doğal ya da insan etkisiyle oluşan tuzlulaşma sonucu giderek artış göstermektedir. Tuzlulaşan alanlarda verim potansiyeli önemli ölçüde düşmekte, hatta bazı alanlarda üretim yapmak imkansız hale gelebilmektedir. Bu alanların verimliliğinin sürdürülebilmesi ve tarım dışı kalmasının engellenmesi, iyi yürütülen tuzluluk yönetim uygulamalarıyla mümkün olabilecektir. Tuzluluk yönetiminin ilk adımı tuzluluğun üretim sezonu içinde ve yıllar itibariyle izlenmesidir. Böylece tuzlulaşmanın düzeyi ve hızı belirlenerek gerekli önlemlerin alınmasında doğru kararlar verilebilecektir.

Toprak tuzlulaşmasının izlenmesi için tuzluluğun belirlenmesinde toprağın analiz edilmesi, elektriksel yöntemler ya da uzaktan alınan görüntüleri esas alan bazı yöntemler bulunmaktadır. Bu yöntemlerin bazılarının uygulanması zor, bazıları ise pahalı olduğu için izleme amaçları için fazlaca kullanılmamaktadır. Ancak bazı yöntemler hem tuzluluğu iyi yansıtmaları hem de uygulamada kolaylık sağlamaları nedeniyle daha çok tercih edilmeye başlanmıştır. Teknolojideki gelişmeden de destek alan bu yöntemler sağlıklı şekilde tuzluluğun takip edilmesine imkan sağlamaktadır.

Bu çalışmada toprak tuzluluğunun oluşum şekilleri, tuzlulaşmanın neden önemli olduğu ve neden takip edilmesi gerektiği ve tuzluluk düzeylerinin belirlenmesinde kullanılan yöntemler hakkında bilgiler verilmiştir. Bu yöntemlerden tuzluluğun izlenmesinde en pratik yol olan uzaktan algılamayla tuzluluğun belirlenmesi yöntemi ayrıntılı olarak anlatılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tuzluluk, izleme, uzaktan algılama.

TOPLUMSAL DÖNÜŞÜM SÜREÇLERİNDE ÇAĞDAŞ TİYATRONUN ROLÜ VE İŞLEVİ

THE ROLE AND FUNCTION OF CONTEMPORARY THEATRE IN SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma, Türkiye'deki bağımsız tiyatroların toplumsal dönüşüm zamanlarında üstlendiği etkin rolü oyun örnekleriyle incelemektedir. 90'ların ortalarında etkili örneklerinin görüldüğü 2010'lu yıllarda iyice güçlenen bağımsız tiyatrolar, toplumu dönüştürme rolünü üstlenmiştir. Geleceğe yönelik kaygıların arttığı, toplumsal belirsizliklerin yoğun yaşandığı kriz dönemlerinde sorumluluk alarak sanatın sağaltıcı ve onarıcı gücüyle toplumla doğrudan ilişki kuran bağımsız tiyatrolar aynı zamanda kendilerini yenileyerek çağdaş Türk tiyatrosunun kimliğini örmüştür. Bağımsız tiyatrolar toplumsal dönüşüm süreçlerinde, krizin içinden çıkan canlı portrelerle izleyicilerin sorunlarla yüzleşmesini sağlamıştır. Tarihi boyunca toplumla doğrudan etkileşim içinde olan tiyatro sanatı, bu süreçlerde insanların güçlenerek çıkmalarına yardımcı olmuş, insanlara umutlu bir çıkış kapısı sunmuştur. Gezi ve pandemi süreçleri tarihsel birer belge olarak ele alındığında, tiyatronun bu dönemlerde topluma sağladığı yüzleşme fırsatının önemi daha net ortaya çıkmaktadır. Konvansiyonel tiyatroların değişime direnme ve yüzleşmeden kaçma eğilimine karşı çağdaş tiyatronun yaşamın merkezinde dönüştürücü bir rol üstlenmesi sanatın işlevselliği açısından da ayrıca önemli bir belirleyen olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu araştırma yakın tarihin en önemli toplumsal kırılma anlarından biri olan Gezi Parkı olaylarıyla başlayan ve uzun yıllardır hayatın her alanında etkisini göstererek toplumsal bir fenomene dönüşen Gezi sürecinde üretilen tiyatro içerikleriyle Covid-19 salgınıyla başlayıp küresel bir ekonomik ve toplumsal krize neden olan pandemi sürecinde üretilen dijital tiyatro içerikleri karşılaştırılmıştır. Bu iki dönem bireysel ve sosyolojik özellikleriyle ele alınarak tiyatro sanatçılarının üretim alışkanlıklarını nasıl değiştirdiğini ve çağdaş sanatın nasıl dönüştüğünü tartışmaya açmayı hedefler. Araştırmada karşılıklı dramatik metin analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma; Özen Yula, Cem Uslu, Yiğit Sertdemir ve Mirza Metin'in kaleme aldığı dört kısa oyundan oluşan Gezerken projesi ve Sevilay Saral'ın kaleme aldığı Her güne bir vaka adlı dijital tiyatro örnekleriyle sınırlıdır. Bu araştırma, bağımsız tiyatroların Gezi ve pandemi gibi toplumsal kriz süreçlerindeki dönüştürücü rolünü ve tiyatronun toplumsal yüzleşmeyi sağlayan estetik bir araç olarak önemini vurgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sahne Sanatları, Pandemi, Çağdaş Tiyatro, Oyun Yazarlığı, Dijital Tiyatro

ABSTRACT

This research examines the effective role of independent theatres in Turkey in times of social transformation through play examples. Independent theatres, which have become stronger in the 2010s after their effective examples in the mid-1990s, have taken on the role of transforming society. Independent theatres, which took responsibility in times of crisis when concerns about the future increased and social uncertainties were intense, established a direct relationship with society through the healing and restorative power of art, while at the same time renewing themselves and weaving the identity of contemporary Turkish theatre. Independent theatres have enabled audiences to confront the problems arising from the crisis in the processes of social transformation with vivid portraits. The art of theatre, which has been in direct interaction with society throughout its history, has helped people emerge from these processes with strength and offered them a hopeful way out. When the Gezi and Pandemic processes are seen as historical documents, the importance of the confrontation that the theatre offered to the society in these periods becomes clearer. Contrary to the tendency of conventional theatres to resist change and avoid confrontation, the fact that contemporary theatre plays a transformative role at the centre of life is also an important determinant in terms of the functionality of art. This research compares the theatre content produced during the Gezi process, which began with the Gezi Park events, one of the most important social ruptures in recent history, and became a social phenomenon by showing its effects in all areas of life for many years, with the digital theatre content produced during the Pandemic process, which began with the Covid-19 outbreak and caused a global economic and social crisis. By addressing these two periods with their individual and sociological characteristics, it aims to discuss how theatre artists have changed their production habits and how contemporary art has changed. The method used in the research is the reciprocal analysis of dramatic texts. The research is limited to the Gezerken project, which consists of four short plays written by Özen Yula, Cem Uslu, Yiğit Sertdemir and Mirza Metin, and the digital theatre examples titled Every Day a Case written by Sevilay Saral. This research highlights the transformative role of independent theatres in social crisis processes such as Gezi and the pandemic, and the importance of theatre as an aesthetic tool for social confrontation.

Keywords: Performing Arts, Pandemic, Contemporary Theatre, Playwriting, Digital Theatre

PANDEMİ ÖNCESİ TİYATRO VE PERFORMANSTA DİJİTAL ARAYIŞLAR

DIGITAL SEARCHES IN THEATRE AND PERFORMANCE BEFORE THE PANDEMIC

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ÖZET

2019 yılının sonunda ortaya çıkan virüs salgını, hızla yayılarak küresel bir sağlık krizine dönüşmüş ve bu krizle birlikte birçok ülke, salgının kontrol altına alınması amacıyla çeşitli kısıtlamaları uygulamak zorunda kalmıştır. Bu kısıtlamaların etkisiyle tiyatrolar ve diğer sahne sanatları kurumları, seyirci kabul edememiş ve uzun bir süre boyunca faaliyetlerini sürdürememiştir. Ancak, bu dönemde sahne sanatları kurumları ve toplulukları, pandemi öncesine ait oyun ve performans kayıtlarını dijital platformlarda sunarak izleyiciyle iletişimlerini sürdürmeye çalışmışlardır.

Dijitalleşme, bu süreç içinde sahne üzeri performans sanatlarının dijital platformlarda sunulmasının anahtarı haline gelmiş gibi görünse de aslında sahne sanatlarının dijital dünyayla ilişkisi, pandemi döneminden önce başlamıştır. Bu çalışma, pandemi dönemi öncesi dijital tiyatro ve performans sanatlarını inceleyerek bu ilişkiyi derinlemesine anlamayı amaçlamaktadır. İnceleme pandemi dönemi öncesi dijital tiyatro ve performans sanatları üretimlerine odaklanarak Smith ve Dixon'un dijital tiyatroya ilişkin belirlediği 'şimdi ve burada' olma özelliği taşıyan üretimlerle sınırlandırılmıştır. Ayrıca bu araştırma, 'pandemi öncesindeki dijital tiyatro ya da performans örnekleri nelerdir, pandemi öncesindeki üretimler hangi kategoriler altında incelenebilir, pandemi öncesi üretim yapan topluluklar pandemi sürecinde üretimde bulundular mı' sorularına cevap aramaktadır.

Çalışmada pandemi öncesinde dijital tiyatro ve performans sanatı üretimi örnekleri incelenmiştir. İnceleme sonucunda üretim örnekleri Telematik Performans, Sibermekan Tiyatrosu, Mobil Cihazlı Sahnelemeler ve Yazım Aşamasında Dijitalden Yararlananlar olarak dört kategoriye ayrılmıştır. Telematik Performans kategorisi, sanatçıların ya da katılımcıların farklı konumlardan canlı olarak bir araya geldikleri ve dijital teknolojileri kullanarak interaktif bir performans gerçekleştirdikleri örnekleri içermektedir. Sibermekan Tiyatrosu kategorisi sahne olarak sanal mekanları kullanan interaktif performans örneklerini barındırırken, Mobil Cihazlı Sahnelemeler kategorisi katılımcılara sahne sanatlarını mobil cihazlar aracılığıyla deneyimleme fırsatı sunan örnekleri içermektedir. Yazım Aşamasında Dijitalden Yararlananlar kategorisi ise sahne eserlerinin yazım ve geliştirme süreçlerinde dijital

teknolojilerden yararlanan üretimciler ya da toplulukları içinde barındırmaktadır. Bu dört kategori altında yer alan on iki üretimcinin toplamda on üç örneği incelenmiştir. İncelenen bu örneklerden beşinin pandemi süresince dijital tiyatro üretimlerine devam ettiği, ikisinin çevrimiçi gösteriler düzenlediği ve geriye kalan beş üretimcinin ise bu süreçte üretim faaliyetlerine ara verdiği tespit edilmiştir. Pandemi öncesi dönemde gerçekleştirilen dijital tiyatro ve performans sanatları üretimlerine yönelik yapılan bu inceleme, bu alandaki farklı yaklaşımları ve örnekleri ayrıntılı bir şekilde açığa çıkarmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Tiyatro, Dijital Performans, Pandemi

ABSTRACT

At the end of 2019, the virus outbreak spread rapidly and turned into a global health crisis, and many countries had to implement various restrictions in order to control the outbreak. As a result of these restrictions, theaters and other performing arts institutions could not accept audiences and could not continue their activities for a long time. However, during this period, performing arts institutions and ensembles tried to maintain their communication with the audience by presenting their pre-pandemic play and performance recordings on digital platforms.

Although digitalization seems to have become the key to presenting on-stage performance arts on digital platforms in this process, in fact, the relationship of performing arts with the digital world started before the pandemic period. This study aims to understand this relationship in depth by examining digital theater and performance arts before the pandemic period. The review focuses on pre-pandemic digital theater and performance arts productions. The examples examined are limited to those that have the characteristics of being 'here and now' as defined by Smith and Dixon regarding digital theater. Furthermore, this research asks, ‘what are the examples of digital theater or performance before the pandemic, under which categories can pre-pandemic productions be analyzed, did the communities that produced before the pandemic produce during the pandemic?’

In the study, examples of digital theater and performance art production before the pandemic were examined. As a result of the analysis, the production examples were divided into four categories as Telematic Performance, Cyberspace Theater, Staging with Mobile Devices and Those Who Utilize Digital in the Writing Phase. The Telematic Performance category includes examples where artists or participants come together live from different locations and perform an interactive performance using digital technologies. The Cyberspace Theater

category includes examples of interactive performances that use virtual spaces as a stage, while the Mobile Device Stagings category includes examples that offer participants the opportunity to experience performing arts through mobile devices. The category Utilizing Digital in the Writing Phase includes producers or ensembles that utilize digital technologies in the writing and development processes of stage works. A total of thirteen examples of twelve producers under these four categories were analyzed. Five of these examples continued their digital theater productions during the pandemic, two of them organized online shows, and the remaining five producers suspended their production activities in this process. This examination of digital theater and performance arts productions in the pre-pandemic period has revealed different approaches and examples in this field in detail.

Keywords: Digital Theater, Digital Performance, Pandemic

ECONOMIC THOUGHT OF MIDDLE PERIOD MUSLIM SCIENTISTS

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ABSTRACT

Teachings in the Islamic religion not only regulate how to worship God but also regulate matters relating to human life, one of which is regulating the economy. Economics itself is a science that studies how humans meet their living needs by using resources that already exist on this earth. Meanwhile, Islamic economics is a social science that studies people's economic problems inspired by Islamic values. Islamic economics has actually existed since the time of the prophet Muhammad and was then developed by Muslim scholars and intellectuals from time to time until it experienced success and specifications. The purpose of writing this paper is to explain the economic thinking of Muslim scientists in the middle period, which in this paper will Discussing 4 great figures, namely Al-Ghazali, Ibn Taymiyah, Ibnu KhaldunandAl-Maqrizi, the results of this paper conclude that. Al-Ghazali's economic philosophy is based on the principles of Sufism and social function theory. Ibn Taimiyah's economic model considers factors that influence market prices, such as demand, production and consumer needs. Ibn Khaldun emphasized the importance of economics in the Muqaddimah, stating that economic activity should be divided into "work" and" business. "The activities of Islamic intellectuals, known as Al Maqrizi, emphasize the importance of economic stability and humanrights.

Keywords: Economic, Thought,Period,middle

ECONOMICTHOUGHTOFCONTEMPORARYMUSLIMSCIENTISTSMADZHAB IQTISHODUNA

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ABSTRACT
ThepurposeofthisresearchistoexplainEconomicThinkingOfContemporaryMuslim ScientistsMadzhabIqtishoduna.Thewritingmethodusesalibraryresearchapproach sourced from journals and authoritative books on the Economic Thinking Of Contemporary Muslim ScientistsMadzhab Iqtishoduna.the resultsofthisstudy are Iqtishadcomesfrom theArabicwordqashd,whichliterallymeans"equilibrium"or"a state ofequality, balance, ormiddle". Correspondingly, alltheories developed by conventionaleconomicswererejectedanddiscarded.Instead,thisschoolofthought attemptedtoformulatenewtheoriesthatweredirectlyextractedanddeducedfrom the KoranandSunnah.ThisschoolofthoughtwaspioneeredbyBaqirAs-Sadrwithhis phenomenalbook:Iqtishaduna (oureconomy).Thisschoolofthoughtbelievesthat economicscanneverbeinlinewithIslam.Theeconomyremainstheeconomy,andIslam remainsIslam.Problemsarisebecauseofunequaldistributionandinjustice.Economic theoryshouldbededicatedfrom theQur'an.Thetwocanneverbecombinedbecause theybothcomefrom contradictoryphilosophies.Oneisanti-Islam,theotherisIslam. SadrproposedthatIslamicthoughtneedstobestudiedandunderstoodbeforesomeone cantrulycarryoutanin-depthanalysisoftheIslamiceconomicsystem.Inhiseconomic doctrine, according to BaqrAsh-Sadr, he sees thathumans have two potential opposingdesires(personalandsocial)sothatproblemsariseandSadrseesthatthe solutionisinreligion,therefore,religionhasaveryimportantroleintheIslamiceconomic system.ConditionsIran'ssocio-politicalsituationwhenShariatilivedwasaccompanied byalotofoppressioncarriedoutbytheShahPahlaviregime.Hehadtheideathat liberalization,capitalism orsocialism couldnotsolvethisproblem,butthatIslam cameto saveIranfrom pressureandoppression.

Keywords:iqtishoduna,contemporary,economic

HISTORY OF NEO-CLASSICAL, CAPITALISM, SOCIALISM, KEYNESIAN ECONOMIC THOUGHT

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ABSTRACT

In the history of economic thought, there have been several major approaches that have influenced the development of the world economy. Neo-classical emerged as a continuation of classical theory, which emphasized the role of free markets and competition in regulating the economy.that emphasized the role of free markets and competition in regulating the economy. Capitalism, which is based on neo-classical ideas, makes private ownership and free markets the main pillars, enabling significant economic growth. as the main pillars, allowing for significant economic growth, but also creating inequality. creates inequality. Socialism, on the other hand, emphasizes collective ownership of resources and more equitable distribution. It aims to address the inequalities that arise under capitalism. However, socialist practices vary and often involve a mix of market and planning elements. of markets and planning. Keynesianism emerged as a reaction to the Great Depression and focuses on the role of the role of government in regulating the economy through fiscal and monetary policy to achieve economic stability. This theory provides the basis for government intervention in response to recession and address economic instability. In conclusion, neo-classical economic thought, capitalism, socialism, and Keynesianism have all had a significant impact on the development of the world economic system. economic system. An understanding of this diversity of views helps us to detail different approaches in organizing the economy and addressing the problems that arise. It is important to continue to study and understand the role of each of these approaches in the context of global economic development. context of global economic development.

Keyword;Economy,Neo-Classical,Capitalism,Sosialism,Keynesian

CRYPTOART GALLERIES IN THE METAVERSE: EXPERIENCING VIRTUAL ART IN THE SANDBOX

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ABSTRACT

Blending crypto-art, the metaverse, and platforms like The Sandbox have highlighted a novel artistic frontier. This study explores this innovative fusion, focusing on its profound implications for the art world and digital culture. Sandbox is a pioneering platform within the metaverse that deviates from traditional art galleries. It unfolds digital landscapes limited only by the imagination, transforming how art is created, showcased, and experienced. The artists take virtual worlds as a canvas and exploit cyberculture's interactivity and immersive nature to create experiences challenged by conventional artistic boundaries.

This paper researches how The Sandbox reshapes the very essence of art ownership. By integrating blockchain technology, the platform allows artists to mint NFTs, effectively bestowing the rights of their creations to collectors. In this vibrant marketplace within the metaverse, art enthusiasts, artists, and investors eagerly seek to acquire unique and limited-edition virtual art pieces, ushering in a new era of art commerce. From that point, the case study of this research showcases the spatial context of the communal spirit that thrives within The Sandbox's crypto art ecosystem. Accordingly, it is asked for students who voluntarily researched to apply artistic creation based on multiple geometrical forms and shapes. Each artwork has been discussed through the Gestalt principles. Also, an interview conducted with the student converges in this virtual domain, fostering a new community and collaboration that transcends new virtual space experiments.

Through platforms like The Sandbox, the metaverse serves as a global epicenter for cultural exchange and pushes the envelope of artistic expression. In essence, this study shed light upon the transformative influence of the metaverse as a burgeoning artistic medium.

Keywords: Crypto-art, Metaverse, The Sandbox, NFT, virtual space, Gestalt

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İLETİŞİM SIRASINDA İNSAN RUHUNUN ÖZELLİKLERİ

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT DURING COMMUNICATION

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ÖZET

Modern insanın iletişim kurarken dayandığı ilkeler olan insan toplumunun ahlaki kategorilerinin en uygun ve aynı zamanda doğru tanımını arayan araştırmacılar, cevaplarını sunmaya çalıştı. 20. yüzyılın 90'lı yıllarında, insan bilincinin yapısını etkilemek için en uygun yöntemleri araştırmayı, kişiliğin dünyaya bakış açısını manipüle etmeye, iç dünyasını değiştirmeye izin veren iletişim araçlarını belirlemeyi amaçlayan araştırmalar popüler olsaydı, bugün Bir kişiye daha yüksek bir amaca bağlı bir araç gibi davranmanın yıkıcı olduğu açıkça kabul edilmektedir. B.S. Bu yaklaşımı "insanlık dışı" olarak nitelendiren Bratus, dini-felsefi ve somut-psikolojik düzeyleri yakınlaşma ve karşılıklı kabul düzeyine indirmeyen yaklaşımların dikkate alınmasını gerekli görmektedir.

Gerçek ahlak felsefesi ve din, kişinin daha yüksek başlangıca olan dikey eğilimini, yaşamın anlamını arayışını yansıtırken, psikoloji yatay düzlemi inceler ve kişiyi zaman ve mekanda somut bir kişi olarak görür. Bu bakımdan en önemli kavram olarak "fizyolojik kişi", "düşünen kişi", "davranışsal kişi", "içgüdüsel kişi" değil, "ruh" kavramı ele alınmalıdır. Bahsedilen yaklaşımın önemine rağmen, modern Rus kültüründe Carnegie'nin Bashyan'ın tezlerini "nasıl" kelimesiyle yeniden canlandırdığı gözlemlendiğini, ancak artık farklı bir sözel zarf içinde sunulduğunu ve başka boyutlara sahip olduğunu (göz önünde bulundurarak) belirtmek gerekir. kitle iletişim araçlarının olanaklarını hesaba katın). Ancak sürecin anlamı ve adı aynı kalıyor - manipülasyon. Bu konsept tamamen Y.L. Dosenko verdi. Manipülasyonu, ustaca kullanıldığında başka bir kişide, onun gerçek arzularıyla örtüşmeyen niyetlerin gizli bir şekilde uyanmasına yol açan bir psikolojik etki biçimi olarak nitelendiriyor. Yazarın mecazi karşılaştırmasına göre manipülasyon, insan kişiliğinin sömürülmesini, başka bir kişinin "eline bağlanmasını", onun tarafından "ruhsal olarak kontrol edilmesini" amaçlayan bir eylemdir.

Önemli bir nokta, kişilik yapısını etkileme sürecinde öncelikle dikkatin kişinin kişisel deneyiminde edindiği hayati anlamlara ve değerlere odaklanması, ikinci olarak kişinin bağımsız olarak kontrol ettiği izlenimine sahip olmasıdır. onun davranışı. I.A. Ilyin (benden iletişimin bireyselleşme düzeyi), P. Florensky (Ben ve Ötekinin kimliği sorunu), S.N. Bulgakov (Benim Duygusuzluğum ve Ötekinin Belirsizliği), A.F. Losev (sanatsal üslup sorunu), S.L. Frank (öz-farkındalık ve sizin-farkındalığınız olgusu olarak ben-sen ilişkisinin biçimleri), L.P. Karsavi'nin (senfonik kişiliklerin anlam dünyasında ben ve Öteki) iletişim teorisinin kavramsal hükümlerindeki iletişim ve iletişim sorunlarının araştırılmasına ilişkin felsefi geleneğin genel yönü ile ilgileniyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: ahlak, iletişim, felsefe

ABSTRACT

The researchers who were looking for the optimal and at the same time correct definition of the moral categories of human society, the principles on which modern people are based when communicating, tried to present their answer options. If in the 90s of the 20th century, research aimed at the search for optimal methods of influencing the structure of human consciousness, identifying communicative tools that allow to manipulate the personality's view of the world, to change his inner world, was popular, today it is destructive to approach a person even as a means subordinate to a higher goal. is openly accepted. B.S. Calling this approach "inhuman", Bratus considers it necessary to consider approaches that do not reduce religious-philosophical and concrete-psychological levels to the level of rapprochement and mutual acceptance.

True moral philosophy and religion reflect the vertical inclination of man to the higher beginning, the search for the meaning of life, while psychology studies the horizontal plane and considers man as a concrete figure in time and space. In this regard, the concept of "soul" should be taken as the most important, not "physiological person", "reflective person", "behavioral person", "instinctive person". Despite the importance of the mentioned approach, it should still be noted that in modern Russian culture, Carnegie's reanimation of Bashyan's theses with the word "how" is observed, only now they are presented in a different verbal envelope and have other dimensions (taking into account the possibilities of mass media). But the meaning and name of the process remains the same - manipulation. This concept is fully characterized by Y.L. Dosenko gave. He characterizes manipulation as a form of psychological influence that, when skillfully used, leads to the covert awakening of intentions in another person that do not coincide with his actual desires. According to the figurative comparison of the author, manipulation is an action aimed at the exploitation of the human personality, to be "tied to the hand" of another person, to be "spiritually controlled" by him.

An important point is that in the process of influencing the structure of personality, firstly, attention is focused on the vital meanings and values acquired by a person in his personal experience, and secondly, a person has the impression that he is independently controlling his behavior. I.A. Ilyin (level of individualization of communication from me), P. Florensky (problem of the identity of I and the Other), S.N. Bulgakov (Apophaticity of Me and Uncertainty of the Other), A.F. Losev (problem of artistic style), S.L. Frank (forms of the I-thou relationship as the phenomenon of self-awareness and your-awareness), L.P. We are interested in the general direction of the philosophical tradition of the research of communication and communication problems in the conceptual provisions of Karsavi's (I and the Other in the world of meaning of symphonic personalities) communication theory.

Keywords: morality, communication, philosophy

ŞAGİRD NAİLİYYƏTLƏRİNİN QİYMƏTLƏNDİRİLMƏSİ KONSEPSİYASI

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Xülasə

Ümumi təhsilin məzmununun yeniləşdirilməsi, şagird nailiyyətlərinin qiymətləndirilməsi sahəsində də yeni mexanizmlərin tətbiqini zəruri etmişdir. Azərbaycanda "qiymətləndirmə" dedikdə, bəziləri bunu təhsilalanın təlim nəticələrinə aid olan məsələ kimi qəbul edirlər. Lakin dünya təcrübəsində təhsilalanın biliyinə verilən qiymət həm də müəllimlərin və məktəbin fəaliyyətinə, valideynin təhsilə münasibətinə, məktəb rəhbərlərinin peşəkarlıq səviyyəsinə verilən qiymət kimi qəbul edilir. Belə düşüncə sovet dövründən qalmış qiymətləndirmə qaydalarından və Azərbaycanda qiymətləndirmə üzrə yeni konsepsiyanın olmamasından irəli gəlir. Ənənəvi qiymətləndirmə məzmunun tərkib hissəsi sayılmadığından, həmişə müəllimin subyektiv mülahizələrinə əsaslanırdı, şagirdlərdə təlimə marağı artırmaq əvəzinə, əksinə azaldır, onların inkişafını sistemli şəkildə izləməyə imkan vermirdi və bu da, bir qayda olaraq, şagirdləri qiymət almaq xatirinə oxumağa sövq edirdi. Azərbaycanda 5 ballıq qiymətləndirmə şkalasından 9 ballıq şkalaya keçidlə əlaqədar bəzi regionlarda eksperimentlər aparılmışdır. Nəticə göstərmişdir ki, bal sistemindən asılı olmayaraq, tətbiq edilən qiymətləndirmə sistemi şagirdlərin inkişafını sistemli şəkildə izləməyə imkan vermir, şagirdin nailiyyəti keyfiyyət baxımından deyil, kəmiyyət baxımından qiymətləndirilir. Nəticədə şagirddə özünün səviyyəsi barədə dolğun fikir formalaşmır. Eyni zamanda qiymətləndirmənin yalnız məktəbdaxili formasının həyata keçirilməsi, milli və beynəlxalq qiymətləndirmənin tətbiq edilməməsi, məktəblərarası müqayisəyə, milli səviyyədə təhlillərə imkan vermirdi və respublikada təhsilin keyfiyyəti barədə etibarlı informasiyanın əldə olunması mümkün olmurdu. "Şagird nailiyyətlərinin qiymətləndirilməsi" pedaqoji anlayış kimi təhsil leksikonuna yaxın illərdə daxil olmuşdur. Uzun müddət pedaqoji aləmdə "şagirdlərin bilik, bacarıq və vərdişlərinin qiymətləndirilməsi" anlayışı işlədilmişdir. Bununla belə, qiymətləndirmə dedikdə, bir qayda olaraq, şagirdlərin gündəlik (cari) qiymətləndirilməsi başa düşülmüşdür. Belə qiymətləndirmə növü isə mahiyyət etibarı ilə heç bir əhəmiyyət kəsb etmir. Şagird, məsələn, biologiya fənnindən dərs ilinin yarısında iki dəfə qiymət almış və onun yarımillik qiyməti həmin iki qiymətin əsasında çıxarılmışdır. Halbuki yarım il ərzində kimyadan xeyli mövzu keçilir. Belə çıxır ki, bütövlükdə yarımillik mövzuların şagird tərəfindən öyrənilib mənimsənilməsi vəziyyəti müəyyən olunmamış qalır.

Şagird nailiyyətlərinin qiymətləndirilməsi çox geniş və əhatəli prosesdir. Bu proses, sadəcə, şagirdin nail olduğu təlim nəticələrinin səviyyəsini müəyyənləşdirməyə deyil, bütövlükdə təhsilin keyfiyyətinin yüksəldilməsinə xidmət edir.

Açar sözlər: şagird, qiymətləndirmə, bacarıq, nailiyyət

Abstract

Renewal of the content of general education necessitated the introduction of new mechanisms in the field of student achievement evaluation. When we say "evaluation" in Azerbaijan, some people consider it as a matter related to the educational results of the student. However, in world experience, the assessment of the student's knowledge is also considered as an assessment of the activity of teachers and the school, the parent's attitude towards education, and the level of professionalism of school leaders. Such thinking dates back to the Soviet era. due to the remaining evaluation rules and the lack of a new concept of evaluation in Azerbaijan. Since traditional evaluation was not considered a part of the content, it was always based on the subjective judgments of the teacher, instead of increasing the interest in learning among students, it reduced it, it did not allow to systematically monitor their development, and this, as a rule, encouraged students to study for the sake of getting a grade. In Azerbaijan, experiments were conducted in some regions in connection with the transition from a 5-point grading scale to a 9-point grading scale. The result showed that regardless of the grading system, the applied grading system does not allow to systematically monitor the development of students, the student's achievement is not in terms of quality, evaluated in terms of quantity. As a result, the student does not have a complete idea about his own level. At the same time, only intra-school form of evaluation, non-application of national and international evaluation, did not allow inter-school comparison, analysis at the national level, and it was not possible to obtain reliable information about the quality of education in the republic. "Evaluation of student achievements" has entered the educational lexicon as a pedagogical concept in recent years. The concept of "evaluation of knowledge, skills and habits of students" has been used in the pedagogical world for a long time. However, assessment usually means daily (current) assessment of students. This type of assessment is essentially irrelevant. A student, for example, received two grades in biology in the middle of the school year, and his semester grade was calculated based on those two grades. However, a lot of chemistry topics are covered in half a year. It turns out that the situation of studying and mastering the half-year topics by the student as a whole remains undetermined. Assessment of student achievement is a very broad and comprehensive process. This process serves not only to determine the level of learning outcomes achieved by the student, but to improve the quality of education as a whole.

Key words: student, evaluation, skill, achievement

PLASENTAL SİTE TROFOBLASTİK TÜMÖR SAPTANAN 2 OLGUNUN TANI VE TEDAVİ SONUÇLARININ İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT RESULTS OF 2 CASES DETECTED WITH PLACENTAL SITE TROPHOBLASTIC TUMOR

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ÖZET

Amaç: Nadir görülen bir malignite olan plasental site trofoblastik tümör saptanan 2 olgunun tanı ve tedavi sonuçlarının değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Yöntem: Ocak 2010 ile Ocak 2021 tarihleri arasında kliniğimizde plasental site trofoblastik tümör tanısı alan hastalar çalışmaya dahil edildi. Hastaların demografik verileri, başvuru semptomları, önceki gebelik bilgileri, endometrial biyopsi sonuçları, operasyon bilgileri, histopatolojileri, immünhistokimya panelleri, adjuvan tedavileri, hastalıksız ve genel sağkalım sonuçları incelendi.

Bulgular: Verileri değerlendirilen 2 olgu analiz edildi. Olguların yaş ortalamaları 35.5 (34-37) idi. Median pariteleri 2 (2-2) idi. Başvuru semptomları ağrı ve kanama idi. Son gebelikten tanıya kadar geçen medyan süre 11.5 aydı (11-12). Önceki gebelik tipi; her iki olguda da normal term gebelik idi. Tanılar probe küretaj işlemi uygulanarak alınan endometrial biyopsi ile kondu. Her iki hasta da tanı aldıktan sonra ortalama 14 gün içerisinde opere edildi ve ameliyat sonu nihai patoloji sonuçları incelenerek evre I olarak kabul edildi. Olgulardan birine total abdominal histerektomi ve bilateral salpenjektomi yapılırken; diğerine total laparoskopik histerektomi, bilateral salpenjektomi ve pelvik lenf nodu diseksiyonu yapıldı. Her iki hastanın da histopatolojisi "plasental site trofoblastik tümör" olarak sonuçlandı. Her iki olgunun da immünhistokimya panelleri incelendiğinde; p63: negatif, pansitokeratin: pozitif, EMA: fokal pozitif, inhibin: pozitif, HPL: pozitif, ki-67: %10 pozitif olduğu gözlendi. Her iki hasta da operasyon sonrası adjuvan tedavi olarak kemoterapi aldı. Kemoterapi protokolü olarak ise; 6 kür EMA-CO tedavisi aldı ve iki hastada da nüks görülmedi. Medyan hastalıksız sağkalım 61.5 aydı (15-108). Genel sağkalım %100 idi.

Sonuç: Plasental site trofoblastik tümör nadir görülüp, tanısı histopatolojik olarak konulmakla birlikte, tedavisi cerrahi ve medikal tedavi olarak birliktelik göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: plasental site trofoblastik tümör, tanı, tedavi

ABSTRACT

Objective: It was aimed to evaluate the diagnosis and treatment results of 2 cases with placental site trophoblastic tumor, a rare malignancy.

Method: Patients diagnosed with placental site trophoblastic tumor in our clinic between January 2010 and January 2021 were included in the study. The patients' demographic data, presenting symptoms, previous pregnancy information, endometrial biopsy results, operation information, histopathology, immunohistochemistry panels, adjuvant treatments, disease-free and overall survival results were examined.

Results: Two cases whose data were evaluated were analyzed. The average age of the cases was 35.5 (34-37). Median parities were 2 (2-2). Presenting symptoms were pain and bleeding. The median time from last pregnancy to diagnosis was 11.5 months (11-12). Previous pregnancy type; It was a normal term pregnancy in both cases. Diagnoses were made by endometrial biopsy taken using probe curettage. Both patients were operated on within an average of 14 days after diagnosis, and the final pathology results at the end of the surgery were examined and they were considered to be stage I. While total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingectomy were performed in one of the cases; the other underwent a total laparoscopic hysterectomy, bilateral salpingectomy, and pelvic lymph node dissection. The histopathology of both patients resulted in "placental site trophoblastic tumor". When the immunohistochemistry panels of both cases were examined; It was observed that p63: negative, pancytokeratin: positive, EMA: focal positive, inhibin: positive, HPL: positive, ki-67: 10% positive. Both patients received chemotherapy as adjuvant therapy after surgery. As for chemotherapy protocol; He received 6 courses of EMA-CO treatment and no recurrence was observed in either patient. Median disease-free survival was 61.5 months (15-108). Overall survival was 100%.

Conclusion: Placental site trophoblastic tumor is rare and its diagnosis is made histopathologically, but its treatment is a combination of surgical and medical treatment.

Keywords: placental site trophoblastic tumor, diagnosis, treatment

RECLAIMING NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY IN INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT LAW

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Abstract

The globalization that surged in the last quarter of the twentieth century had caused the delegation of states' national sovereignty to international institutions. However, this practice has faced a backlash from countries in all parts of the world, and they have begun reclaiming their national sovereignty back. There is a growing tendency among States to repeal their international investment agreements or replace them with their national rules giving more restricted rights to non-nationals. In the globalization era, some countries were even more cautious to introduce vast amounts of rights to foreign investors in the first place. For example, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) limits foreign access to domestic markets by introducing a minimum threshold of %51 ownership of UAE nationals that must be contributed to the capital of the company. There are also domestic laws restricting foreigners' accession to certain sectors, such as traditionally land ownership. Turkiye is one example where foreigners are subject to certain restrictions by law when acquiring land or immovable property. One of the most challenging standard terms is the guarantee against expropriation as it covers any interference whether direct or indirect with the property rights of the foreign investor. In order to regain their right to regulate, some states including the Republic of Turkiye has started to include clauses to their investment agreements. It shall be noted that up till now, the arbitral tribunals' interpretation of these "new model BITs" are far from being clear. This memorandum will analyze firstly the approach of some states that have preserved their sovereignty, and secondly the different methods the states adopted to reassert national sovereignty.

Keywords: Right to Regulate, International Investment Law, National Sovereignty, Reassertion, Foreign Investment

YAPAY ZEKAYLA GELİŞTİRİLMİŞ İŞYERİ TASARIMI YOLUYLA ÇALIŞAN REFAHINI ARTIRMAYA YÖNELİK TEORİK BİR MODEL ÖNERİSİ: BİLGİ ŞEFFAFLIĞININ ARACILIK ROLÜ

PROPOSAL OF A THEORETICAL MODEL OF AUGMENTING EMPLOYEE WELL-BEING THROUGH AI-ENHANCED WORKPLACE DESIGN: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF INFORMATION TRANSPARENCY

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, yapay zeka ile geliştirilmiş işyeri tasarımının çalışanların refahını artırmadaki potansiyelini inceleyen teorik bir çerçeve sunmaktadır. Önerilen model, bilgi şeffaflığının bu ilişkide aracı rol oynadığını öne sürmektedir. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, çalışanların refahı ve işyeri tasarımına ilişkin mevcut bilgi birikimine bilimsel bir katkıda bulunmaktır. Bu, çalışanların refahını artırmak için yapay zekayı (AI) ve bilgi şeffaflığını etkili bir şekilde birleştiren teorik bir model sunularak gerçekleştirilecektir. Araştırma, çalışanların refahını destekleyen bir işyeri atmosferi oluşturmanın öneminin yanı sıra yapay zeka ve bilgi açıklığının bu hedefe ulaşmadaki olası katkısını da gözler önüne sermeyi hedeflemektedir.

Önerilen model, yapay zeka ile geliştirilmiş işyeri tasarımının, çalışanlara kişiselleştirilmiş destek ve kaynaklar sağlayarak çalışanların refahını artırabileceğini öne sürer niteliktedir. Yapay zeka, çalışanların refahını izlemek, endişe duyulan alanları belirlemek ve çalışanların sağlığını ve refahını desteklemek için hedefe yönelik müdahaleler sağlamak için kullanılabilen bir teknolojik gelişmedir. Bilgi şeffaflığı, çalışanların sağlıkları ve refahları ile ilgili bilgilerin yanı sıra, kendilerine sunulan kaynaklar ve destek hakkındaki bilgilere de erişim sağlayarak bu süreçte aracı bir rol oynayabilir. Bu durum da, fiziksel sağlığın, zihinsel sağlığın ve iş tatmininin iyileştirilmesi de dahil olmak üzere yapay zekayla geliştirilmiş işyeri tasarımının çalışanların refahına yönelik potansiyel faydalarını da açığa çıkaracak olan bilgi şeffaflığının önemini de vurguluyor. Bilgi şeffaflığının bu süreçte; çalışanlar arasında güven ve güven oluşturmaya ve kuruluş içinde açıklık ve işbirliği kültürünü teşvik etmeye yardımcı olabilecek bir kavram olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Araştırmanın sonuç bölümün de ise bu yaklaşımların çalışanların refahı açısından potansiyel faydalarını ve çalışanların sağlığını ve refahını destekleyen bir çalışma ortamı yaratmanın öneminden bahsedilecektir. Yapılan bu çalışma, yapay zekanın ve bilgi şeffaflığının çalışanların refahını artırmadaki rolüne ilişkin gelecekteki araştırmalar için bir çerçeve sağlaması ve çalışanların sağlığını ve refahını destekleyen pozitif bir çalışma ortamı yaratmayı amaçlayan organizasyonel liderler ve yöneticiler için kritik çıkarımlar barındırması açısından önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çalışan Sağlığı, Yapay Zekayla Geliştirilmiş İşyeri Tasarımı, Bilgi Şeffaflığı.

ABSTRACT

This study presents a theoretical framework that examines the potential of AI-enhanced workplace design in augmenting employee well-being. The proposed model suggests that information transparency plays a mediating role in this relationship. The primary objective of this study is to make a scholarly contribution to the existing body of knowledge on employee well-being and workplace design. This will be achieved by presenting a theoretical model that effectively combines artificial intelligence (AI) and information transparency in order to improve employee well-being. The research emphasizes the significance of establishing a workplace atmosphere that fosters the well-being of employees, as well as the possible contribution of artificial intelligence and information openness in attaining this objective.

The paradigm being offered posits that the integration of artificial intelligence into workplace design has the potential to promote employee well-being through the provision of individualized support and resources. AI has the potential to be utilized for the purpose of monitoring the well-being of employees, identifying specific areas of concern, and implementing tailored interventions to promote and support the health and overall well-being of employees. The function of information transparency in this process can also serve as a mediator by granting employees access to information regarding their health and well-being, as well as information pertaining to the resources and support that are accessible to them.

The research emphasizes the potential advantages of integrating AI into workplace design to promote the well-being of employees. These benefits encompass enhancements in physical health, mental health, and overall job satisfaction. The research also highlights the significance of information transparency in this procedure, as it can facilitate the

establishment of trust and assurance among employees, and foster a culture of transparency and cooperation inside the institution.

In this study, a theoretical model is put out that examines the potential of AI-enhanced workplace design to promote employee well-being. The model suggests that information transparency plays a mediating role in this relationship. The research emphasizes the potential advantages of this methodology in promoting the well-being of employees, as well as underscores the significance of establishing a conducive work atmosphere that fosters employee health and well-being. The model presented offers a theoretical structure for future investigations into the impact of AI and information transparency on the improvement of employee well-being. This research holds significant implications for organizational leaders and managers who aim to establish a conducive work environment that fosters employee health and well-being.

Keywords: Employee Well-Being, AI-Enhanced Workplace Design, Information Transparency.

QUE NOUS APPRENNENT LES ARTICLES SUR LA CONTREBANDE PUBLIÉS DANS LE JOURNAL MİLLİYET EN JANVIER 1958 ET 1959 SUR L'ÉCONOMIE ILLICITE ET LA TYPOLOGIE DES CRIMINELS EN TURQUIE ?

WHAT DO THE SMUGGLING NEWS IN JANUARY 1958 AND 1959 MILLIYET NEWSPAPER SAY ABOUT ILLEGAL ECONOMY AND CRIMINAL TYPOLOGY IN TURKEY?

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Résumé

Cette étude compare les incidents de contrebande détectés en janvier 1958 et 1959 et explore la typologie des criminels en Turquie et les limites des relations économiques/sociales illicites dans les données. La méthodologie de l'étude est l'analyse de cas et de discours ; la source principale est le journal Milliyet, consulté dans la collection de journaux de la bibliothèque d'État d'Istanbul Beyazıt. Milliyet, journal de centre-droit, comptait parmi les journaux politiques les plus importants de l'époque et fournissait des informations et des analyses sérieuses sur le crime organisé, la violence, la contrebande, les relations sociales transnationales, la stratégie spatiale, les investissements en matière de sécurité/le budget/l'allocation des ressources, les outils de contrebande, les jugements bureaucratiques contre la contrebande, les poursuites pénales et la sécurité maritime/territoriale en Turquie. La source secondaire de l'étude est constituée par les archives républicaines. Les statistiques sur la contrebande du commandement général de la gendarmerie ont été utilisées pour confirmer les articles de journaux. Les données révèlent qu'un total de 312 incidents de contrebande ont été détectés en janvier 1958 et 1959 - par terre et par mer - et montrent que les principales marchandises de contrebande étaient des drogues, du café, du cacao, des armes, de l'opium, des vêtements, des montres, des balles, du tabac, de la viande, des automobiles et des devises étrangères. Outre ces données, il convient de noter que le corridor de contrebande identifié à la frontière turco-syrienne n'est pas perturbé malgré les contrôles frontaliers restrictifs. Parmi les exemples, on peut citer les policiers de la direction de la sécurité d'Ankara, qui se sont présentés comme des revendeurs, qui ont acheté 5,5 kilogrammes d'opium, 583 balles et un pistolet à des contrebandiers pour 28 250 lires et qui ont arrêté quatre contrebandiers ; parmi les discours, la déclaration de Mihal Karamelango : « *Ils m'ont beaucoup battu au poste de police. Les os de mes pieds ont été brisés... Les officiers de police ont préparé eux-mêmes une fausse déclaration qu'ils m'ont forcé à signer* » sont les plus frappantes. En outre, d'importants procès pour contrebande ont été observés dans le cadre de la chronologie. Par exemple, les

procès des accusés Ilya Beneş, Nalan Bozfil et Halit Aslan, qui ont fait passer en contrebande des marchandises d'une valeur de 700 000 dollars en falsifiant des documents, se sont déroulés devant la Haute Cour pénale. Dans l'analyse, le cadre de la typologie criminelle a été déterminé comme étant la prise de risque, la répétition du crime, l'action organisée ou individuelle, la prise de responsabilité, la tendance à la fuite, la délation, le conflit avec les unités de sécurité.

Mots-clés : Nationalité, contrebande, typologie des criminels, économie illicite, criminalité organisée.

Abstract

The present study compares the smuggling incidents recorded in January 1958 and 1959 and examines criminal typology and the limits in illegal economic/social relations in the data. Method of the study is case analysis and discourse analysis, and the main source is Milliyet newspaper, which was accessed through İstanbul Beyazıt State Library Newspaper Collection. Milliyet, which was among the centre-right newspapers, was one of the most important political newspapers of the period and offered serious news and analyses about organized crime, violence, smuggling, transnational social relationships, spatial strategy, security investments/budget/resource allocation, means of smuggling, bureaucratic jurisdiction against smuggling, criminal prosecutions and maritime/land security in Turkey. The second resource of the study is Republican Archives. Smuggling statistics of Gendarmerie General Command were used to confirm newspaper reports. The findings showed that a total of 312 smuggling incidents –through sea and land routes- were reported in January of 1958 and 1959 and main smuggled products were drugs, coffee, cocoa, weapons, opium, clothing, watches, bullet, tobacco, meat, automobile and foreign currency. In addition to these findings, it is an interesting finding that the smuggling corridor detected at the Turkey-Syria border could not be prevented despite the restrictive border controls. Interesting examples include an incident Ankara Police department police who introduced themselves as sellers bought 5.5 kilogram of opium and 583 bullets and a pistol from smugglers in return for 28250 liras and four smugglers were caught; while an interesting statement is the statements of Mihal Karamelango which were "*They beat me a lot at the police station. My foot bones were broken… The police prepared a made-up statement… They made me sign it".* Important smuggling trials were found during the chronological period that was examined. For example, the hearings of alleged criminals İlya Beneş, Nalan Bozfil and Halit Aslan who smuggled 700.000 dollar worth goods by issuing false documents were held at the High Criminal Court. In the analysis made, the frame of criminal typology was determined as risk taking, repeat offence, organized or individual action, taking the crime, tendency to flee, spying, and conflicts with security units.

Key Words: Milliyet, smuggling, criminal typology, illegal economy, organized crime.

REKLAMLARDA BUZDOLABI ERKEKLİKLERİ: 1930'LI YILLAR TÜRKİYESİ

REFRIGERATOR MASCULINITIES IN ADVERTISEMENTS: TURKEY IN THE 1930's

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın genel amacı Türkiye'deki erkeklik ideolojisinin basılı reklamlar aracılığıyla nasıl inşa edildiğini ortaya koymaktır. Özelde ise Türkiye'de modernleşmeyle tüketim ilişkisinin kurulmaya başladığı 1930'lu yıllarda, bu ilişkiyi olgunlaştıracak olan dayanıklı tüketim malları kategorisinden buzdolabı reklamlarında erkekliğin söylemsel olarak nasıl inşa edildiğini tartışmaktır. Bu amaçla araştırmada Cumhuriyet Gazetesi'nde 1930'lı yıllarda yayınlanan buzdolabı reklamları araştırma nesnesi olarak belirlenmiştir. Veriler Doç. Dr. Defne Karaosmanoğlu'nun yürütücülüğünü yaptığı "TÜBİTAK – 120K822 Türkiye'de Elektrikli Ev Teknolojilerinin Toplumsal Tarihi (1930-2020): Kadınların Gündelik Hayatlarında Modernleşme" projesi kapsamında oluşturulan "Ev Teknolojileri" dijital veri tabanından toplanmıştır. Veri tabanında dönem olarak 1930'lı yıllar, mecra olarak Cumhuriyet Gazetesi ve ürün/teknoloji olarak "buzdolabı" seçilmiştir. 1930'lu yılların tercih edilme sebebi bu tarihlerin Türkiye'ye ilk buzdolabı ürününün geldiği dönemi kapsamasıdır. Cumhuriyet Gazetesi dönemin en çok satan gazetelerinden biri olduğu için ve veri tabanında farklı markalardan buzdolabını bulunduran gazete olarak göründüğü için analiz mecrası olarak belirlenmiştir. Buzdolabı ise yirminci yüzyılın ideologları reklamcılar tarafından o yıllarda aile hayatını tanımlayıcı toplumsal normların ve değerlerin üretilmesinde ve yeniden üretilmesinde aracılaştırıldığı için odağa alınmıştır. Bununla birlikte özellikle ev içinde kullanılan dayanıklı tüketim mallarının literatürde genel olarak toplumsal cinsiyet bağlamında kadınlarla ilişkili kavranması, bu ürünlerin söylemsel çerçevesindeki "erkeklik" inşasının göz ardı edildiğini düşündürmektedir. Bu sebeple de bu araştırmada erkekliğin inşasının buzdolabı ürün reklamları aracılığıyla gözlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Veriler nitel veri analiz programı Maxqda'nin 2022 versiyonu kullanılarak tematik olarak kodlanarak analiz edilmiştir. Reklamlar sıklıkla ilkbahar-yaz aylarında ve özellikle 1934-1938 yılları aralarında yoğunlaşmıştır. Bununla birlikte yaza geçiş sürecinde, Mayıs-Haziran aylarında, reklam yoğunluğunun arttığı fark edilmiştir. Reklamlarda erkeklerin geleneksel erkeklik, modern erkeklik ve rasyonel erkeklik temaları altında temsil edildiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bozdolabı Reklamları, Cumhuriyet Gazetesi, Erkeklik, Türkiye, 1930'lı yıllar.

ABSTRACT

The general aim of this research is to reveal how the ideology of masculinity in Turkey is constructed through print advertisements. Specifically, it is to discuss how masculinity is discursively constructed in refrigerator advertisements from the category of durable consumer goods that will mature this relationship in the 1930s, when the relationship between modernisation and consumption began to be established in Turkey. For this purpose, refrigerator advertisements published in Cumhuriyet Newspaper in the 1930s were selected as the object of the research. The data was collected from the digital database called "Home Technologies", created within the scope of the "TÜBİTAK – 120K822 Social History of Electrical Home Technologies in Turkey (1930-2020): Modernization in Women's Daily Lives" project led by Assoc. Prof. Defne Karaosmanoğlu. In the database, the 1930s were selected as the period, Cumhuriyet Newspaper as the medium and "refrigerator" as the product/technology. Cumhuriyet Newspaper was chosen as the medium of analysis because it was one of the best-selling newspapers of the period and because it appeared in the database as the newspaper that carried refrigerators of different brands. The refrigerator was focussed on because it was mediated by the ideologists of the twentieth century, advertisers, in the production and reproduction of social norms and values defining family life in those years. However, the fact that durable consumer goods, especially those used at home, are generally perceived in relation to women in the context of gender in the literature suggests that the construction of "masculinity" in the discursive framework of these products is ignored. For this reason, this research aims to observe the construction of masculinity through refrigerator product advertisements. The data was coded and analyzed thematically using the 2022 version of the qualitative data analysis program Maxqda. Advertisements were frequently concentrated in the spring-summer months and especially between 1934-1938. However, it has been noticed that during the transition to summer, in the months of May and June, the density of advertising increases. It was concluded that men in the advertisements are represented under the themes of traditional masculinity, modern masculinity and rational masculinity.

Keywords: 1930s, Cumhuriyet Newspaper, Masculinity, Refrigerator Advertisements, Turkey.

İSLAM KÜLTÜRÜNDE KAM-ŞAMANİZM GELENEKLERİ VE ALEVİ-TASAVVUF ŞİİRİNDE TEZAHÜRÜ

KAM-SHAMANISM TRADITIONS IN ISLAMIC CULTURE AND THEIR MANNER IN ALAVI-SUFI POETRY

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ÖZET

Mitolojik bilinç yerini tarihsel bilince bıraktığında, etnokültürel düşüncenin bir parçası olan ilkel düşünce, yeni din ile tanışır. Bu dönemde geleneksel motif ve imgeler yeni bir dini düşünce biçimine dönüşerek sentetik bir şekilde yaşamaya devam eder. Bu olay Oğuz Türklerinin İslam kültürüyle tanışma sürecinde de kendisini göstermiştir.

Türk-İslam toplumunun etnokültürel degerleri klasik edebiyatımızda da kendini göstermiştir. Birkaç yüzyıl boyunca şiirimize yansıyan tasavvuf, çeşitli mezheplere mensup tasavvuf şairlerinin eserlerine de geniş ölçüde yansımıştır. Elbette Türk tasavvuf edebiyatında hem sembolizm hem de bir takım şiirsel imgeler, binlerce yıldır oluşan Türk etno-kültürel değerlerinin yeni bir ilişki içinde sunulmasının sonucuydu. Türk halkının büyük bir kısmını oluşturan oğuz kültüründe İslam daha çok Alevilik şeklinde ortaya çıkmıştır. Bunu Alevi-Bektaşi'de, Kızılbaş'ta ve Hurufi'de daha net görmek mümkündür. Bu bakımdan Füzuli, Nesimi, Şah Hatai gibi şairlerin siirlerində qam-şaman kültürü ilə İslam medeniyyətinin sintezi apaçık görülmektedir. Bir çok geleneksel degerlerimizlə birlikde matem geleneklerimiz de sufi poeziyasına yansımaktaydı.

Bugün Türk matem törenlerinin İslamla sentezini gözlemlemiş olsak da, bu motifler Türk kültürünün ana unsurlarını içermektedir. Bu şairlerden biri de alevi kültürünə sahip Füzuli siirlərdə də görünmektedir.

Şairin, eski Türk matem ritüelini klasik şiirin tasavvufî-felsefi düzeyine çıkarması dikkat çekicidir. Şairin siirlərində Türk halk şiirine yansıyan mito-şiirsel paralellik yöntemlerinin kullanılması, ilkel Türk şiirinin gazel türündeki yeni dönüşümünün en belirgin örneğidir. Bu üslup özelliklerinə dayanarak yanı sıra şairin üzüntüsünü ifade etmek için kullandığı imgelerin iç yapısında Türk etnokültürel değerlerini görmekteyiz.

Türk etnokültürel sisteminde ölümü ifade eden terimlerden biri de "uçmak" kelimesiyle ilgilidir. Mesela "Kitabi-Dada Korkut" destanında "Ak sakallı dedenizin yeri uçmak olsun." Veya hala Azerbaycan'ın bazı bölgelerinde ölen bir kişi için "kuş gibi uçup gitti" tabiri kullanılıyor. Birinci örnekte uçmak İslam düşüncesindeki cennet ifadesi ile ilgiliyken, ikinci

ifadede ise insan ruhunun kuş gibi uçması anlamına gelmektedir. Bu düşünce klasik Türk tasavvuf şiirine de yansımıştır. Mesela Yunus İmre'nin şiirinde

"Kam erenler geldi geçti, bunlar yurdu kaldı göçtü.

Pervaz urup Hakka uçtu, huma kuşudur, kaz değil" ifadesine rastlıyoruz.

Farağı'nin eserinde "Fərağı der: uçdu laçın, gəldi yesir qazlarım" ifadəsi ilə qarşılaşmaqdayız. ifadesiyle karşı karşıyayız. Bunun örneklerini yeterince artırmak mümkün. Buradan da anlaşılmaktadır ki, İslam dininin ritüel değerleri Türk halkının kültürüne yansımasına rağmenTürk etno-kültürel düşüncesinden kaynaklanan özgün unsurları yok edememiş, yeni dönüşüm onu günümüze taşıyabilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Türk, tasavvuf, matem, siir, islam, şaman

SUMMARY

When mythological consciousness leaves its place to historical consciousness, primitive thought, which is a part of ethnocultural thought, meets with a new religion. In this period, traditional motifs and images continue to live synthetically by transforming into a new form of religious thought. This event also showed itself in the process of meeting the Oghuz Turks with Islamic culture.

The ethnocultural values of the Turkish-Islamic society have also shown themselves in our classical literature. Sufism, which has been reflected in our poetry for several centuries, has also been widely reflected in the works of Sufi poets belonging to various sects. Of course, both symbolism and some poetic images in Turkish Sufi literature were the result of presenting Turkish ethno-cultural values formed for thousands of years in a new relationship. In the Oghuz culture, which constitutes a large part of the Turkish people, Islam emerged mostly in the form of Alevism. It is possible to see this more clearly in Alevi-Bektashi, Kızılbaş and Hurufi. In this respect, the synthesis of qam-shaman culture and Islamic civilization is clearly seen in the poems of poets such as Füzüli, Nesimi, Şah Hatai. Along with our many traditional values, our mourning traditions were also reflected in Sufi poetry.

Although today we have observed the synthesis of Turkish mourning ceremonies with Islam, these motifs contain the main elements of Turkish culture. One of these poets also appears in the poems of Fuzuli, which has the Alevi culture.

It is remarkable that the poet raised the old Turkish mourning ritual to the mystical-philosophical level of classical poetry. The use of mito-poetic parallelism methods reflected in the Turkish folk poetry is the most obvious example of the new transformation of primitive Turkish poetry into ghazal type. Based on these stylistic features, we see Turkish

ethnocultural values in the inner structure of the images that the poet uses to express his sadness.

One of the terms denoting death in the Turkish ethnocultural system is related to the word "fly". For example, in the epic "Kitabi-Dada Korkut", "Let your white-bearded grandfather fly." Meanwhile, in some parts of Azerbaijan, the phrase "fly away like a bird" is used for a person who died. In the first example, flying is related to the expression of paradise in Islamic thought, while in the second expression, it means the human spirit flying like a bird. This idea is also reflected in classical Turkish Sufi poetry. For example, in Yunus İmre's poem

> “The ones who came and passed, they left their homeland and migrated.
>
> We come across the expression “The Hakka flew, it is a huma bird, not a goose”.

In Faragi's work, we are confronted with the phrase “Faragı derives: Uchdu lachın, geldi yesir gazlarim” we are faced with. It is possible to increase enough examples of this. It is understood from this that although the ritual values of the Islamic religion are reflected in the culture of the Turkish people, the original elements arising from the Turkish ethno-cultural thought could not be destroyed, and the new transformation was able to carry it to the present day.

Keywords: Turk, mysticism, mourning, poetry, islam, shaman

SEÇİM HÂKİMLERİ BELİRLENİRKEN İDARİ YARGI HÂKİMLERİNİN DAHİL EDİLMESİNE YÖNELİK BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

AN ASSESSMENT ON THE INCLUSION OF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDICIAL JUDGES DURING DETERMINING ELECTION JUDGES

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ÖZET

Ülkelerin kendine özgü dini, kültürel, geleneksel özellikleri uygulamayı tercih ettikleri hukuk sistemlerini de etkilemiş ve dünya üzerinde farklı özellikler barındıran hukuk sistemlerinin doğmasına neden olmuştur. Türkiye bu kapsamda, yazılı kurallara dayanmasının yanında kamu hukuku-özel hukuk ile adli yargı-idari yargı ayrımı gibi özelliklere sahip Kara Avrupa hukuk sistemini benimsemiştir. Fakat adli yargı-idari yargı ayrımı ile idari yargının görev alanının belirlenmesi hususunda bazı sorunlar ortaya çıkmaktadır. Keza yargı sisteminde en çok uyuşmazlık adli yargı-idari yargı arasında meydana gelmektedir. Nitekim yüksek yargı olan Uyuşmazlık Mahkemesi de bu konuda devreye girmektedir. İdari yargı genel olarak idari makamların idari nitelikteki faaliyetlerinden dolayı ortaya çıkan uyuşmazlıklarda görevlidir. Adli yargı ise diğer yargı organlarının görev alanına girmeyen bütün konularda yetkili yargı organı olarak hareket etmektedir. Nitekim 1982 Anayasası seçimlerin genel yönetim ve denetim işlevinde yargı organlarını yetkili kılmıştır. 298 sayılı Seçimlerin Temel Hükümleri ve Seçmen Kütükleri Hakkında Kanun'da gerek il seçim kurulu gerekse ilçe seçim kurulunda belirlenecek hâkimlerin "adli yargı ilk derece mahkemesi adalet komisyonu" tarafından belirli niteliklere haiz hâkimler arasından ad çekme yöntemiyle belirleneceği ifade edilmiştir. Ayrıca il veya ilçe seçim kurulunda görev yapacak seçim kurulu başkanının herhangi bir sebeple görevini yapamayacak olması durumunda da ağır ceza mahkemesinin görev alanındaki herhangi bir hâkime bu yetkinin verilebileceği hükmü yer almaktadır. Bu kapsamda söz konusu hükümlerde idari yargı hâkimlerine hiç değinilmemiştir. Fakat Anayasanın 79. maddesinde seçimlerin işleyişinden sorumlu tutulan ve seçimlere yapılacak itirazlarda nihai karar mercii olarak belirtilen Yüksek Seçim Kurulunun yapısında altı Yargıtay üyesinin yanında beş Danıştay üyesine yer verilmiştir. Yüksek Seçim Kurulu üyeliğine idari yargı alanında (Danıştay üyesi) atama yapılması karşısında il ve ilçe seçim kurullarının yapısında idari yargı hâkimliğine değinilmemesi tezat bir durum oluşturmaktadır. Anayasa'da yer alan hükme istinaden Yüksek Seçim Kurulunda Danıştay üyelerine yer verilmesi gibi idari yargı hâkimlerinin de il seçim kurullarında görevlendirilmeleri, seçimlerin idari işlem niteliği içermesi de göz önünde tutulursa, seçimlerin "iyi yönetimi" açısından daha doğru olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Seçim hâkimi, idari yargı hâkimi, il-ilçe seçim kurulu, Yüksek Seçim Kurulu

ABSTRACT

The distinctive religious, cultural and traditional characteristics of countries have also affected the legal systems they choose to implement and have led to the emergence of legal systems with different characteristics around the world. In this context, Turkey has adopted the European civil law system, which, in addition to being based on written rules, has features such as the distinction between public law-private law and judicial jurisdiction-administrative jurisdiction. However, some problems arise regarding the distinction between judicial judiciary and administrative judiciary and determining the jurisdiction of the administrative judiciary. Likewise, in the judicial system, most disputes occur between the judicial judiciary and the administrative judiciary. As a matter of fact, the Court of Jurisdictional Disputes, one of the higher judicial bodies, also comes into play in this matter. Administrative judiciary is generally responsible for disputes arising from administrative activities of administrative authorities. The judicial judiciary, on the other hand, acts as the competent judicial body in all matters that do not fall within the jurisdiction of other judicial bodies. As a matter of fact, the 1982 Constitution authorized the judicial bodies in the general management and supervision of elections. In the Law No. 298 on Basic Provisions of Elections and Electoral Rolls, it is stated that the judges to be determined in both the provincial election board and the district election board will be determined by the "justice commission of the first instance court of civil jurisdiction" by drawing names from among judges with certain qualifications. In addition, there is a provision that if the chairman of the election board who will serve in the provincial or district election board can't do his duty for any reason, this authority can be given to any judge within the jurisdiction of the high criminal court. In this context, administrative justice judges are not mentioned at all in the provisions in question. But, in the structure of the Supreme Election Council, which is held responsible for the operation of the elections in Article 79 of the Constitution and stated as the final decision-making authority in objections to the elections, there are six members from the Court of Cassation and five members from the Council of State. It is a contradiction that the appointment of Supreme Election Council members in the administrative judiciary field (Council of State member) is made, while the administrative law judgeship is not mentioned at all in the structure of the provincial and district election boards. In accordance with the provision in the Constitution, it would be more correct in terms of "good management" of elections to appoint administrative law judges to provincial election boards, just as to include members of the Council of State in the Supreme Election Council, considering that the elections are administrative transactions.

Keywords: Election judge, administrative law judge, provincial-district election board, Supreme Election Council

REINFORCEMENT LEARNING BASED COLLISION FREE PATH PLANNING ALGORITHM FOR MULTI AGV SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

With the developments in Industry 4.0 and artificial intelligence in recent years, it has become necessary to minimize human intervention and to include learning systems in processes. The inclusion of automatic guided vehicles (AGV) in transport systems, which is one of the basic elements of manufacturing, provides automation in material handling systems. Considering that automated systems reduce costs and increase efficiency, AGVs are of great importance in transport systems due to their flexibility. With the developing technologies, the demand of the sector is to produce solutions that are easy to adapt to changes, adapt to dynamic conditions and applicable to complex systems. Therefore, in this study, a Reinforcement Learning (RL)-based solution approach is proposed for the collision free path planning problem of using AGVs for transport systems. In the study, the Q-Learning algorithm, which is the most well-known RL method, was used for the AGV to determine the shortest path from a starting point to a destination considering static obstacles on the map. From the starting point, the AGV passes through a series of algorithmic control mechanisms at each step (called intersection) along the route. When the AGV encounters a dynamic obstacle (this can be another AGV or a human), it can decide to wait or to re-route from its current position. Thus, possible deadlocks in the system are prevented in advance. Through the instant control mechanism, AGVs can quickly adapt to unexpected occurrences in the system. The proposed method allows the AGV to operate without the need for an escape area, without stopping the system in case of a collision, or without requiring manual intervention.

Keywords: Automated Guided Vehicles, Reinforcement Learning, Collision and Deadlock Avoidance

HEMŞİRELERİN ALGILADIĞI STRES İLE KİŞİLİK ÖZELLİKLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NURSES' PERCEIVED STRESS AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS

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ÖZET

Günümüz dünyasında stres hem özel yaşamın hem de iş yaşamının ayrılmaz bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Stres, bireyde gerilim ve dengesizliğin oluşmasına neden olan fiziksel veya psikolojik belirtidir. Stres, bireyin fiziksel, zihinsel ve psikolojik sınırlarını zorlayan gerilim durumudur. Stres bireylerin davranışlarını, iş kalitesini, sosyal ilişkilerini etkilemektedir. Stres kendiliğinden oluşmaz. Stresin, bireyin içinde bulunduğu ya da yaşamını sürdürdüğü ortam veya çevrede yaşanan değişimlerin kişiyi etkilemesi sonucu oluşur. Stresten her birey kişilik özelliklerine göre farklı düzeylerde etkilenmektedir. Kişilik, bireyin kendisi açısından, fizyolojik, zihinsel ve ruhsal özellikleri hakkındaki bilgisidir. Kişilik bireyin kendisinde olup bitenleri değerlendirmesi ve kendisine tatmin ve çıkar sağlayacak bir duruma geçmeyi istemesidir. Kişilik özelliği, belirli, geçici ve arızi bir durumda görülen değil, genelde var olan, istikrarlı bir durum gösteren ve kişinin tanınmasına yardımcı olan özelliklerinin toplamıdır. İnsanlarla yoğun etkileşim içinde olmayı gerektiren ve en çok strese maruz kalan mesleklerden birisi de hemşilreliktir. Bu noktadan hareketle bu çalışmanın amacı, hemşirelerin algıladığı stres düzeyi ile kişilik özelliklleri arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Bu kapsamda Salihli ilçesinde sağlık hizmeti sunan özel hastanelerde görev yapan 73 hemşire ile ankete dayalı uygulama yapılmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin analizi sonucunda stres düzeyi ile kişilik özellikleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişkiler bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Stres, Kişilik, Hemşire

ABSTRACT

In today's world, stress has become an integral part of both private and business life. Stress is a physical or psychological symptom that causes tension and imbalance in an individual. Stress is a state of tension that pushes an individual's physical, mental and psychological limits. Stress affects individuals' behavior, work quality, and social relationships. Stress does not occur spontaneously. Stress occurs as a result of the changes in the environment or environment in which the individual lives or lives, affecting the individual. Each individual is affected by stress at different levels depending on their personality characteristics. Personality is the individual's knowledge about himself, his physiological, mental and spiritual characteristics. Personality is the individual's evaluation of what is happening within himself and his desire to move into a situation that will provide him with satisfaction and benefit. Personality trait is the sum of the features that are generally present, show a stable situation and help the person to be recognized, rather than being seen in a specific, temporary and incidental situation. Nursing is one of the professions that requires intense interaction with people and is exposed to the most stress. From this point of view, the aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the stress level perceived by nurses and their personality traits. In this context, a survey-based application was conducted with 73 nurses working in private hospitals providing health services in Salihli district. As a result of the analysis of the data obtained, statistically significant relationships were found between stress level and personality traits.

Key Words: Stress, Personality, Nurse

ÖRGÜTSEL GÜVEN VE ÖRGÜTSEL SESSİZLİK ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ: MAVİ YAKALI ÇALIŞANLAR ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL TRUST AND ORGANIZATIONAL SILENCE: A RESEARCH ON BLUE COLLAR EMPLOYEES

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ÖZET

Küreselleşmenin hızlandığı ve rekabetin yoğunlaştığı günümüzde örgütlerin varlığını sürdürmesinde insan kaynağı kritik unsur haline gelmiştir. Bunun nedeni örgütlerin başarısının insan kaynaklarının başarısına bağlı olmasıdır. İnsan kaynaklarının başarılı olabilmesi için verimli çalışmaları esastır. Örgütsel verimliliğe ulaşabilmenin yolu çalışanların motivasyonunun yüksek olmasından geçmektedir. Çalışanların motivasyonunu artırmanın önemli yollarından birisi örgütte güven ikliminin oluşturulmasıdır. Örgütsel güven yeterli düzeyde sağlanamadığında, insan kaynakları sahip olduğu bilgileri paylaşmazlar, karşılaştıkları problemleri ifade etmezler, yaratıcılık yeteneklerini kullanmazlar. Bu durum ise örgütsel sessizliğe neden olur. Örgütüne güven duymayan ve sessizliğe bürünen çalışanların motivasyonları, verimlilikleri düşerek, örgütün amaçlarına katkıları yetersiz kalacaktır. Dolayısıyla örgütsel başarıya ulaşma ve rakabette öne çıkma açısından örgütsel güven ortamının sağlanarak örgütsel sessizliği en az düzeye indirmek büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu düşünceden yola çıkarak bu çalışmada örgütsel güven ve örgütsel sessizlik arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemek amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda Salihli Organize Sanayi Bölgesinde faaliyet gösteren büyük bir üretim firmasında çalışan 389 mavi yakalıya yönelik anket uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler ve korelasyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Bulgulara göre, örgütsel güven ve örgütsel sessizlik arasında negatif yönlü ve anlamlı ilişkiler tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgüt, Örgütsel Güven, Örgütsel Sessizlik, Mavi Yakalılar

ABSTRACT

Today, when globalization is accelerating and competition is intensifying, human resources have become a critical element in the survival of organizations. The reason for this is that the success of organizations depends on the success of their human resources. For human resources to be successful, it is essential that they work efficiently. The way to achieve organizational efficiency is through high motivation of employees. One of the important ways to increase employee motivation is to create a climate of trust in the organization. When organizational trust is not provided at a sufficient level, human resources do not share the information they have, do not express the problems they encounter, and do not use their creativity skills. This situation causes organizational silence. The motivation and productivity of employees who do not trust their organization and remain silent will decrease and their contribution to the goals of the organization will be insufficient. Therefore, it is of great importance to minimize organizational silence by providing an environment of organizational trust in order to achieve organizational success and stand out in the competition. Based on this idea, this study aimed to examine the relationship between organizational trust and organizational silence. For this purpose, a survey was conducted on 389 blue-collar workers working in a large manufacturing company operating in Salihli Organized Industrial Zone. Descriptive statistics and correlation analysis were used to analyze the data obtained. According to the findings, negative and significant relationships were detected between organizational trust and organizational silence.

Key Words: Organization, Organizational Trust, Organizational Silence, Blue Collar Workers

BENZALKONYUM KLORÜR KATKILI POLİ (LAKTİK ASİT) (PLA) NANOFİBER ÜRETİMİ VE KARAKTERİZASYONU

BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE BASED POLY(LACTIC ACID) (PLA) NANOFIBER PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION

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Özet

Çözelti karışımdan lif üretim yöntemi, en basit ve günümüz endüstrisinde sıklıkla kullanılan yöntemlerden biridir (1). Elektroçekim yöntemi ile polimer çözeltisinde lif çekiminde, yüksek bir potansiyel gerilim kullanılarak polimer elektriksel olarak yüklenmekte, şırınga ucundan gönderilen bu polimer çözeltisi, düzenek karşısına yerleştirilmiş olan topraklanmış hedefe doğru akmaktadır. Bu akım sayesinde polimer çok ince lifler halinde saçılmakta ve bu sayede istenen çap seviyesindeki lifler elde edilebilmektedir. Elektroçekim yöntemine göre elde edilen nanolifler, yüzey alanı; istenen gözeneklilik, yapı ve mekaniksel özellikler gibi

parametreleri istenen oranlarda elde edilmektedir (2). Bu çalışmada elektroçekim yöntemi ile Poli(laktik asit) (PLA)/poli (etilen glikol) (PEG) polimerleri içeren bir kuaterner amonyum tuzu (QAS) olan benzalkonyum klorür nanolifleri üretilmiştir. PLA yapısı gereği kırılgan bir polimer olduğu için bu çalışmada plastikleştirici olarak PEG polimer kullanılmıştır (3). PLA biyolojik olarak parçalanabilen bir polimer olduğu için bu, çevreye duyarlı uygulamalarda avantajlıdır. Kuaterner amonyum tuzları antimikrobiyal ve antibakteriyel aktiviteleri ile bilinir. PLA nanofiberlerine QAS eklemenin başlıca nedenlerinden biri polimere antimikrobiyal özellikler kazandırmaktır. PLA'ya entegre edildiklerinde bakteri ve diğer mikroorganizmaların büyümesini engelleyebilirler. PLA nanofiberleri, kuaterner amonyum tuzlarının dahil edilmesinden sonra bile biyolojik olarak parçalanabilir kalır. Bu özellik, mikrobiyal büyümenin önlenmesinin önemli olduğu yara pansumanları, tekstiller ve hava filtrasyonu gibi uygulamalarda özellikle değerlidir. Elde edilen nanofiberlerin karakterizasyon çalışmaları Taramalı Elektron Mikroskobu (SEM), çekme ve antibakteriyel testler ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. SEM'de elde edilen sonuçlarda önemli bir ortalama çap artışı görülmektedir. Çekme testinde akma dayanımı, kopma uzaması ve Young modülü değerlendirmeleri yapılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, kopmadaki uzama artan konsantrasyonla azalırken, maksimum konsantrasyonunda artmıştır. Akma dayanımı sonuçlarına göre tuz ilave edilmeyen numunenin değeri 0,38 MPa iken, minimum tuz ilave edildiğinde 0,28 MPa'ya düşmüştür. Tuz konsantrasyonu kademeli arttırıldığında 0,34 MPa ve 0,32 MPa ölçüm alınmıştır. Young modülü minimum tuz ilavesiyle azalmış, tuz miktarı arttıkça Young modülü orantılı olarak artmıştır. Antibakteriyel aktivite testinde Gram negatif (Escherichia coli) ve Gram pozitif (Staphylococcus aureus) bakteri kültüründe BCL katkılı nanofiberlerin antibakteriyel aktivitesi gözlenmiştir. Antibakteriyel sonuçlara göre bakteri kültürlerinde tüm tuz oranlarında %100 antibakteriyel aktivite gözlenmiştir.

Bu çalışma Kocaeli Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinasyon Birimi tarafından FBA-2023-3169 No'lu proje kapsamında desteklenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antibakteriyel Etki, Elektroçekim, Kuaterner Amonyum Tuzu, PLA Nanofiber.

Abstract

The method of fiber production from solution mixture is one of the simplest and most frequently used methods in today's industry (1). In fiber attraction in polymer solution by electrospinning method, polymer is electrically charged by using a high potential voltage, this polymer solution sent from the syringe tip flows towards the grounded target placed opposite the device. Thanks to this current, the polymer is scattered into very thin fibers, and thanks to this, fibers of the desired diameter level can be obtained. Nanofibers obtained according to the electrospinning method, the surface area is; the desired parameters such as porosity, structure

and mechanical properties are obtained at the desired rates (2). In this study, benzalkonium chloride nanofibers, which are a quaternary ammonium salt (QAS) containing poly(lactic acid) (PLA)/poly (ethylene glycol) (PEG) polymers, were produced by electrospinning method. Since PLA is a fragile polymer due to its structure, PEG polymer was used as a plasticizer in this study (3). This is advantageous in environmentally conscious applications, as PLA is a biodegradable polymer. Quaternary ammonium salts are known for their antimicrobial and antibacterial activities. One of the main reasons for adding QAS to PLA nanofibers is to give the polymer antimicrobial properties. When integrated into the PLA, they can inhibit the growth of bacteria and other microorganisms. PLA nanofibers remain biodegradable even after the incorporation of quaternary ammonium salts. This property is especially valuable in applications such as wound dressings, textiles and air filtration, where the prevention of microbial growth is important. The characterization studies of the obtained nanofibers were carried out by Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), tensile and antibacterial tests. A significant average diameter increase is seen in the results obtained in the SEM. Yield strength, elongation at break and Young's modulus evaluations were made in the tensile test. According to the results, elongation in the rupture decreased with increasing concentration, while it increased at its maximum concentration. According to the results, elongation in the rupture decreased with increasing concentration, while it increased at its maximum concentration. according to the yield strength results, the value of the sample without salt addition was 0.38 MPa, while the minimum salt decreased to 0.28 MPa when added. When the salt concentration was increased gradually, 0.34 MPa and 0.32 MPa measurements were taken. The Young's modulus decreased with the minimum addition of salt, and the Young's modulus increased proportionally as the amount of salt increased. In the antibacterial activity test, the antibacterial activity of BCL-doped nanofibers was observed in Gram-negative (Escherichia coli) and Gram-positive (Staphylococcus aureus) bacterial cultures. According to the antibacterial results, 100% antibacterial activity was observed in all salt ratios in bacterial cultures.

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Keywords: Antibacterial Effect, Electrospinning, Quaternary Ammonium Salt, PLA Nanofiber.

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GEOCHEMISTRY OF MAGMATIC PROCESSES.

FORMATION OF MAGMATISM IN THE EARTH'S CRUST AND MAGMA ROLE IN THE COMING

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SUMMARY

After the Republic of Azerbaijan gained independence, the approach to the concept of "bed" has changed. Deposits that were previously considered to be of medium category are currently included in the group of large deposits. Therefore, one of the main issues facing geochemistry and technology in the modern era is to master the areas with a high amount of useful metals that can be considered deposits. For this reason, mineral sciences are closely related to geochemistry, when studying the genesis, age, and stages of formation of ore and non-ore deposits, the methods of isotope geochemistry are widely used. The role of magmatism in the formation of endogenous mineralization is great. Petrochemical series, formations, geochemical types of igneous rocks and certain correlation with endogenous mineralization indicate that magmatism plays a major, and sometimes decisive, role in the formation of endogenous mineralization. Magmatogenic ore deposits associated with sour igneous rocks are formed due to the accumulation of a number of ore elements (lithium, beryllium, niobium, tantalum, rare earth elements, zirconium) in the residual alloy, as they have a low distribution coefficient between crystals and alloy.

Key words: mining, geodynamic, mineral, lithology, inorganic, nuclear geology

XÜLASƏ

Azərbaycan Respublikası müstəqillik qazandıqdan sonra «yataq» məfhumuna yanaşma dəyişmişdir. Əvvəllər orta kateqoriyalı hesab olunan yataqlar hal-hazırda iri yataqlar qrupuna daxil edilir. Ona görə də müasir dövrdə geokimya və texnologiyanın qarşısında duran əsas məsələlərdən biri hal-hazırda yataq hesab edilə bilən faydalı metalların miqdarı yüksək olan sahələri mənimsəməkdir. Bu səbəbdən faydalı qazıntılar haqqında olan elmlər geokimya ilə sıx əlaqədardır, filiz və qeyri-filiz yataqlarının genezisini, yaşını, formalaşma mərhələlərini öyrəndikdə izotop geokimyasının üsullarından geniş istifadə edilir. Endogen filizləşmənin formalaşmasında maqmatizmin rolu böyükdür. Petrokimyəvi seriyalar, formasiyalar, maqmatik süxurların geokimyəvi tipləri və endogen filizləşmə ilə müəyyən korrelyasiyası endogen filizləşmənin formalaşmasında maqmatizmin böyük, bəzən isə həlledici rol oynamasına dəlalət edir. Turş maqmatik süxurlarla əlaqədar olan maqmatogen filiz yataqları bir sıra filiz elementlərinin (litium, berillium, niobium, tantal, nadir torpaq elementləri, sirkonium) kristallar və ərinti arasındakı aşağı paylanma əmsalına malik olduğu üçün, qalıq ərintidə toplanması hesabına əmələ gəlir.

Açar sözlər: mədənçilik, geodinamik, mineral, litologiya, qeyri-üzvi, nüvə geologiyası

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to describe the meaning of sharia cooperatives, both in terms of the history of the founding of sharia cooperatives, the function and objectives of sharia cooperatives, the activities of legal business entities or laws or regulations regarding sharia cooperatives, and the profile of one of the relevant institutions. This research method uses a library approach, namely a research approach method that comes from books and journals that are appropriate to the topic of discussion and research focus. The results of the literature review in this research conclude that sharia cooperatives are run guided by sharia laws, thereby ensuring benefits in their activities. Sharia cooperatives must be run by people

who understand sharia economics and can convey their knowledge to the community as cooperative members, so that people understand the advantages of transacting in sharia cooperatives, and choose sharia cooperatives rather than transacting in economic institutions with a capitalist system to carry out economic activities. Cooperatives can provide an effort to overcome poverty in society. Sharia cooperatives have products and mechanisms that are based on the Koran and Hadith. Sharia cooperatives have almost the same performance as sharia banking institutions. It's just that there are slight differences, which can be distinguished from the products offered. The contracts in sharia cooperatives are almost the same as the contracts in other sharia financial institutions. In the form of business, sharia cooperatives can channel funds for buying and selling through murabahah, salam and istishna contracts, for cooperation through mudharabah or musyarakah contracts, for multiservices through ijaroh contracts, and so on.

Keywords: Institution, economy, cooperative, sharia

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ABSTRACT

The business or business can develop and run smoothly with capital. Business actors or businesses both on the scale of small and medium-sized businesses can run a business that really needs capital by borrowing capital from one of them. Cooperative is a business or business consisting of groups, organizations, or associations that are managed to achieve common goals (Marpaung, 2014). Cooperatives usually carry the foundation of the principle of kinship. The presence of cooperatives is able to change the economic level and prosperity of the community. A cooperative is a business or business legal entity established by an active group. This research uses qualitative methods, the nature of historical research methods, data collection techniques using documentary methods can be in the form of financial reports, statistical data, books, research journals, and other relevant documents, related to research.
In the context of partnerships and trade, modern western cooperative partnerships are similar to earlier Islamic partnerships. It has been practiced by Muslims until the 18th century, both in the form of Islamic shirkah and modern shirkah. Islamic cooperatives themselves were born since the proliferation of the establishment of several Baitul Maal WatTamwiil (BMT)

which was first pioneered by BMT Bina Insan Kamil in 1992. Conventional types of cooperative activities can be carried out by Islamic cooperatives, as long as they are in accordance with sharia provisions. There are at least 3 categories of the most common types of business activities organized by Islamic cooperatives in Indonesia. The three types of business activities are fundraising, financing, and services. One type of sharia cooperative, namely the 212 Sharia Cooperative, is a National Primary Cooperative established by Muslim leaders as an implementation of the spirit of the 212 Action which is full of brotherhood and togetherness.

Keywords:cooperative, sharia, financing

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ABSTRACT
The purpose of this research is to explain the duties and authority of Sharia Insurance. In this research, the author uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis type of research. This research uses a literature study method or library research sourced from books and journals that are in accordance with the topic and focus of the research. The results of the literature review in this study concluded that sharia insurance is a way to deal with risks and calamities in life, such as death, accidents, illness, and old age. Its main objectives are to provide financial protection, manage risk, implement sharia principles, and empower the community. Sharia insurance products involve various forms of protection, such as health insurance, children's education, retirement preparation, and investment.

Keywords: Sharia Insurance, History, Manaje Risk

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ABSTRACT

The Sharia Supervisory Board is an independent body tasked with directing, consulting, evaluating and supervising sharia bank activities in order to ensure that the sharia bank's business activities comply with the principles sharia as determined by fatwa and Islamic sharia.

According to DSN Decree No. Based on the explanation above, it is clear that DSN has the authority to issue fatwas that bind DPS and Islamic banking. The product issued by DSN is only in the form of a fatwa, so based on legal certainty it is not strong because a fatwa is the

same as a legal opinion, whether it can be followed or not. This MUI fatwa must be morally followed by Muslims because it is the opinion of the ulama.

DSN-MUI is an institution established by MUI which is structurally under MUI and in charge of handling issues related to sharia economy, either directly related to sharia financial institutions or others. In principle, the establishment of DSN-MUI is intended as an effort for efficiency and coordination of scholars in responding to issues related to economic and financial issues, besides that DSN-MUI is also expected to act as a supervisor, director and encourager of the application of the values of Islamic principles in economic life. In connection with the development of Islamic financial institutions, the existence of DSN-MUI and its legal products received legitimacy from BI.

Keywords: Sharia, Fatwa, Islamic, Financial, Legal

POLITICAL TOXICITY AS A MEDIA DISCOURSE PHENOMENON

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Abstract

The phenomenon of political discourse is a significant and important component of social and political life. In a modern democratic society, language has become the main means of political action. It is both a tool for describing events and a part of political life, shaping its meaning. The politicization of the masses, namely political discourse, has become an integral component of a person's information life. Political discourse is interpreted as institutional communication, which, unlike personally oriented communication, uses a certain system of professionally oriented signs, i.e. has its own sublanguage (vocabulary, phraseology and paremiology).

In the context of the formation of a digital society, mediatization is becoming one of the main processes that affects the fields of various humanities (political science, sociology, communication studies, image studies, etc.) and allows us to talk about the phenomena of mediatization of propaganda, education, politics, and society as a whole. Since political communication today cannot exist outside the media format – it is actually formed in it, we can talk about such a polydiscursive formation as media-political discourse, where the media independently construct and vary relevant agendas, focusing on certain information, including toxic content.

Recently, the term of "political toxicity" has gained wide popularity in the media discourse of those countries where the acute socio-political atmosphere has become a catalyst for aggressive verbal, para- and/or non-verbal behavior of political figures aimed at discriminating against an opponent on various grounds in order to further perceive him as toxic. In the modern space of media discourse, there is an active use of the terms "toxic telegram channels", "toxic bubbles", "toxic productivity", "toxic leadership" etc.

Toxic behavior is usually characterized by a radical orientation of the views of politicians and opinion leaders to the right or left; it is the result of attributing projections to a certain group of people and is verbally explained in the media using the attribute ‘toxic'.

Keywords: political discourse, political toxicity, verbal behavior, paraverbal behavior, non-verbal behavior

SAĞLIK SİGORTALILARI İÇİN İŞLEM BAZINDA ANOMALİ TESPİTİNİN PERSONALAR İLE İLİŞKİLENDİRİLMESİ

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ANOMALY DETECTION ON TRANSACTION NUMBERS AND PERSONAS FOR HEALTH POLICY HOLDERS

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ABSTRACT

One of the main purposes of an insurance company is to protect their policyholders against sudden and unpredictable financial risks which may arise by using its own data. One of the methods used by insurance companies to provide insight from data is the anomaly detection. In addition to anomaly detection, a persona (fictional character profiles) study is required to determine the characteristics of the identified outlier groups. In this paper, first of all, anomaly detection was provided on the transaction numbers of policy holders by using the box-plot method and outlier value sets were created through the Knime Analytics platform by using interquartile range (IQR) methods. The data on provisions issued between March 2023 and September 2023 were retrieved from Anadolu Sigorta data warehouse. Only individual (real) persons were included, legal entities were excluded. A total of 42,758 individual files were evaluated. 6,549 unique files of these remained in the outlier cluster based on the total number of transactions with IQR method. Interquartile range multiplier (k) value was taken as 1.5. As a result, 15.3% of the data was determined to be outliers. After that, persona study was performed for outlier sets by using Decision Tree algorithm. Rule sets were created using 3 different dependent variables: package name, age group, province group. The most dominant

persona was between the ages of 40-64, married, male, and having affordable health package (72% similarity rate). In conclusion, by the help of the created personas, the strategy of insurance companies followed during policy production and claim payment will be improved and thus their risks will be minimized.

Keywords: Anomaly, Persona, Insurance, Analytical, Outlier, IQR

SOKAK HAYVANLARI İÇİN AKILLI MAMA KABI KONSEPT TASARIMI VE PROTOTİP ÜRETİMİ

SMART FOOD BOWL CONCEPT DESIGN AND PROTOTYPE PRODUCTION FOR STREET ANIMALS

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ÖZET

Modern şehirleşme süreçleri, sokak hayvanlarının beslenme ihtiyaçlarını daha da önemli bir konu haline getirmiştir. Bu bağlamda, şehirdeki sokak hayvanlarının, özellikle kedi ve köpeklerin, beslenme ihtiyaçlarına yönelik sürdürülebilir bir çözüm bulma ihtiyacı ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu çalışmada, teknolojik olanaklardan en üst düzeyde yararlanarak akıllı mama otomatları için özgün bir konsept tasarımı ve prototip geliştirilmiştir.

Mobil uygulama entegrasyonu sayesinde, bu akıllı mama otomatları, bireylerin uzaktan cihazın çalışma durumunu izlemelerine, mama seviyelerini kontrol etmelerine ve bağış yapabilmelerine imkan tanımaktadır. Bu prototipin geliştirilmesi, sokak hayvanlarının sürekli ve düzenli bir şekilde beslenmelerini sağlama potansiyeli taşımaktadır.

Bu inovatif yaklaşım, sokak hayvanlarının yaşam kalitesini artırmayı hedeflemenin yanı sıra, toplumun bu canlılara olan sosyal sorumluluğunu da teknolojik bir platform üzerinden yerine getirebilmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Geliştirilen prototipin hem bireyler hem de topluluklar için sokak hayvanlarına destek olma sürecini kolaylaştırarak, sosyal farkındalığı artırmada önemli bir rol oynaması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Akıllı mama kabı, sokak hayvanları, mobil uygulama

ABSTRACT

The processes of modern urbanization have accentuated the dietary needs of street animals, rendering the issue increasingly vital. In this context, the need to find a sustainable solution for the feeding requirements of urban street animals, especially cats and dogs, has emerged. In this study, an original concept design and prototype for smart food dispensers have been developed, leveraging the utmost technological capabilities.

Through mobile application integration, these smart food dispensers allow individuals to remotely monitor the device's operational status, check food levels, and make donations. The developed prototype holds the potential to ensure consistent and regular feeding for street animals.

This innovative approach not only aims to enhance the living standards of street animals but also aspires to fulfill societal obligations towards these creatures through a technological platform. It is anticipated that the developed prototype will play a significant role in facilitating the process of supporting street animals for both individuals and communities, thereby heightening social awareness.

Keywords: Smart Pet Feeder, Street Animals, Mobile Application

MÜƏLLİMİN PEDAQOJİ MƏDƏNİYYƏTİ VƏ ONUN KOMPONENTLƏRİ

TEACHER'S PEDAGOGICAL CULTURE AND ITS COMPONENTS

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Özet

Pedaqoji mədəniyyət ümumbəşəri mədəniyyətin bir hissəsi olub təhsil və tərbiyənin maddi və mənəvi dəyərlərini , pedaqoji fəaliyyətin yaradıcı üsullarını , şəxsiyyətin sosiallaşması məsələlərini özündə əks etdirir.

Onun əsas tərkib hissələrinə aksioloji, texnoloji, evristik və şəxsi komponentlər daxildir.

Pedaqoji mədəniyyətin aksioloji komponentinə müəllimlərin peşə - pedaqoji bilikləri, dünyagörüşü, pedaqoji təfəkkürü, pedaqoji taktı və etikası daxildir. Müəllimin ifadəli sözü digər təsir vasitələrini də səmərəli tətbiq etməyə imkan verdiyindən pedaqoji mədəniyyətin ən vacib komponentlərindən biri də mükəmməl nitq mədəniyyətinə malik olmaqdır. Bu baxımdan müəllimin nitqinin kamilliyi, emosionallığı, inandırıcılığı təlim-tərbiyə prosesinin səmərəliliyini təmin edən başlıca amillərdəndir. Müəllim öz yetirmələrinə verməli olduğu elmi , etik və həyati biliklərin daşıyıcısıdır.Buna görə də bilik müəllimin kamil şəkildə yiyələnmiş olduğu ən böyük əmək silahıdır.

Müəllimin pedaqoji mədəniyyətinin texnoloji komponenti dedikdə, ünsiyyət prosesndə pedaqoji prosesin iştirakçılarının qarşılıqlı təsiri, pedaqoji texnika, informasiya və təlim texnologiyaları nəzərdə tutulur. Müəllim özünün və şagirdlərinin diqqətini idarə etməyi bacarmalıdır, bu, pedaqoji texnikanın ən mühüm aspektlərindən biridir.

Pedaqoji fəaliyyətin evristik komponentinə aşağıdakılar daxildir: müəllim öz təhsil fəaliyyətinin məqsədini bilir və onu şagirdlərin təbii imkanları ilə əlaqələndirir; hökumətin təhsillə bağlı qərar və göstərişlərini, təhsilin normativ-hüquqi bazasını , dövlətin təhsil standartllarını bilir.

Pedaqoji mədəniyyətin səxsi komponentinə özünütəhlil, özünüqiymətləndirmə ,şagirdlərdə sağlam həyat tərzi formalaşdırmaq, müəllim şəxsiyyətinin intellektual, peşə və mənəvi potensialı aiddir. Müəllim həmçinin təşkilatçılıq, idarəetmə və didaktik səriştələrə yiyələnməlidir.

Bundan əlavə, şagirdlərin idrak fəaliyyətini inkişaf etdirmək, pedaqoji prosesə kreativ yanaşmaq, ünsiyyət və əməkdaşlıqla bağlı kompetensiyalar da müəllimin pedaqoji mədəniyyətinin mühün tərkib hissəsidir.

Müəllimin pedaqoji mədəniyyətinin təşəkkülü , ümumilikdə, özündə pedaqoji fəaliyyətin elmi istiqamətini, innovativ fəaliyyətə hazırlığı, fərdi iş üslubunun formalaşmasını, öz həmkarlarının təcrübəsini öyrənmək, ümumiləşdirmək və yaymaq kimi məsələləri birləşdirir.

Pedaqoji mədəniyyətə yiyələnən və pedaqoji əməyi həyatının mənasına çevirən müəllim öz fəaliyyətində hər zaman uğur qazanacaqdır.

Açar sözlər: pedaqoji mədəniyyət , aksioloji, texnoloji, evristik

Abstract

Pedagogical culture is a part of universal culture and reflects the material and moral values of education and upbringing, creative methods of pedagogical activity, issues of personality socialization.

Its main components include axiological, technological, heuristic and personal components.

The axiological component of pedagogical culture includes teachers' professional-pedagogical knowledge, outlook, pedagogical thinking, pedagogical tact and ethics. Having an excellent speech culture is one of the most important components of the pedagogical culture, since the teacher's expressive speech allows effective application of other means of influence. In this regard, the perfection, emotionality, and believability of the teacher's speech are the main factors that ensure the efficiency of the educational process. A teacher is the bearer of scientific, ethical and vital knowledge that he must give to his students. Therefore, knowledge is the greatest labor weapon that a teacher has mastered perfectly.

The technological component of the teacher's pedagogical culture means the interaction of the participants of the pedagogical process in the communication process, pedagogical techniques, information and training technologies. A teacher must be able to control his and his students' attention, this is one of the most important aspects of pedagogical technique.

The heuristic component of pedagogical activity includes the following: the teacher knows the purpose of his educational activity and connects it with the natural abilities of students; knows the decisions and instructions of the government regarding education, the normative-legal basis of education, the educational standards of the state.

The personal component of pedagogical culture includes self-analysis, self-evaluation, forming a healthy lifestyle in students, the intellectual, professional and spiritual potential of the teacher's personality. The teacher should also acquire organizational, management and didactic skills.

In addition, the competences related to developing students' cognitive activity, creative approach to the pedagogical process, communication and cooperation are also an important part of the teacher's pedagogical culture.

The formation of the teacher's pedagogical culture, in general, combines issues such as the scientific direction of pedagogical activity, preparation for innovative activity, the formation of an individual work style, learning, generalizing and spreading the experience of one's colleagues.

A teacher who acquires pedagogical culture and turns pedagogical work into the meaning of his life will always be successful in his activities.

Keywords: pedagogical culture, axiological, technological. heuristic

THE CONCEPT OF MONEY, USURY AND INTEREST IN ISLAMIC MACROECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT
In the early days, before the creation of money, economic activities or business transactions were carried out through barter or commonly called barter trade. In the exchange process, goods and services were exchanged directly with other goods and services that were mutually needed by the parties involved. At the macro level itself, the parties involved in the production of goods and services can easily and smoothly exchange goods and services by using money as an intermediary. Meanwhile, the domestic sector that receives income in the form of money uses the money to buy goods and services produced by the commercial and manufacturing sectors. It is the changes in these cash flows that cause changes in prices and/or production quantities, for example. It also affects saving behavior, investment and the business cycle. The method in this study is to use a type of qualitative descriptive research. The purpose of this study is to understand and explore the concept of money in Islamic macroeconomics that does not contradict Islamic law.

Keywords: Money, Islamic Macroeconomic, Economic, Interest

THE EARTH HAS FEVER; HUMAN IS THE ONLY VIRUS

STOP CO_2 EMISSION!

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Abstract In less than 200 years, human activity has increased the atmosphere's carbon dioxide (CO_2) content by 50%. CO_2 in the atmosphere warms the planet which cause climate change. The primary cause of the rise in carbon dioxide concentrations is the use of fossil fuels by humans as a source of energy. One of the most efficient treatment techniques, absorption, can be used to capture CO_2 emission from flue gases. In this study, the ionic liquid, 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium acetate ([BMIM][AcO]), was used for CO_2 absorption process in bubble column reactor. The effects of several operational parameters such as solvent concentration, CO_2 inlet concentration, and gas flow rate on the absorption capacity and CO_2 removal efficiency were investigated. The results demonstrate that the removal efficiency and absorption capacity decreased from 87% to 55% and from 9.8 to 4.8 gCO_2/kg solvent, respectively, when the CO_2 content was raised from 10,000 to 30,000 ppm. The removal efficiency of 55% was raised to 98% when the gas flow rate was decreased from 2 to 0.5 L/min. Similarly, by increasing the solvent concentration from 0.05 to 0.1 M, CO_2 removal was enhanced. The findings of this study demonstrate that 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium acetate ([BMIM][AcO]) can be employed as a solvent to efficiently and effectively capture of CO_2 from flue gases.

Keywords: Absorption, Ionic Liquid, CO_2 capture, Global warming

THE EFFECTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE MONETARY PENALTIES IMPOSED BY THE CAPITAL MARKETS BOARD ON STOCK RETURNS: THE CASE OF 2022-2023

SERMAYE PİYASASI KURULU'NUN VERDİĞİ İDARİ PARA CEZALARININ HİSSE SENEDİ GETİRİLERİNE ETKİLERİ: 2022-2023 ÖRNEĞİ

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ABSTRACT

Individuals who act in violation of regulations based on the Capital Markets Law, established standards and forms, and general and specific decisions taken by the Capital Markets Board (CMB), may be subject to administrative fines ranging from twenty thousand Turkish Liras to two hundred and fifty thousand Turkish Liras by the CMB. However, if a benefit is obtained due to non-compliance with the obligation, the amount of the administrative fine to be imposed shall not be less than twice the amount of this benefit. Legal entities shall be subject to administrative fines ranging from not less than the minimum amount stated in the first sentence of this paragraph, taking into consideration the severity of the violation and the number of affected victims, up to one percent of the gross sales revenue stated in their independently audited annual financial statements and twenty percent of their pre-tax profit.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of administrative monetary penalties regulated in Article 103 of Part 1 of Section 6 of Law No. 6362 on stock returns traded on Borsa Istanbul. Between January 1, 2022, and September 30, 2023, the administrative monetary penalties imposed by the Capital Markets Board (CMB) were investigated to determine whether they caused abnormal returns on the dates they were announced in the CMB Bulletin.

Statistical data regarding the administrative monetary penalties imposed by the CMB were obtained from the CMB's Weekly Bulletins. The obtained data were analyzed using the Event Study method, specifically the Market Model. According to the results obtained, it was found that administrative monetary penalties caused abnormal returns in the days following the day they were disclosed to the public.

Keywords: Administrative monetary penalties, event study, Capital Markets Board

ÖZET

Sermaye Piyasası Kanunu'na dayanılarak yapılan düzenlemelere, belirlenen standart ve formlara ve Sermaye Piyasası Kurulu (SPK)'nca alınan genel ve özel nitelikteki kararlara aykırı hareket eden kişilere SPK tarafından yirmi bin Türk Lirasından iki yüz elli bin Türk Lirasına kadar idari para cezası verilir. Ancak, yükümlülüğe aykırılık dolayısıyla menfaat temin edilmiş olması hâlinde verilecek idari para cezasının miktarı, bu menfaatin iki katından az olamaz. Tüzel kişilere, aykırılığın ağırlığı ve etkilediği mağdur sayısı dikkate alınarak bu fıkranın birinci cümlesinde yer alan asgari miktardan az olmamak üzere bağımsız denetimden geçmiş yıllık finansal tablolarında yer alan brüt satış hasılatının %1'i ile vergi öncesi kârının %20'sinden yüksek olanına kadar idari para cezası verilir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, 6362 Sayılı Sermaye Piyasası Kanunu'nun 6. Kısım 1. Bölümü 103. Maddesinde düzenlenen idari para cezalarının, Borsa İstanbul'da işlem gören hisse senedi getirileri üzerindeki etkilerini araştırmaktır. 1.Ocak.2022 ile 30.Eylül.2023 arasında gerçekleşen ve Sermaye Piyasası Kurulu (SPK) tarafından verilen idari para cezalarının, SPK Bülteni'nde duyurulduğu tarihlerde, anormal bir getiriye neden olup olmadıkları araştırılmıştır.

SPK tarfından verilen idari para cezaları ile ilgili istatistiki veriler, SPK'nun Haftalık Bültenleri'nden elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler, Olay Çalışması (Event Study) Yöntemlerinden Pazar Modeli kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, idari para cezalarının kamuya açıklandığı günü takip eden günlerde, anormal getiriye neden olduğu bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İdari para cezaları, olay çalışması, Sermaye Piyasası Kurulu

THE MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF THE CORPUS LUTEUM'S CELLS IN DHEA APPLIED RAT OVARIES

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Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) is a steroid hormone synthesized by the adrenal glands and liver and is a precursor of androgens and estrogens. It is currently used in various fields such as sexual dysfunctions, autoimmune diseases, mood disorders, alleviation of menopausal symptoms, weight management, and enhancement of sports performance.

Related to this, the metabolic and endocrine effects of DHEA use on the ovary have been examined in the literature. In our study, we aimed to investigate the effect of DHEA on the morphological changes of the corpus luteum in the rat ovary. We performed this study by immunohistochemical and semi-thin section examination at the light microscope level. Considering the increasing use of DHEA in society, we think that the potential effects of this situation on the ovary will be important.

In our study, 16 young female Sprague-Dawley rats aged 2-2.5 months (250-300 g) were used. It was aimed to histologically demonstrate the possible effects of long-term administration of DHEA on the ovary in the experimental groups. For this purpose, the rats were first randomized as control (n = 8) and DHEA group (n = 8). Then, rats in the DHEA group were injected intraperitoneally with DHEA (60 mg/kg/day dissolved in 0.2 ml sesame oil) for 28 days, while rats in the control group were injected with only 0.2 ml sesame oil for 28 days. Ovarian tissues were collected from animals euthanized by intracardiac aspiration under deep anesthesia and paraffin blocks were prepared from these tissues and histological sections were taken.

Morpholigical changes and Immunopositive areas were evaluated by semi-thin section and immunohistochemistry with p-Akt antibodies, respectively. The data were compared statistically. p-Akt was slightly increased in the DHEA group, but no statistical difference was found compared to the control group (43.46 ± 8.83 and 53.85 ± 8.01, respectively). Besides, in addition to the luteal cells in the corpus luteum, basophilic stained cells were seen in the DHEA group.

Key Words: DHEA, Ovary, Morphology

THE VIETNAMESE LAWS ON PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF SECURITIES INVESTORS

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Abstract: The issue of protecting the rights of securities investors is no longer strange to economies worldwide; investors must always be considered the focus of the stock market. The Vietnamese stock market is still relatively new, so understanding the current situation of protecting investors' rights requires comprehensive research on rights and protection of investors' rights in their relationships with stock market participants. Using financial tools to protect investors' interests, from which to draw out the causes and requirements for protecting investors' interests, is an essential job. The article systematizes the theoretical basis of investors, investors' rights, risks affecting investors' rights, and methods to protect investors' rights. Investing in the stock market and drawing some practical lessons based on research and experience of some countries worldwide provides several valuable solutions for the Vietnamese stock market.

Keywords: investors, securities, stock market,

"TURİZM VE ÇEVRE" İLE "TURİZM VE PEYZAJ" ANAHTAR KELİMESİNİN LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERDEKİ BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE KEYWORDS "TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENT" AND "TOURISM AND LANDSCAPE" IN GRADUATE THESES

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ÖZET

Bibliyometri sözcüğü, bilimsel bilgi araçları olan; yayınlanmış kitap, dergi, makale vb. kavramların farklı yöntemlerle incelenmesi şeklinde tanımlanmaktadır. Bibliyometrik araştırma yayınların veya belgelerin yazar, konu, yayın bilgisi vb. şeklinde belirgin özelliklerin niceliksel olarak analizini kapsamaktadır. Bu tarz araştırmalarda araştırmaların belirli nitelikleri analize edilerek bilimsel çeşitli bulgular ortaya çıkarılmaktadır.

Son zamanlarda Bibliyometri kavramı bilimsel çalışmalarda mühim bir yere sahip olmuştur. Bir bilim dalı ile ilgili yapılan çalışmaların bibliyometrik analiz yöntemiyle incelenmesi ilgili bilim dalının performansının değerlendirilmesinde nicelik ve nitelik açısından gelişimi önemli bir rol oynamaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, "Turizm ve Çevre" ile "Turizm ve Peyzaj" anahtar kelimelerinin lisansüstü tezlerde Bibliyometrik analizlerinin yapılması amaçlanmıştır. Bu kelimeler günümüzde oldukça sık karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Ortak yönleri olsa da farklılıkları mevcuttur. Bu bildiride, Türkiye'de yer alan tez merkezinde yapılan tezlerin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bibliyometri, YÖKTEZ, Turizm ve Çevre, Turizm ve Peyzaj

ABSTRACT

The word bibliometrics is defined as the examination of published books, journals, articles, etc., which are scientific information tools, with different methods. Bibliometric research involves the quantitative analysis of publications or documents in the form of author, subject, publication information, etc.. In this type of research, various scientific findings are revealed by analyzing certain qualities of research.

Recently, the concept of bibliometrics has had an important place in scientific studies. Examining the studies related to a branch of science by bibliometric analysis method plays an important role in the evaluation of the performance of the related branch of science in terms of quantity and quality.

In this study, it is aimed to conduct bibliometric analysis of the keywords "Tourism and Environment" and "Tourism and Landscape" in graduate theses. These words appear quite frequently today. Although they have common aspects, they also have differences. In this paper, it is aimed to investigate the theses made in the thesis center in Turkey.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, YÖKTEZ, Tourism and Environment, Tourism and Landscape

DETERMINATION OF RESISTANCE COEFFICIENT AND CHANNEL STABILITY FOR GREAT CAUCASIAN RIVERS

BÜYÜK KAFKASYA NEHİRLERİ İÇİN DİRENÇ KATSAYISININ VE KANAL STABİLİTESİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

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Deformation of river channels results from the interaction of river flow parameters and morphometric parameters of the channel. One of the main causes of channel deformations is river flow. When the flow rate increases, the sedimentation process of river sediments carried by the flow occurs as a result of washing of the banks and the channel bottom. Anthropogenic factors and hydrotechnical facilities also have a great impact on river channel deformation.

As a result of the collapse of river channels, the depth of the channel decreases, the flood flow level increases and the flow rate increases. In this regard, in this part, the banks of the channel are washed on one or both sides, islands are formed in the middle of the channel, the channel is divided into branches and the flow direction of the river changes. If the banks are not washed, the channel will deform in the depth direction. Deformation towards depth will occur mainly in those parts of the channel where the banks are strengthened.

Channel deformations occur during floods and flood flows in the mountain and foothill parts of mountain streams. For this reason, it is necessary to examine the transverse, longitudinal and depth deformations in the channel caused by flood and overflow flows, to ensure the stability of the channel, and to ensure the safe operation of water intake facilities, dock crossings, hydropower plants and bridges. Protective walls and their protection from flood flows are of great importance in terms of protection.

Due to floods in mountain rivers, the flow regime of the rivers changes significantly and the channel's cross-sectional parameters (width, depth, cross-sectional area, ruggedness and etc.) also change. Therefore, as the most critical case, the reports should include the average width of the channel corresponding to flood and overflow flows, the depth of washing, the average diameter of the bottom sediments, the slope of the river channel section examined, and the washing speed. channel etc. includes.

In the article general information is collected about the hydrological regime characteristics of the rivers on the northeastern slope of the Greater Caucasus of Azerbaijan. Studies were carried out on these rivers. Washing depth rates were calculated according to the maximum and average annual flows of the rivers and the flow resistance coefficients of the river were determined according to this expression. The calculated flow resistance coefficient

is applicable to all slopes of the Greater Caucasus, and it is very convenient to apply this coefficient for other rivers.

Key words: channel deformation, river flow, flushing depth, channel stability, flow resistance coefficient.

Nehir kanallarının deformasyonu, nehir akış parametreleri ile kanalın morfometrik parametrelerinin etkileşiminden kaynaklanmaktadır. Kanal deformasyonlarının ana nedenlerinden biri nehir akışıdır. Akış hızı arttığında kıyıların ve kanal tabanının yıkanması sonucu akışın taşıdığı nehir çökeltilerinin çökelme işlemi meydana gelir. Antropojenik faktörler ve hidroteknik tesislerin de nehir kanalı deformasyonunda büyük etkisi vardır.

Nehir yatağında çökelme sonucu kanalın derinliği azalır, taşkın akış seviyesi yükselir ve akış hızı artar. Bu bakımdan bu kısımda kanalın kıyıları bir ya da her iki tarafta yıkanmakta, kanalın ortasında adalar oluşturulmakta, kanal kollara ayrılmakta ve nehrin akış yönü değişmektedir. Kıyıların yıkanmaması durumunda kanal derinlik yönünde deforme olacaktır. Derinliğe doğru deformasyon esas olarak kanalın kıyıların güçlendirildiği kısımlarında meydana gelecektir.

Dağ akarsularının dağ ve etek kısımlarında sel ve taşkın akışları sırasında kanal deformasyonları meydana gelir. Bu nedenle sel ve taşkın akışlarından kaynaklanan kanalda enine, boyuna ve derinlikteki deformasyonların incelenmesi, kanalın stabilitesinin sağlanması, su alma tesislerinin, rıhtım geçişlerinin, hidroelektrik santrallerin, köprülerin güvenli bir şekilde işletilmesinin sağlanması gerekmektedir. Koruyucu duvarlar taşkın akışlarından korunması açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Dağ nehirlerindeki taşkınlar nedeniyle, nehirlerin akış rejimi önemli ölçüde değiştiğinden kanalın kesit parametreleri (genişlik, derinlik, kesit alanı, engebelilik vb.) de değişmektedir. Bu nedenle en kritik durum olarak raporların, sel ve taşkın akışlarına karşılık gelen kanalın ortalama genişliğini, yıkama derinliğini, taban çökeltilerinin ortalama çapını, incelenen nehir kanalı bölümünün eğimini, yıkama hızını içermesi gerekmektedir.

Makalede Azerbaycan'ın Büyük Kafkasya'sının kuzeydoğu yamacındaki nehirlerin hidrolojik rejim özellikleri hakkında genel bilgiler toplanmıştır. Bu nehirler üzerinde çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Akarsuların maksimum ve ortalama yıllık akışlarına göre yıkanma derinliği hızları hesaplanmıştır. Bu ifadeye göre nehrin akış direnç katsayıları belirlenmiştir. Hesaplanan akış direnci katsayısı Büyük Kafkasya'nın tüm yamaçlarına uygulanabilir ve bu katsayının diğer nehirler için uygulanması çok uygundur.

Anahtar kelimeler: kanal deformasyonu, nehir akışı, yıkama derinliği, kanal stabilitesi, akış direnç katsayısı.

MANEVİ DANIŞMANLIK VE REHBERLİĞİN TÜRKİYE'DEKİ GELİŞİMİ VE YAPILAN ÇALIŞMALAR

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPIRITUAL COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE IN TURKEY AND THE STUDIES CONDUCTED

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma Türkiye'deki uygulanan manevi danışmanlık ve rehberliğin tarihçesi, gelişimi, uygulama alanları, kullanılan teknikleri ve Türkiye'de manevi danışmanlık ve rehberlik ile ilgili yapılan çalışmaları konu edinmektedir.

Manevi danışmanlık ve rehberlik, ilahiyat ve psikoloji eğitim ve donanımlarına sahip danışmanlar tarafından psikolojik yöntem ve tekniklerden yararlanarak danışana yardım ve destek sağlama uygulamasıdır. Manevi danışmanlık kaynağını dinden almakla birlikte psikoterapi yöntem ve ilkelerini kullanmaktadır. Maneviyat ve psikolojik sağlık ilişkisi araştırma sonuçlarında maneviyatın yaşam memnuniyetini arttırması ve depresyonu azalttığı ortaya konulmuştur.

Türkiye'de manevi danışmanlık ve rehberlik hizmetleri, henüz profesyonel anlamda başlamadan önce de esasen, dinî yükseköğrenim görmüş müftü, vaiz ve diğer din görevlileri tarafından yapılmaktaydı. Ancak Diyanet İşleri Başkanlığı ve diğer bazı kurumlar arasında imzalanan protokollerle manevi danışmanlık meslek standardının oluşturulması ile birlikte yeni bir meslek alanı olarak icra edilmeye başladı.

Manevi danışmanlık ve rehberlik ile ilgili ülkemizde çeşitli çalıştaylar ve konferanslar düzenlenmiş, uygulamanın teorik boyutu ile ilgili uzun çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Ayrıca alanla ilgili teorik ve uygulama alanına dair makale ve kitaplar yayınlanmıştır. Ülkemizde halen aktif bir şekilde birçok farklı kurumda görev alan manevi danışmanlarımız vardır. Ülkemizde manevi danışmanlık ve rehberlik uygulamaları henüz eksiklikleri olmakla birlikte her geçen gün gelişmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Manevi Danışmanlık ve Rehberlik, Din Psikolojisi, Manevi İyi Oluş

TÜRKİYE'DE TÜZEL KİŞİLERİN KABAHATLER HUKUKU SORUMLULUĞU

MISDEMEANORS LAW RESPONSIBILITY OF LEGAL ENTITIES IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Türk hukukunda hareket ve irade yetenekleri olmayan tüzel kişilerin kabahat işleyemeyeceği, dolayısıyla da fail olmayacağı kabul edilmektedir. Tüzel kişinin fail olamaması ona yaptırım uygulanması sonucunu ortadan kaldırmamaktadır. Hukuken kabul edilmişse bir başkasının gerçekleştirdiği fiilden başka bir gerçek kişinin veya tüzel kişinin sorumlu tutulması mümkün olmaktadır. Kabahatler hukukunda da tüzel kişinin faaliyeti çerçevesinde görev yapan kişilerin kabahat teşkil eden fiillerinden dolayı tüzel kişinin sorumluluğu hüküm altına alınmıştır. Kabahatler Kanununun 8. maddesine göre tüzel kişinin sorumluluğu, organın veya temsilcinin veya faaliyeti çerçevesinde görev yapan kişilerin işlemiş bulunduğu kabahatten dolayıdır. Tüzel kişinin sorumluluğu için, bu kişilerin kendilerine verilen görev kapsamında faaliyette bulunurken kabahat işlemiş olmaları gerekmektedir. İşlenen kabahatten sorumlu tutulacak tüzel kişiler özel hukuk tüzel kişileridir. Kamu hukuku tüzel kişileri açısından sorun tartışmalıdır. 8. madde düzenlemesine göre özgü nitelik taşıyan kabahatlerde de tüzel kişiye idari yaptırım uygulanması mümkündür. Tüzel kişinin sorumluluğu için organ veya temsilcilik veya hizmet ilişkisinin dayanağını oluşturan işlemin hukuken geçerli olması da gerekmemektedir. 8. maddeye göre, tüzel kişilerin sorumluluğu yalnızca idari para cezası olarak kabul edilmemiş, idari yaptırım kavramı kullanılarak idari para cezası dışındaki idari tedbirlerin de uygulanacağı belirtilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: tüzel kişi, kabahat, idari para cezası, idari tedbir, özgü kabahat, organ, temsilci.

ABSTRACT

It is accepted that legal entities who do not have the capacity to act and intent will not be capable of misdemeanor therefore will not be perpetrator in Turkish law. The fact that the legal entity can not be a perpetrator does not mean that sanctions will not be executed on them. If it is legally accepted, it is possible to hold responsible another real person or legal entity for the act performed by someone else. Also in the law of misdemeanors, the responsibility of the legal entity is regulated because of the misdemeanors of the persons working in the framework of the activity of the legal entity. According to Article 8 of the Code on Misdemeanors, the responsibility of the legal entity is due to the misdemeanor of the body or the representative or persons acting in the framework of its activities. For the responsibility of the legal entity, they must have committed a misdemeanor when acting within the scope of their duties. Legal persons to be held responsible for the misdemeanor are private law legal entities. The problem is controversial in terms of public-law legal entity. According to the 8th article, when committed misdemeanors, which only some people can commit, it is also possible to carry out administrative sanctions on the legal entity. It is not necessary for the responsibility of the legal entity that the transaction which constitutes the basis of the organ or agency or service relationship is legally valid. According to Article 8, it is not accepted the responsibility of the legal entities only administrative fines and by using the concept of administrative sanction, it is stated that administrative measures other than administrative fines will to carried out.

Keywords: legal entity, misdemeanor, administrative fine, administrative measure, body, representative.

UNDERSTANDING ISLAMIC INSURANCE IN ISLAMIC FINANCE (THEORITICAL FOUNDATIONS AND LITERATURE ANALYSIS)

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out more about Islamic insurance. This research uses a qualitative approach with in-depth analysis of secondary data from various literature sources, to understand the perspectives and concepts underlying Islamic insurance. The data collection technique in this research is a literature study technique to obtain a theoretical basis in the form of opinions or writings of legal experts, scholars, and other authorized parties, regarding Islamic insurance guidelines in Indonesia. This research is descriptive analytical to describe a research result but not used to make broader conclusions. The result of this research is that sharia insurance is an insurance product that is managed sharia and supervised by DSN-MUI. The functions of sharia insurance are managed according to sharia principles, transparent fund management, investment returns shared with participants, ownership of funds by two parties, namely the company and participants, contribution funds are not forfeited even though there are no claims, and underwriting surplus benefits. The main purpose of sharia insurance is to improve the welfare and struggle of the people. Sharia insurance business activities are regulated in Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 1992. One of the relevant company profiles is PT. JMA Sharia Insurance.

Keywords: Sharia Insurance, Financial Institution

SHARIA VENTURE CAPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Financial institutions are one type of business whose role is very important in the economy, especially in the financial sector. In accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 9 of 2009 concerning Financial Institutions in the form of business entities carrying out financial activities in the form of providing capital or capital. In principle, financial institutions are only engaged in providing capital, in contrast to financial institutions, money can be withdrawn in the form of savings, current accounts and deposits. There are 3 (three) fields of activity in the financial institution sector, namely Financing Companies, Venture Capital Companies, and Infrastructure Financing Companies. The existence of financial institutions is an important alternative in supporting the national economy. The form of financial institution trading area chosen by the community and the business world to conduct business is venture capital financing. Based on the Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) No.35/PJOK.05/2015. relating to the business activities of venture capital companies and venture capital companies (PMV) are business entities that carry out venture capital activities, venture capital fund management, paid service operations and other business activities with the approval of the Financial Services Authority (OJK). Venture capital in Indonesia today is needed to help businesses that are constrained by capital or internal funds for business development. The existence of venture capital is thought to be an alternative source of financing for micro, small and medium enterprises that do not have the ability to make bank payments because in terms of business forms that have not been incorporated, therefore their

scope and accessibility are limited to the financial sector such as banking. The existence of venture capital companies in Indonesia, institutionally and formally, is a relatively new legal and business institution. This practice was only introduced through the regulatory policy package on December 20, 1988, which was followed by the promulgation of Presidential Decree Number 61 of 1988. However, this venture capital activity has
However, this venture capital activity has a very good future prospect because its existence plays a very important role in the business world, especially for small businesses in Indonesia. Common constraints faced by small businesses, such as limited capital, management capabilities, and technology, will be eliminated through the existence of venture capital funding organizations. This paper will systematically explain the information regarding venture capital as a form of financial institution business. Through this paper, we hope that readers will gain a thorough understanding of the existence and operations of venture capital companies.

Keywords: Venture Capital, Financial Institutions, Business Activities, Company Operations

MİYELOİD MALİGNİTELERDE, TET2 ve DNMT3A GENLERİ İLE hsa-miR-29 İFADE DÜZEYLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF TET2 AND DNMT3A GENES AND hsa-miR-29 EXPRESSION LEVELS IN MYELOID MALIGNANCIES

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ÖZET

Hematolojik maligniteler, kemik iliğinde bulunan miyeloid veya lenfoid hücrelerin kontrolsüz ve aşırı çoğalmasına bağlı olarak gelişen hastalıktır. Son on yılda yapılan çalışmalarla hematolojik malignitelerin patobiyolojisi daha iyi anlaşılmakla birlikte prognostik faktörleri de belirlenmeye başlanmıştır. Özellikle genlerdeki ekzon ve onları çevreleyen intron bölgelerinin taranması ile yapılan hedeflenmiş dizi analizlerinin geliştirilmesiyle hastalık hakkında daha fazla bilgi sahibi olmamız sağlanmıştır.

Bu çalışmada, Akut Miyeloid Lösemi (AML), Miyelodisplastik Sendrom (MDS), Kronik Miyeloid Lösemi (KML), Esansiyel Trombositoz (ET) ve Polisitemi Vera (PV) hastalarında, DNA metilasyonunda önemli rol oynayan TET2 ve DNMT3A genlerinin ve hematopoetik farklılaşmalarda etkin rol oynayan miR29'ların ekspresyon düzeyleri, hastalardan alınan kemik iliği örneklerinde real- time kantitatif PCR yöntemi ile araştırıldı.

Çalışma grubumuza, Mersin Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Araştırma ve Uygulama Hastanesi İç Hastalıkları Bölümü Hematoloji Bilim Dalı'na başvuran ve tanı alan, 28 AML, 34 MDS, 19 KML, 10 ET ve 11 PV olmak üzere toplam 102 hasta ve 13 kontrol grubu dâhil edildi. Hasta

ve sağlıklı bireylerden alınan kemik iliği örneklerinden total RNA izolasyonu ve cDNA sentezi gerçekleştirildi. Saptanan ekspresyon düzeyleri; hasta ve kontrol grupları arasında, SPSS-11.5 Windows veya Statistica 6.1 paket programlar kullanılarak istatistiksel olarak değerlendirildi.

Araştırma sonuçlarına göre DNMT3A (p<0,001), TET2 (p<0,001), miR-29a (p<0,001), miR-29b (p<0,001) ve miR-29c'nin (p<0,001) ifade düzeylerindeki tüm gruplar kıyaslandığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bulundu. DNMT3A, TET2, miR-29a, miR-29b ve miR-29c'nin ifadelerinin korelasyonları incelendiğinde; DNMT3A sırasıyla miR-29a,b,c ve TET2 ile korele bulundu. TET2 sırasıyla miR-29a,b,c ile korele bulundu. miR-29a,b,c kendi aralarında korele bulundu.

Bu çalışmada, *TET2* ve *DNMT3A* genlerinin ifade düzeylerinin değişimi saptanmış olup, bu iki geni en yüksek skorla (> 97) hedefleyen, post translasyonel kontrolleri sağlayan miR'lerin ifade düzeylerinin etkisi araştırılmıştır. Bulunan sonuçlar doğrultusunda saptanan değişimlerin, klinik anlamda miyeloid malignitelerde birer biyobelirteç olup olamayacağına dair literatüre katkı sunabileceğini düşünmekteyiz. Aynı zamanda miR'lerin ifade düzeylerinin etkisininde, hastalığın tanı ve tedavisinde önemli bir veri olduğunu düşünmekteyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Miyeloid malignite, TET2, DNMT3A, miRNA, Ekspresyon

Bu çalışma Mersin Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri birimi tarafından (proje No: 2020-1-TP2-4003) desteklenmiştir.

ABSTRACT

Hematological malignancies are a disease that develops due to uncontrolled and excessive proliferation of myeloid and lymphoid cells in the bone marrow. Although the pathobiology of hematological malignancies has been better understood with the studies conducted in the last decade, prognostic factors have begun to be determined. With the development of targeted sequence analysis, especially by scanning the exons in the genes and the intron regions surrounding them, we have provided more information about the disease.

In this study, in patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML), Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS), Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML), Essential Thrombocytosis (ET) and Polycythemia Vera (PV) patients, the expression levels of TET2 and DNMT3A genes, which play an important role in DNA methylation, and miR29s, which play an active role in hematopoietic differentiation, were investigated by real-time quantitative PCR method in bone marrow samples taken from patients.

To our working group, a total of 102 patients, 28 AML, 34 MDS, 19 CML, 10 ET and 11 PV, and 13 control groups, who applied and diagnosed to the Department of Hematology, Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Research and Application Hospital, Mersin University. Total RNA isolation and cDNA synthesis were performed from bone marrow samples taken from patients and healthy individuals. Detected expression levels; It was evaluated statistically between patient and control groups using SPSS-11.5 for Windows or Statistica 6.1 package programs.

According to the results of the study, when all groups in expression levels of DNMT3A ($p<0,001$), TET2 ($p<0,001$), miR-29a ($p<0,001$), miR-29b ($p<0,001$) and miR-29c ($p<0,001$) were compared was found to be statistically significant. When the correlations of the expressions of DNMT3A, TET2, miR- 29a, miR-29b and miR-29c were examined; DNMT3A was correlated with miR-29a,b,c and TET2, respectively. TET2 was correlated with miR-29a,b,c, respectively. miR-29a,b,c correlated among themselves, miR-29a,c and miR-29b,c were found.

In this study, the changes in the expression levels of TET2 and DNMT3A genes were determined, and the effect of the expression levels of miRs that target these two genes with the highest score (> 97) and provide post-translational controls were investigated. We think that the changes detected in line with the results may contribute to the literature on whether they can be clinical biomarkers in myeloid malignancies. At the same time, we think that the effect of the expression levels of miRs is an important data in the diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

Keywords: Myeloid malignancy, TET2, DNMT3A, miRNA, Expression

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"ERMENI MESELESINDE" SON KIRILMA NOKTASI: İKINCI KARABAĞ SAVAŞI

THE LAST BREAKING POINT IN THE "ARMENIAN ISSUE": THE SECOND KARABAKH WAR

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Kafkasya devletleri arasındaki ilişkiler, çevre ülkelerin bölgesel politikaları ve küresel dünyada yaşanan süreçler; Bunun bölgesel istikrar, refah ve güvenlik açısından önemli sonuçları vardır. 19. yüzyılda Çarlık Rusya'sının işgal ettiği Kafkasya'da Gürcistan, Azerbaycan ve Ermenistan üç bağımsız devlet olarak ortaya çıksa da Sovyet Rusya'nın işgali nedeniyle bağımsızlıkları kısa sürdü. Bağımsızlık döneminde ve sonrasında Ermenistan, komşu devletlere karşı saldırı politikası uygulayarak topraklarını genişletmek istedi. Azerbaycan topraklarında bu politikayla hareket eden Ermeni devleti, fırsat buldukça Azerbaycan topraklarına saldırıp işgal etti. Azerbaycan Sovyet yönetimine girdikten sonra Zengezur bölgesi ve Karabağ'ın dağlık kesimindeki Ermenilere özerklik tanındı. Ancak Ermeniler bununla yetinmeyip işgale devam ettiler. Sovyetlerin dağılması sırasında işgalini hızlandıran Ermenistan bu kez savaş açarak Azerbaycan topraklarının yaklaşık yüzde 20'sini işgal etti. Dağlık Karabağ Özerk Bölgesi ve çevresi çeyrek asırdan fazla bir süre Ermenistan'ın işgali altında kalmış, sorunun çözümüne ilişkin tüm önerileri reddeden Ermenistan, Azerbaycan'ın diğer bölgelerine yeni saldırılar gerçekleştirmişti.

1994 yılında imzalanan ateşkesin ardından saldırılarını sürdüren Ermenistan, Nisan 2016 ve Temmuz 2020'de ateşkesi yeniden ciddi şekilde ihlal etti. "Ermeni meselesine" son veren çatışmalar 27 Eylül 2020'de başladı. Azerbaycan'dan toprak alma arzusuyla yeni saldırılara başlayan Ermenistan, Türkiye'den diplomatik ve askeri destek alan Azerbaycan'a yenildi. Azerbaycan'ın yürüttüğü güçlü askeri operasyonlar ve bir o kadar da güçlü diplomatik faaliyetle birlikte, Rusya Federasyonu'nun pasif tutumu nedeniyle desteksiz kalan Ermenistan, yenilgiyi kabul ederek geri çekilmek zorunda kaldı. 44 gün süren bu savaşta Ermenistan ağır kayıplar vermiş ve Rusya Federasyonu'nun arabuluculuğuyla 10 Kasım 2020'de Rusya Federasyonu, Ermenistan ve Azerbaycan arasında Üçlü Deklarasyon

imzalanmıştır. Ermenistan ordusu işgal altındaki topraklardan çekilirken Azerbaycan zaferini dünyaya ilan etti.

Anahtar kelimeler: "Ermeni meselesi", II. Karabağ savaşı, zafer.

Relations between the Caucasian states, the regional policies of the surrounding countries and the processes taking place in the global world; This has significant implications for regional stability, prosperity and security. Although Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia emerged as three independent states in the Caucasus occupied by Tsarist Russia in the 19th century, their independence was short-lived due to the occupation by Soviet Russia. During the period of independence and after that, Armenia wanted to expand its territory by implementing a policy of aggression against neighboring states. The Armenian state, acting on this policy in the Azerbaijani lands, attacked and occupied the Azerbaijani lands whenever it found an opportunity. After Azerbaijan came under Soviet rule, autonomy was granted to Armenians in the Zangezur region and the mountainous part of Karabakh. However, the Armenians were not satisfied with this and continued the occupation. Armenia, which accelerated its occupation when the Soviets collapsed, started a war this time and occupied approximately 20 percent of Azerbaijan's lands. The Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province and its surroundings were under the occupation of Armenia for more than a quarter of a century, and Armenia, rejecting all proposals related to the solution of the problem, carried out new attacks on other regions of Azerbaijan.

Armenia, which continued its attacks after the ceasefire signed in 1994, seriously violated the ceasefire again in April 2016 and July 2020. The conflicts that put an end to the "Armenian issue" began on September 27, 2020. Armenia, which started new attacks with the desire to buy land from Azerbaijan, lost to Azerbaijan, which received diplomatic and military support from Turkey. Along with strong military operations carried out by Azerbaijan and equally strong diplomatic activity, Armenia, which was left without support due to the passive attitude of the Russian Federation, was forced to accept defeat and retreat. In this 44-day-long war, Armenia suffered heavy losses, and a Tripartite Declaration was signed between the Russian Federation, Armenia and Azerbaijan on November 10, 2020, with the mediation of the Russian Federation. Azerbaijan announced its victory to the world while the Armenian army was retreating from the occupied lands

Keywords: "Armenian issue", Second Karabakh war, victory.

AZERBAYCAN HALILARINDA AĞAÇ MOTİFİ

TREE MOTIF IN AZERBAIJAN CARPETS

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ÖZET

Çok eski dönemlerden itibaren insanlar bir sıra nedenlerden dolayı ağacı kutsal kabul etmiş ve çeşitli nesnelerin üzerinde ağaç tasvirleri yapmışlardır. Ağaç tasviri, eski tasavvurlara göre dünyanın merkezinden geçen ve gök kubbesini yerinde tutan mitolojik "dünya ağacı"nı ifade etmekteydi. Ağaç, eski toplumlara göre, kendisine atfedilen birçok doğaüstü özelliklere sahipti ve bu nedenle de "hayat ağacı"ydı.

Eski Türklerde de ağaç kültü önemli yere sahipti ve bu inançların yansımalarına günümüzde bile rastlanılmaktadır. Azerbaycan'da bugün de "pir", yani inançla bağlı ibadet ve sitayiş yeri sayılan ağaçlar mevcuttur.

Ağaçla bağlı inançlar hem Azerbaycan folkloruna, hem de çeşitli semboller şeklinde günlük hayatta kullanılan eşyalara, evlere, giysi ve takılara vs. de yansımıştır. Ağaç tasvirinin çeşitli yorumlarına Azerbaycan halı sanatında da rastlanmaktadır.

Ağacın kompozisyonun ana elemanı olduğu halılar var ve bunlara "Ağaçlı", "Bağ", "Vağ-vağı" halıları örnek olabilir. Bu kompozisyonların ağaç ve orman kültünün yansıması olduğu muhtemeldir.

"Hatayi" kompozisyonlu Şirvan ve Garabağ halılarında yüz yüze duran ejder motiflerinin arasında stilize bitki motifi bulunmaktadır ve bu motif hayat ağacını sembolize eder. Ejderler ve hayat ağacı motifleri birlikte başka bir Şirvan halısında, Şahseven sumak ve kilimlerinde de farklı yorumlarda görülmektedir.

Hayat ağacı ve iki tarafında kuş figürlerine sıklıkla rastlanmaktadır. "Ağstafa", "Fındığan", "Avcılık", "Baltimor halısı", bazı Garabağ ve Gazakh halıları bunlara örnek olabilir. Çok sayıda halıda kuşların yerini keçi, aslan, geyik, deve gibi farklı hayvan motifleri veya belirsiz hayvan veya kuş motifleri, bazen de insan figürleri almıştır. Bazı halılarda merkezde yerleşen ağacın etrafında çok sayıda kuş ve hayvan motifleri, insan figürleri yerleştirilmiştir ve sanki tüm hayat bu ağaçla – hayat ağacı ile – bağlıdır.

Kaydettiğimiz örnekler dışında ağacın farklı varyantlarda tasvir edildiği çok sayıda halı örneği vardır ve bunlar, Azerbaycan halkının düşüncesinde ağaçla bağlı inançların çok derin kökleri

olduğunu ve bin yıllar geçmiş olsa bile bu inançların halkın sanatına güçlü bir şekilde yansıdığını göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azerbaycan halıları, Ağaç kültü, Hayat ağacı motifi

ABSTRACT

Since ancient times, people have considered trees sacred for a number of reasons and have depicted trees on various objects. According to ancient conceptions, the tree depiction represented the mythological "world tree" that passed through the center of the world and held the sky dome in place. According to ancient societies, the tree had many supernatural properties attributed to it and was therefore the "tree of life".

The tree cult also had an important place among the ancient Turks, and reflections of these beliefs can be seen even today. Today, there are trees in Azerbaijan that are considered "pir", that is, places of worship and praise related to faith.

Beliefs related to the tree are included both in Azerbaijani folklore and in the form of various symbols on objects used in daily life, houses, clothes and jewelry, etc. it was also reflected. Various interpretations of the tree depiction are also found in Azerbaijani carpet art.

There are carpets in which the tree is the main element of the composition, and examples of these can be "Ağaçlı", "Bağ", "Vağ-vağı" carpets. It is likely that these compositions are a reflection of the tree and forest cult.

In Shirvan and Garabağ carpets with "Hatayi" composition, there is a stylized plant motif among the dragon motifs standing face to face, and this motif symbolizes the tree of life. Dragons and tree of life motifs are also seen together in different interpretations in another Shirvan carpet and in Shahseven sumac and rugs.

The tree of life and bird figures on both sides are frequently seen. Carpets “Aghstafa”, “Fındığan”, “Hunting”, “Baltimor carpet”, some Garabağ and Gazakh carpets can be examples of these. In many carpets, birds have been replaced by different animal motifs such as goats, lions, deer, camels, or vague animal or bird motifs, and sometimes human figures. In some carpets, many bird, animal motifs and human figures are placed around the tree located in the center, and it is as if all life is connected to this tree - the tree of life.

Apart from the examples we have recorded, there are many examples of carpets where the tree is depicted in different variants, and these show that beliefs related to the tree have very deep roots in the thought of the Azerbaijani people and that these beliefs are strongly reflected in the art of the people even after thousands of years have passed.

Keywords: Azerbaijan Carpets, The tree cult, Tree of life motif

HAYAT BİLGİSİ EĞİTİMİYLE İLGİLİ YAPILAN LİSANSÜSTÜ ARAŞTIRMALARDAKİ KONULARIN DAĞILIMI

DISTRIBUTION OF TOPICS IN POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH ON LIFE SCIENCE EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Hayat Bilgisi eğitimiyle ilgili yapılan lisansüstü araştırmalardaki konuların dağılımının incelenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Betimsel tarama modelinde gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmada doküman incelemesinden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamındaki veriler, Ulusal Tez Merkezi veri tabanında tarama terimi kısmına "Hayat Bilgisi" yazarak ortaya çıkan araştırmalardan toplanmıştır. İncelenecek araştırmalar için herhangi bir yıl sınırı konulmamış olup yapılan tarama sonucunda 15 Eylül 2023 tarihi itibariyle 284 lisansüstü araştırmaya ulaşılmıştır. Ancak bu lisansüstü araştırmalardan bir tanesi Hayat Bilgisi dersi kapsamı dışında olduğu için çalışmaya dâhil edilmemiştir. Çalışma kapsamında 283 lisansüstü araştırma çalışmanın alt amaçları doğrultusunda incelenmiş olup elde edilen verilerin analiz edilmesinde hem betimsel hem de içerik analizinden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda Hayat Bilgisi eğitimiyle ilgili en fazla yüksek lisans düzeyinde araştırmanın yapıldığı bulunmuştur. Hayat Bilgisi eğitimiyle ilgili yapılan lisansüstü araştırmaların en fazla 2019 yılında, en az ise 1988, 1994, 1996 ve 1997 yıllarında yapıldığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Yapılan lisansüstü araştırmalarda en fazla araştırmanın Temel Eğitim ana bilim dalında olduğu ve araştırmaların çalışma gruplarında en fazla öğrencilerle en az ise yetişkinler ve müfettişlerle çalışıldığı görülmüştür. Ayrıca Hayat Bilgisi eğitimiyle ilgili yapılan lisansüstü araştırmaların araştırma konularının; gelişim alanlarına etki, öğretmen yetkinlikleri, beceri eğitimi, ders kitapları inceleme, yaklaşım, yöntem, strateji, teknik kullanımı, öğretim programları inceleme, değer eğitimi, kavram inceleme/öğretimi, diğer dokümanları inceleme, kazanım etkililiği/ulaşılabilirliği ve diğer konular şeklinde olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Çalışma sonuçları doğrultusunda, Hayat Bilgisi eğitimiyle ilgili doktora düzeyinde daha fazla çalışmanın yapılması önerilebilir. Hayat Bilgisi eğitimiyle ilgili öğretmen adaylarıyla yapılan çalışmaların az olmasından dolayı öğretmen adaylarını kapsayan çalışmalar yapılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hayat Bilgisi Eğitimi, Lisansüstü, Araştırma, Konu, Dağılım

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to examine the distribution of the subjects in the postgraduate research on Life Science education. In this descriptive survey model study, document analysis was utilized. The data within the scope of the study were collected from the studies that appeared in the National Thesis Center database by typing "Life Science" in the search term section. No year limit was set for the studies to be examined, and as a result of the search, 284

graduate studies were reached as of September 15, 2023. However, one of these postgraduate studies was not included in the study because it was outside the scope of the Life Science course. Within the scope of the study, 283 graduate studies were examined in line with the sub-objectives of the study and both descriptive and content analysis were used to analyze the data obtained. As a result of the study, it was found that the most research on Life Sciences education was conducted at the master's level. It was concluded that the most postgraduate research on Life Science education was conducted in 2019 and the least in 1988, 1994, 1996 and 1997. It was seen that most of the postgraduate researches were conducted in the department of Basic Education and the study groups of the researches were mostly students and least adults and inspectors. In addition, it was concluded that the research topics of the postgraduate studies on Life Science education were as follows: impact on developmental areas, teacher competencies, skills training, textbook review, approach, method, strategy, technique use, curriculum review, value education, concept review/teaching, review of other documents, achievement effectiveness/accessibility and other issues. In line with the results of the study, it may be recommended to conduct more studies on Life Science education at the doctoral level. Since there are few studies on Life Sciences education with pre-service teachers, studies involving pre-service teachers can be conducted.

Keywords: Life Science Education, Postgraduate, Research, Topic, Distribution

WAQF AND ZAKAT INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Zakat and waqf are two important pillars of the Islamic economy. Zakat is a compulsory zakat worship for every Muslim by fulfilling certain conditions, while waqf is a recommended sunnah worship, namely by giving up some of the property owned to be used for the benefit of the people. The purpose of this study is to find out about zakat and waqf institutions in Indonesia. The method used in this study is to use a qualitative research approach with literature methods sourced from books, research journals, and relevant websites. The results of this study show that the zakat institution is an entity that manages the source of zakat funds received from muzakki, both individuals and business entities where the receipt of zakat is in accordance with applicable Islamic rules or amils who receive zakat. The waqf institution is a body formed to manage and develop waqf property. Waqf property can be land, buildings, money, or other goods. The legal basis of the institution is contained in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2011 and Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 2004. Zakat and waqf institutions in Indonesia include BAZNAZ, BWI, LAZ, and ZISWAF.

Keywords: Institutions, Waqf, Zakat.

18 YAŞ ÜSTÜ LİSANSLI SPORCULARIN BESİN TAKVİYELERİNE YÖNELİK TUTUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF 18+ YEARS OLD LICENSED ATHLETES' ATTITUDES TOWARDS NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS

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ÖZET

Sporcular, genellikle daha fazla enerji, kas gelişimi ve toparlanma hızı gibi hedeflere ulaşmak için besin takviyelerine başvururlar. Ancak, bu takviyelerin yanlış kullanımı veya gereksiz alımı, sağlık sorunlarına yol açabilir. Bu nedenle, sporcuların besin takviyelerine karşı bilinçli ve dengeli bir yaklaşım sergilemeleri gerekmektedir. Ancak özellikle 18 yaş üstü lisanslı sporcuların besin takviyesi kullanımındaki bakış açıları ve performanslarına nasıl bir etki olduğuna dair inançları hala literatürde net değildir. Bu nedenle bu çalışmada 18 yaş üstü lisanslı sporcuların besin takviyelerine karşı tutumlarının incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Çalışmaya 97 kadın 153 erkek olmak üzere toplam 250 sporcu katılmıştır. Katılımcıların spor besin takviyelerine olan tutumlarına yönelik inançlarının belirlenmesi için demografik bilgilerin sorgulandığı kişisel bilgi formunun yanında altı sorudan oluşan 6'lı likert tipi Sporda Besin Takviyeleri Ölçeği uygulanmıştır.

Sporcuların besin takviyelerine inanç ölçeği sonuçları değerlendirildiğinde, cinsiyete, eğitim durumuna, spor branşına ve takviye edici gıda kullanım durumuna göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılıklar bulunmuştur ($p<0.05$).

18 yaş üstü lisanslı sporcularda erkekler kızlara göre, bireysel sporlarla uğraşanlar takım sporuyla uğraşanlara göre ve lise düzeylerindekiler lisans ve üzeri düzeydekilere göre besin takviyelerine olan inançları daha yüksek bulunmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: besin takviyesi, cinsiyet, lisanslı sporcu, tutum ölçeği

ABSTRACT

Athletes often rely on nutritional supplements to achieve goals such as more energy, muscle development and speed of recovery. However, misuse or unnecessary intake of these supplements may lead to health problems. Therefore, athletes need to take a conscious and balanced approach to nutritional supplements. However, especially the perspectives of licensed athletes over the age of 18 on the use of nutritional supplements and their beliefs about the effect on their performance are still unclear in the literature. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the attitudes of licensed athletes over the age of 18 towards nutritional supplements.

A total of 250 athletes, 97 females and 153 males, participated in the study. In order to determine the participants' beliefs about their attitudes towards sports nutritional supplements, a 6-point Likert-type Scale of Nutritional Supplements in Sports consisting of six questions was applied in addition to the personal information form in which demographic information was questioned.

Statistically significant differences were found according to gender, education level, sport branch and supplementary food use status when the results of the belief scale for nutritional supplements of athletes were evaluated ($p<0.05$).

In licensed athletes over 18 years of age, the belief in nutritional supplements was found to be higher in males than in females, in individual athletes than in team athletes, and in high school students than in undergraduates and above.

Key words: attitude scale, dietary supplement, gender, licensed athlete

8 HAFTALIK ÇOK TOP ANTRENMANLARININ BAZI PERFORMANS PARAMETRELERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF 8-WEEK MULTI-BALL TRAINING ON SOME PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS OF TABLE TENNIS PLAYERS AGED 10-13 YEARS

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ÖZET

Masa tenisi, hız, çeviklik, el-göz koordinasyonu ve strateji gerektiren rekabetçi bir raket sporu olarak bilinir. Bu spor dalında yüksek performans elde etmek, oyuncuların teknik becerilerini geliştirmelerini ve sürekli olarak vuruşlarını iyileştirmelerini gerektirir. Çoklu top antrenmanları, oyuncuların farklı rotasyonlar, hızlar, vuruşlar ve pozisyonlarla sürekli top vurmalarını sağlar. Ancak özellikle çocuklarda uygulanan çok top antrenmanlarının performans parametrelerine olan etkisini araştıran çalışmaya rastlanılmamıştır. Bu nedenle bu çalışmada 10-13 yaş arası masa tenisi sporcularında 8 haftalık çok top antrenmanlarının el kavrama kuvveti, dikey sıçrama, çeviklik ve çabukluk parametreleri üzerine etkisini incelemek amaçlanmıştır.

Çalışmaya yaş ortalaması 11.93±1.03 olan 30 erkek katılmıştır. Katılımcılara 8 hafta süreyle, haftada 3 gün çok top antrenmanı yapmışlardır. Antrenmanlardan önce ve sonra çeviklik, dikey sıçrama, anaerobik güç, çabukluk ve el kavrama kuvveti testleri alındı.

Sporcuların ön test ve son test değerlerine bakıldığında boy, beden kütle indeksi, el pençe kuvveti, dikey sıçrama, çabukluk, çeviklik ve anaerobik güç parametrelerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık bulundu.

8 hafta uygulanan çok top antrenmanları 10-13 yaş arası masa tenisi sporcularının çeviklik, çabukluk ve anaerobik güç performansları gelişmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: anaerobik kapasite, çocuk, çok top antrenmanı, masa tenisi

ABSTRACT

Table tennis is known as a competitive racket sport that requires speed, agility, hand-eye coordination and strategy. Achieving high performance in this sport requires players to develop their technical skills and continuously improve their strokes. Multi-ball training allows players to hit the ball continuously with different rotations, speeds, strokes and positions. However, there is no study investigating the effect of multi-ball training on performance parameters especially in children. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the effects of 8-week multi-ball training on hand grip strength, vertical jump, agility and quickness parameters of table tennis players aged 10-13 years.

30 males with a mean age of 11.93±1.03 years participated in the study. The participants performed multi-ball training 3 days a week for 8 weeks. Agility, vertical jump, anaerobic power, quickness and hand grip strength tests were taken before and after the training sessions.

When the pre-test and post-test values of the athletes were analysed, statistically significant differences were found in height, body mass index, hand grip strength, vertical jump, quickness, agility and anaerobic power parameters.

The agility, quickness and anaerobic power performances of table tennis players aged 10-13 years improved after 8 weeks of multi-ball training

.

Key words: anaerobic capacity, children, multi-ball training, table tennis

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KENDİ YETENEKLERİNİN FARKINDALIĞI: BİR DURUM ÇALIŞMASI

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' AWARENESS OF THEIR OWN ABILITIES: A CASE STUDY

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Özet:

Bu araştırma, üniversite öğrencilerinin kendi yeteneklerinin farkında olma durumunu değerlendirmeyi amaçlamıştır. Araştırma, 121 öğrenci katılımcı üzerinde gerçekleştirilmiş ve katılımcıların farklı beceri ve yetenek alanlarında kendi yeteneklerini değerlendirdikleri bir nitel durum çalışması yöntemi kullanmıştır. Bulgular, katılımcıların el becerileri, spor yetenekleri, müzik yetenekleri, iletişim ve empati yetenekleri, yaratıcılık ve düşünme yetenekleri, bilgi ve zeka yetenekleri gibi çeşitli alanlarda yeteneklerini fark ettiklerini göstermektedir. Ancak, bazı katılımcılar kendi yeteneklerini fark etmekte güçlük çektiğini ifade etmişlerdir. Bu sonuçlar, öğrencilerin kendi yeteneklerini tanıma ve değerlendirme konusundaki önemini vurgulamaktadır. Özellikle öğrencilerin kişisel gelişimlerine katkı sağlamak ve kariyer planlaması yapmalarına yardımcı olmak için üniversitelerin öz değerlendirme programları ve rehberlik hizmetleri sunması gerekmektedir. Bu araştırma, üniversite öğrencilerinin kendi yeteneklerinin farkında olmalarının kişisel gelişimleri üzerinde olumlu bir etki yaratabileceğini vurgulamaktadır ve üniversitelerin bu konuya daha fazla önem vermesi gerektiğini önermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üniversite öğrencileri, Yetenek farkındalığı, Kişisel gelişim, Öz değerlendirme, Nitel araştırma

Abstract:

This study aimed to assess university students' awareness of their own abilities. The research was conducted on 121 student participants and utilized a qualitative case study method in which the participants assessed their own abilities in different skill and ability areas. The findings show that the participants recognized their abilities in various areas such as manual skills, sports abilities, musical abilities, communication and empathy abilities, creativity and thinking abilities, knowledge and intelligence abilities. However, some participants stated that they had difficulty in recognizing their own abilities. These results emphasize the importance of recognizing and assessing students' own abilities. In particular, universities should provide self-assessment programmes and guidance services to contribute to students' personal development and help them make career planning. This study emphasizes that university students' awareness of their own abilities can have a positive impact on their personal development and suggests that universities should pay more attention to this issue.

Keywords: University students, Ability awareness, Personal development, Self-assessment, Qualitative research

DOMATESTE KURŞUNİ KÜF (*BOTRYTIS CINEREA*) HASTALIĞI"NA KARŞI ENTOMOPATOJEN FUNGUSLARIN ETKİNLİĞİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ENTOMOPATHOGENIC FUNGI AGAINST GRAY MOLD DISEASE (*BOTRYTIS CINEREA*) ON TOMATO.

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ÖZET

Domates yetiştiriciliğinde verim ve kaliteyi ciddi derecede etkileyen başlıca fungal hastalıklardan birisi *Botrytis cinerea* 'nın neden oldugu kurşuni küftür hastalığıdır. *B. cinerea*'nın fungisit direncine yatkınlığı ve yüksek genetik varyasyona sahip olmasından dolayı son yıllarda bu hastalıga karşı kimyasal mücadele zorlaşmaktadır. Bu sebeplerden dolayı ve ayrıca insanların sağlığını korumak ve çevreye zararın en aza indirgenmesi için alternatif yöntemler araştırılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, entomopatojen funguslar *Beauveria bassiana* (BY2 ve BIM) ,*Beauveria varroae, Metarhizium robertsii, Purpureocillium lilacinum, Fusarium subglutinans* (FS12 ve FS8A) türlerinin *B. cinerea'ya karşı* etkinliklerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Her bir entomopatojen fungusun farklı konsantrasyonlardaki kültür filtratlarının (%10, 25 ve 50 (h/h) in vitro koşullarında *B. cinerea*'nın üzerinde antifungal aktivitesi değerlendirilmiştir. Entomopatojen fungusların kültür filtratları Patates dekstroz sıvı ortamında (PDB) hazırlanmış ve 100 ml miktarda patates dekstroz agar (PDA) ortamları içerisine %10, 25 ve 50 (h/h) konsantrasyonunda ilave edilerek Petri kaplarına (9 cm) boşaltılmıştır. Kültür filtratı içermeyen PDA'lı petriler kontrol olarak kullanılmıştır. PDA ortamında geliştirilen *B. cinerea*'nın 5 mm çaplı misel diskleri kültür filtratı içeren ve içermeyen petrilerin merkez kısmına inokule edilmiştir ve 25C^{0}'de 5-7 gün boyunca inkübasyona bırakılmıştır. İnkübasyon süresi sonunda *B. cinerea*'nın koloni çapları ölçülerek misel gelişimleri ve entomopatojen fungusların engelleme oranları hesaplanmıştır. Her bir şzolat için 3 tekerrür olmak üzere tesadüf parselleri deneme desenine göre çalışma yürütülmüştür. Elde edilen verilere göre, BIM (*B. bassiana*) ve FS12 (*F. subglutinans*) türleri en iyi antifungal etkiyi göstermiştir. BIM'in %10, %25 ve %50 konsantrasyonu sırasıyla %92,66-%96,33-%100 oranında; FS12'nin %10, %25 ve %50 konsantrasyonu sırasıyla %81-%88,3-%100 oranında *B. cinerea* misel gelişimini engellemiştir. *B. varroe*'de konsantrasyonlar arasında çok bir fark olmayıp %54,3-%57,4 oranlarında engellemiştir. BY2 (*B.bassiana*) türünün %10 ve %25 konsantrasyonu, %26-28,7 engellerken %50 konsantrasyonu %41,6 engellemiştir. *P.lilacinum*'un %10'luk konsantrasyonu çok düşük etki gösterse de %25 ve %50 konsantrasyonları etkili olup %34,6-

%52,2 engellemiştir. *M.robertsii*'nin %10'luk konsantrasyonu hiç etki etmezken%25 ve 50 dozları sırasıyla %59,3-%68,5 engellemiştir. FS8A (*F. subglutinans*) türünün %10 ve üzeri konsantrasyonları ise %57,6-%67,4 oranlarında engellemiştir. Sonuç olarak, entomopatojen fungusların *B. cinerea'* ya karşı kullanılabileceği konusunda umut verici olmuştur.
Anahtar kelimeler: Kültür filtrat, Biyolojik mücadele, *Beauveria bassiana, Beauveria varroae, Metarhizium robertsii, Purpureocillium lilacinum, Fusarium subglutinans*

ABSTRACT

One of the main fungal diseases that seriously affects the yield and quality in tomato cultivation is gray mold disease caused by *Botrytis cinerea*. Due to *B. cinerea*'s tendency to fungicide resistance and high genetic variation, chemical control against this disease has become difficult in recent years. For these reasons, alternative methods are being investigated to protect people's health and minimize damage to the environment. In this study, it was aimed to determine the effectiveness of the entomopathogenic fungi species *Beauveria bassiana* (BY2 and BIM), *Beauveria varroae, Metarhizium robertsii, Purpureocillium lilacinum, Fusarium subglutinans* (FS12 and FS8A). against *B. cinerea*. The antifungal activity of culture filtrate of each entomopathogenic fungus at different concentrations (10, 25 and 50% (v/v) on *B. cinerea* was evaluated in vitro conditions. Culture filtrates of entomopathogenic fungi were prepared in potato dextrose liquid medium (PDB) and 100 ml of potato dextrose. It was added to agar (PDA) medium at 10, 25 and 50% (v/v) concentration and poured into Petri dishes. PDA petri dishes without culture filtrate were used as control. 5 mm diameter mycelial discs of *B. cinerea* grown in PDA medium containing culture filtrate and was inoculated in the central part of the petri dishes and incubated for 5-7 days at 25 °C. At the end of the incubation period, the colony diameters of B. cinerea were measured and the mycelial development and inhibition rates of entomopathogenic fungi were calculated. The study was carried out according to the randomized plot design with 3 replications for each isolate. According to the data obtained, BIM (*B. bassiana*) and FS12 (*F. subglutinans*) species showed the best antifungal effect. 10%, 25% and 50% concentration of BIM is 92.66%-96.33%-100% respectively; 10%, 25% and 50% concentration of FS12 inhibited *B. cinerea* mycelial growth by 81%-88.3%-100%, respectively. There was not much difference between the concentrations of B.varroe and it was inhibited by 54.3%-57.4%. While 10% and 25% concentration of BY2 (*B. bassiana*) species inhibited 26-28.7%, 50% concentration inhibited 41.6%. Although 10% concentration of P.lilacinum had a very low effect, 25% and 50% concentrations were effective and inhibited 34.6%-52.2%. While 10% concentration of *M. robertsii* had no effect, 25 and 50% doses inhibited 59.3%-68.5%, respectively. Concentrations of 10% and above of the FS8A (*F. subglutinans*) species inhibited it by 57.6%-67.4%. As a result, it is promising that entomopathogenic fungi can be used against *B. cinerea*.

Keywords: Culture filtrate, Biological control, *Beauveria bassiana, Beauveria varroae,* Metarhizium robertsii, Purpureocillium lilacinum, Fusarium subglutinans

AZƏRBAYCAN ƏRAZİSİNDƏ TRANSSƏRHƏD ÇAYLARIN VƏ DİGƏR ÇAYLARIN HİDROBİOLOJİ XARAKTERİSTİKASI

HYDROBIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TRANSBORDER RIVERS AND OTHER RIVERS IN THE TERRITORY OF AZERBAIJAN

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Xülasə

Həkəriçay. Bazarçayın sol qolu olub, Laçın, Qubadlı, Zəngilan rayonları ərazisindən axır. Çayın qruntu daşlardan, çaylaq – daşlardan ibarətdir. Çayın bitki örtüyü zəifdir. Daşlar üzərində yaşıl və göy – yaşıl yosunlar vardır.

Ağstafaçayı. Çayın ana yatağı daş, çınqıl – qum qarışıqlı biotop, bəzi yerlərdə isə qum, lilli – qum torpaqları əmələ gətirir. Çayın bitki örtüyünün əsasını adi qamış, göl qamışı və suçiçəyi bitkiləri əmələ gətirirlər.

Makrobentosda XX əsrin 90-cı illərində cəmi 2 növ yanüzən xərçəng (*Gammarus lacustris, G.matienus*) tapılmışdır (Əliyev, 2003). Onların sayı orta hesabla 142 fərd/m^2, biokütlə 1,80 q/m^2-dən çox deyil.

Tovuzçay Kür çayının sulu sağ qoludur. Uzunluğu 42 km-dir. Ermənistan ərazisində formalaşır. Çay 11 km-lik məsafədə Tovuz rayonundan keçərək Kür çayına birləşir.

Çayın dərinliyi 0,85 m olub, şəffafsuludur. Bitki örtüyü zəif inkişaf etmişdir, məcarasında yalnız qamış bitkisinə təsadüf edilir.

Xaçınçay-1. Kür çayının sağ qoludur. Ölkə daxilində - Qarabağ silsiləsi dağlarında (dəniz səviyyəsindən 2300-2580 m yüksəklikdə) formalaşan çaylardan biridir. Çay Ağdərə, Ağdam və Bərdə rayonlarının ərazilərindən axır. Uzunluğu 119 km-dir. Çay əsasən bulaq suları və atmosfer yağıntıları hesabına işğal olunmuş ərazidə formalaşır.

Xaçınçay-2. Bu çaya Bəsitçay da deyirlər. O, əsasən Ermənistan ərazisində formalaşır. Xaçınçay çayı Araz çayının sol qollarından biri olub, Araz çayının Bəhrəmtəpə və Naxçıvan (Araz) su anbarlarının arasında yayılmış keçici balıqların çoxaldığı əsas qollardan biridir. Suyun hidrokarbonatlı – kalsiumlu, lillənməsi orta dərəcədədir – 300 q/l. Əsasən əkin sahələrini su ilə təchiz edir.

Tərtərçay Kür çayının sağ qoludur. Uzunluğu 200 km olub, Kəlbəcər, Ağdərə, Bərdə, Goranboy rayonları ərazilərilə axır, Kür çayına qovuşur. Gur sulu çaydır. Üzərində eyni adlı su anbarı tikilmişdir. Su anbarına bəzən Sərsəng su anbarı da deyirlər.

Çayın ana yatağının qruntunu dağlıq rayonlarda daş – qayalıqlar, nisbətən düzənliklərdə isə çaylaq daşları – qum – lil və lilli – qum biotopları təşkil edir.

Oxçuçay. Bu çay (1990, 1991) illərdə tədqiq olunmuşdur. Sonrakı dövrlərdə ərazi işğal olunduğundan tədqiqat aparılmamışdır. Çay başlanğıcını Zəngəzur silsiləsinin Qarıçıq dağından götürüb. Zəngilan rayonu ərazisindən axıb Araz çayına birləşir. Çayın biotopu – dağlıq rayonlarda daş – qayalıqlar, nisbətən düzənliklərdə çaylaq daşları, qum – lil, bəzi yerlərində isə gil vardır. Ali su bitkiləri çox zəifdir. Çay tez-tez qonşu ölkə tərəfindən çirkləndiyindən onun faunası zəifdir.

Açar sözlər: Zod, saprobluq, zamor, göl qamışı, su çiçəyi

Abstract

Hekarichay. It is the left branch of Bazarchay and flows through Lachin, Gubadli and Zangilan districts. The soil of the river is made of stones, and the stream is made of stones. The vegetation of the river is weak. There are green and blue-green algae on the stones.

Agstafachayi. The mother bed of the river forms a mixed biotope of stone, gravel and sand, and in some places sand, silt and sand soils. Common reeds, lake reeds and sedum plants form the basis of the vegetation of the river.

Only 2 species of crab (Gammarus lacustris, G. matienus) were found in the macrobenthos in the 90s of the 20th century (Aliyev, 2003). Their number is on average 142 individuals/m2, biomass does not exceed 1.80 g/m2.

Tovuzchay is the watery right tributary of the Kura River. Its length is 42 km. It is formed in the territory of Armenia. The river passes through the Tovuz region at a distance of 11 km and joins the Kura river.

The depth of the river is 0.85 m, the water is transparent. Vegetation is poorly developed, only reeds can be found in the channel.

Khachinchay-1. It is the right branch of Kura river. It is one of the rivers formed within the country - in the mountains of the Karabakh range (at an altitude of 2300-2580 m above sea level). The river flows through the territories of Aghdara, Aghdam and Barda regions. Its length is 119 km. The river is mainly formed in the occupied territory due to spring water and atmospheric precipitation.

Khachinchay-2. This river is also called Basitchay. It is mainly formed on the territory of Armenia. The Khachinchay River is one of the left tributaries of the Araz River, and it is one of the main tributaries of the Araz River, where transient fishes spread between the Bahramtep and Nakhchivan (Araz) reservoirs. Hydrocarbonate - calcium water, siltation is moderate - 300 g/l. It mainly supplies water to agricultural fields.

Tartarchay is the right tributary of Kura river. Its length is 200 km, it flows through the territories of Kalbajar, Aghdara, Barda, Goranboy regions and joins the Kur river. Gur is a watery river. A reservoir of the same name was built on it. The reservoir is sometimes called Sarsang reservoir.

The soil of the mother bed of the river is made up of stone - rocks in mountainous regions, and in relatively plains, gravel - sand - silt and silty - sand biotopes.

Okchuchay. This river was studied in (1990, 1991). Since the territory was occupied in later periods, no research was conducted. The river originates from Garichik mountain of Zangezur range. It flows through Zangilan region and joins the Araz river. The biotope of the river - in the mountainous regions there are stones - rocks, in relatively plains there are pebbles, sand - silt, and in some places clay. Higher water plants are very weak. Since the river is often polluted by the neighboring country, its fauna is poor.

Key words: *Zod, saprobluk, zamor, lake reed, water flower*

NİTQ SİQNALININ MULTİDİSSİPLİNAR TƏHLİLİNİN TİBBİ ASPEKTLƏRİ

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY SPEECH SIGNAL ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Mürəkkəb və çoxtərəfli proses olduğundan nitqin təhlili fərqli elm sahəsi və istiqamətlərin nailiyyətlərindən istifadə olunmaqla multidissiplinar tədqiqatın aparılması zərurətini ortaya qoyur.

Nitq aparatında və tənəffüs sistemi orqanlarında baş verən dəyişikliklər nəticədə səsin akustik xüsusiyyətlərinin dəyişilməsinə, bu isə öz növbəsində səs vasitəsilə şəxsiyyətin identifikasiyasında çətinliklərin qarşıya çıxmasına səbəb olur. Odur ki, nitq aparatı ilə bağlı patologiyalar və tibbi müdaxilə nəticəsində səsin akustik xüsusiyyətlərində müvəqqəti və daimi, qalıcı dəyişikliklərin müəyyən olunması bir çox problemlərin həlli baxımından qarşıda duran aktual məsələlərdəndir.

Bu problemlərin həlli üçün məsələyə multidissiplinar yanaşma ən əlverişli üsul ola bilər. Belə ki, tibb, kriminalistika, linqvistika və informatika texnologiyaları kimi elm sahələrinin qovuşağında həllini tapa biləcək bu problemin araşdırılması qeyd olunan sahə mütəxəssislərinin birgə fəaliyyətini şərtləndirir.

Nitq aparatını təşkil edən orqanların fəaliyyətinin təmin olunmasında əsas rol oynadığından uzunsov beyində baş verən patologiyalar ümumilikdə nitqdə və xüsusilə də nitq siqnalının fiziki-akustik parametrlərində öz əksini tapır. Bu parametrlərdə baş verən dəyişikliklərin müəyyən olunaraq qruplaşdırılması bir çox xəstəliklərin ilkin diaqnostikası üçün faydalı ola bilər. İlkin diaqnostikanın müddəti bəzi patologiyalarda çox uzun sürə bilər: “Orta hesabla, bioloji markerlərin olmaması amiotrofik lateral sklerozun aşkarlanması üçün diaqnozun bir ilə qədər gecikməsinə səbəb olur” [1]. Odur ki, səs siqnalının analizi

vasitəsilə akustik parametrlərdə baş verən dəyişikliklərin müəyyən olunması həm də diaqnostikada vaxta qənaət baxımından əhəmiyyət kəsb edə bilər.

Son zamanlar nitq siqnalının obyektiv biomarkerlərindən istifadə etməklə neyrodegenerativ, eləcə də respirator xəstəliklərin diaqnostikası və müayinəsi ilə bağlı tədqiqatlara maraq artmaqdadır. Parkinson və dizartriya xəstəliyi zamanı müşahidə olunan nitq pozğunluqları ilə bağlı müxtəlif metodlarla aparılan tədqiqatlarla yanaşı [2], nitq siqnalının akustik analizi vasitəsi ilə ilkin diaqnostika və ya profilaktik müayinə zamanı xəstəliyin erkən aşkarlanması məqsədilə fərqli istiqamətdə tədqiqatlar aparılmaqdadır [3].

Bu baxımdan nitqin həm seqmentar (sait və samitlər), həm də prosodik xüsusiyyətlərinin təhlilə cəlb olunması mühüm əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. Sağlam və xəstə insanların nitq materialı, eləcə də xəstəlikdən sağalmış şəxslərin səs nümunələrinin müqayisə olunaraq təhlil olunması, oral və nazal hava axınının ektroqlottoqrafik və aerodinamik baxımdan ölçmələrinin nəticəsi biosiqnalların parametrinin müəyyən olunması üçün əlavə, dəqiqləşdirici addım ola bilər.

Nitq mexanizminin mürəkkəbliyi nitq pozuntularının müxtəlifliyini də müəyyən edir. Bəzi orqanların zədələnməsi və ya operativ müdaxilə ilə kənarlaşdırılması səs siqnalının akustik analizində parametrlərin müəyyən olunmasında problemlərin meydana çıxması ilə müşayiət olunur. Normal və patoloji şəraitdə səsin formalaşması modeli və nitq siqnalının təhlili ilə bağlı aparılan araşdırmanın nəticələrinə görə, Morqan mədəciyinin uzunluğunun dəyişməsi faktiki olaraq ilk iki formantın tezliklərinə heç bir təsir göstərmir və /i/ səsi istisna olmaqla, üçüncü formantın tezliyinə əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə təsir göstərir. Müəllif qeyd edir ki, Morqan mədəciyi xaric edilməklə, /i/ istisna olmaqla, bütün səslər üçün üçüncü formant yoxa çıxır, buradan belə nəticəyə gəlmək olar ki, Morqan mədəciyi sait səslərdə üçüncü formantın əmələ gəlməsinə cavabdehdir [4].

Səs büküşlərində əməliyyatdan əvvəl və sonra qeydə alınmış səs siqnalları üzərində apardığımız müşahidə müdaxilədən sonra F3-ün spektroqramda nəzərə çarpmadığını söyləməyə əsas verir. F3 formantının nitq siqnalının spektral təsvirindən itməsi spektral zolaqda F3-ə uyğun gələn müvafiq rezonansla korrelyasiya edən spektral maksimumun yox olması və spektral zolaqlarda nitq siqnalı səviyyələrinin nisbətlərinin yenidən bölüşdürülməsi məsələsinin tədqiqini aktuallaşdırır.

Burada maraqlı məqam digər formantların (F1 və F2) yerdəyişməsi və ya antirezonans faktının müəyyən olunması ola bilər. Belə ki, nitq traktının ümumi ölçüsü olduğu kimi qalsa da, daxildə Morqan mədəciyi və ya səs büküşlərinin ölçüsü dəyişir (kiçilir). Nəticədə ağız boşluğunda “sahə” böyüyür və enerjinin toplanma nöqtələrinin (formant

mənzərəsinin) dəyişilməsi qaçılmazdır. Digər maraqlı məqam müxtəlif əməliyyatlar zamanı fərqli mənzərənin müşahidə olunma ehtimalıdır.

Bu məsələlər nitq orqanlarında meydana çıxan problemlərin operativ üsulla kənarlaşdırılmasından sonra səs siqnalının akustik analizi zamanı fərqli metodların tətbiqi zərurətini aktuallaşdırır. Formant mənzərəsinin qeyri-müəyyən dəyişiklikləri digər biometrik parametrlərə - xüsusilə, prosodiya elementlərinə diqqəti yönəltmək üçün əsas verir.

Qeyd olunan məsələ nitqin spektral xüsusiyyətləri ilə vokal traktın biometrik parametrləri arasında əlaqənin - identifikasiya tədqiqatının aparılması, nitq traktının həndəsi konfiqurasiyası əsasında biomarkerin müəyyən olunması baxımından əhəmiyyətlidir.

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Anahtar Kelimeler: fonoskopiya, formant göstəriciləri, koartikulyasiya, səs biometriyası.

ABSTRACT

Since speech analysis is a complex and multifaceted process, it is necessary to conduct multidisciplinary research using the achievements of different scientific fields and directions.

Changes in the speech apparatus and organs of the respiratory system eventually lead to changes in the acoustic characteristics of the voice, which in turn causes difficulties in the identification of the person through the voice. Therefore, identification of temporary and permanent, permanent changes in the acoustic properties of the voice as a result of pathologies related to the speech apparatus and medical intervention is one of the urgent issues that lie ahead in terms of solving many problems.

A multidisciplinary approach to the issue may be the most convenient way to solve these problems. Thus, the investigation of this problem, which can be solved at the junction of the fields of science such as medicine, criminalistics, linguistics and informatics technologies, requires the joint activity of specialists in the mentioned fields.

Since it plays a key role in ensuring the functioning of the organs that make up the speech apparatus, pathologies occurring in the medulla oblongata are reflected in speech in general and in particular in the physical-acoustic parameters of the speech signal. Identifying and grouping changes in these parameters can be useful for early diagnosis of many diseases. The duration of initial diagnosis can be very long in some pathologies: "On average, the lack of biological markers leads to a delay of up to one year of diagnosis for the detection of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis" [1]. Therefore, the determination of changes in acoustic parameters through sound signal analysis can also be important in terms of saving time in diagnostics.

Recently, there has been a growing interest in research on the diagnosis and examination of neurodegenerative and respiratory diseases using objective biomarkers of the speech signal. In addition to the research conducted with various methods on speech disorders observed during Parkinson's disease and dysarthria [2], research is being conducted in a different direction for the purpose of early detection of the disease during primary diagnosis or preventive examination by means of acoustic analysis of the speech signal [3].

In this regard, it is important to include both segmental (vowels and consonants) and prosodic features of speech in the analysis. The comparative analysis of the speech material of healthy and sick people, as well as the voice samples of people who have recovered from the disease, the results of ectroglottographic and aerodynamic measurements of oral and nasal air flow can be an additional, clarifying step for determining the parameters of biosignals.

The complexity of the speech mechanism also determines the variety of speech disorders. Damage or removal of some organs by operative intervention is accompanied by the appearance of problems in determining the parameters in the acoustic analysis of the sound signal. According to the results of the study on the model of sound formation and the analysis of the speech signal under normal and pathological conditions, the change in the length of the Morgan ventricle has virtually no effect on the frequencies of the first two formants and significantly affects the frequency of the third formant, except for the /i/ sound. The author notes that by removing Morgan's ventricle, the third formant disappears for all sounds except /i/, from which it can be concluded that Morgan's ventricle is responsible for the formation of the third formant in vowels [4].

Our observation on voice signals recorded before and after surgery on the vocal folds suggests that F3 is not noticeable in the spectrogram after the intervention. Disappearance of the F3 formant from the spectral representation of the speech signal makes the investigation of the disappearance of the spectral maximum correlating with the corresponding resonance corresponding to F3 in the spectral band and the redistribution of the ratios of the speech signal levels in the spectral bands relevant.

An interesting point here may be the displacement of other formants (F1 and F2) or the determination of the fact of antiresonance. Thus, although the overall size of the speech tract remains the same, the internal size of the Morgan ventricle or vocal folds changes (shrinks). As a result, the "field" in the oral cavity increases, and the change of energy collection points (formant landscape) is inevitable. Another interesting point is the possibility of observing a different picture during different operations.

These issues highlight the necessity of applying different methods during the acoustic analysis of the sound signal after the operative elimination of problems arising in the speech organs. Uncertain changes of the formant landscape provide a reason to focus on other biometric parameters - in particular, elements of prosody.

The mentioned issue is important in terms of the connection between the spectral characteristics of the speech and the biometric parameters of the vocal tract - conducting an identification study, identifying a biomarker based on the geometrical configuration of the speech tract.

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Keywords: phonoscopy, formant markers, coarticulation, voice biometry.

MAGİSTRATURA SƏVİYYƏSİNDƏ TƏHSİLİN MƏZMUNUNUN HÜQUQİ-NORMATİV SƏNƏDLƏRDƏ ƏKSİ

REFLECTION OF THE CONTENT OF EDUCATION AT THE MASTER'S LEVEL IN LEGAL-NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS

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Özet

Elmi məqalədə ilkin olaraq magistr anlayışının mahiyyəti açıqlanmışdır. Daha sonra normativ sənədlərdə, mövcud təhsil qanunvericiliyi aktlarında, rəsmi sərəncamlarda bu anlayışla bağlı məlumatlar diqqətə çatdırılıb. Bu məqsədlə Azərbaycan Respublikası Nazirlər Kabinetinin "Magistr hazırlığı haqqında" müvafiq qərarına əsasən 1997-1998-ci tədris ilindən respublikamızda ali təhsilin ikinci - magistratura səviyyəsinə keçirilməsi ilə bağlı olaraq müvafiq normativ - hüquqi bazanın yaradılması və həyata keçirilməsi istiqamətində görülən işlər gözönünə gətirilmişdir. Hal-hazırda dünya təhsil sistemində mövcud olan magistrant tipləri: sonradan yeni ixtisas qazanan magistrantlar, tədris prosesində biliklər qazanan magistrantlar, ümumi peşə hazırlığı keçən magistrantlar, Avropa istiqamətli magistrantlar, xarici dillər üzrə magistrantlar, doktoranturaya hazırlıq səviyyəsi keçən magistrantlar müəyyənləşdirilmişdir. Magistrantların bir çox vəzifələri vardır ki, biz bu vəzifələr dəqiqliyi ilə göstərilərək, onların mahiyyəti açıqlanmışdır.

Ali təhsil müəssisələrində eləcə də magistr hazırlığını təmin edən şərtlər, “13 fevral 1997-ci ildə qəbul olunmuş “Azərbaycan Respublikasında çoxpilləli ali təhsil sistemində magistr hazırlığı (magistratura) haqqında əsasnamə” və bu əsasnamədə magistr hazırlığının məzmunu göstərilmişdir. Bu şərtlərin magistrantların təhsili proqramlarına daxil edilmiş fənlərin işçi proqramlarında nəzərdə tutulan tədris-informasiya vasitələrinin lazımi miqdarda olması və ali təhsil müəssisələrində müasir milli və beynəlxalq informasiya şəbəkələrinin və məlumat bankları ilə əlaqə terminallarının mövcudluğu və bunlar üçün zəruri miqdarda işçi yerlərinin olması zərurəti olduğu sübuta yetirilmişdir.

Magistr dərəcəsi almaqdan ötrü qarşıya qoyulan tələblərdən bakalavr səviyyəsində qazanılmış bilik və bacarıqları nümayiş etdirə bilmək, zəruri elmi informasiyanı toplamaq, ümumiləşdirməyi və şərh etməyi bacarmaq, məntiqi və tənqidi təfəkkürə malik olmaq, mülahizələrini əsaslandırmağı və müdafiə etməyi bacarmaq, təlim bacarıq və vərdişlərini möhkəm mənimsəyə bilmək, vaxtı dəyərləndirməyi bacarmaq, zehni əməyini səmərəli təşkil edə bilmək, mənəvi cəhətdən zəngin, əxlaqca saf, fiziki və psixoloji cəhətdən sağlam olmaq, özünütəhsil və özünütəkmilləşdirmə ilə müntəzəm məşğul olmaq vacibliyi irəli sürülmüşdür.

Açar sözlər: magistrant, təhsil, sərəncam, bilik, təlim, bacarıq

Abstract

In the scientific article, the essence of the master's concept was initially explained. Later, information about this concept was brought to attention in normative documents, existing educational legislation acts, and official orders. For this purpose, according to the relevant decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Master's Training", the work done in the direction of the creation and implementation of the relevant normative-legal base in connection with the transfer of higher education to the second - master's level in our republic from the 1997-1998 academic year was brought into view. Currently, the types of master's students existing in the world education system: master's students who later acquire a new specialty, master's students who gain knowledge in the teaching process, master's students undergoing general professional training, master's students for Europe, master's students in foreign languages, master's students who have passed the preparation level for doctoral studies have been identified. Graduate students have many duties, and we have clearly specified these duties and explained their essence.

The conditions that ensure master's training in higher educational institutions, as well as the "Regulation on master's training (master's course) in the multi-level higher education system in the Republic of Azerbaijan" adopted on February 13, 1997, and the contents of master's training are specified in this regulation. It has been proven that these conditions are the necessary amount of educational and informational tools provided in the work programs of the subjects included in the graduate education programs, and the existence of modern national and international information networks and data bank terminals in higher education institutions, as well as the necessity of having the necessary number of working places for them.

The requirements for receiving a master's degree include being able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills acquired at the bachelor's level, being able to collect, summarize and interpret necessary scientific information, having logical and critical thinking, being able to justify and defend one's opinions, being able to firmly master study skills and habits, the importance of being able to value time, to be able to organize mental work effectively, to be spiritually rich, morally pure, physically and psychologically healthy, and to engage in self-education and self-improvement regularly.

Keywords: graduate, education, disposition, knowledge, training, skills

EXTRACTION OF THE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS POLYPHENOLS AND TANNINS FROM THE MEDICINAL PLANT EPHEDRA

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ABSTRACT

Ephedra is one of the medicinal plants used in traditional medicine to treat many diseases. Additionally, this plant is able to interfere with certain drugs and can potentially be used in food, cosmetic and pharmaceutical production.

Aqueous extract of Ephedra growing in the wild in Djeffara is rich in active ingredients, including polyphenols and tannins. These active ingredients have a wide range of potential health benefits, including protection against cardiovascular diseases, inflammation, and viral infections. Ephedra is also a potential source of ingredients for food, cosmetic, and pharmaceutical production. However, Ephedra is sensitive to extraction methods, organic solvents, analytical techniques, and temperature. This means that the active ingredients in Ephedra may vary depending on how the plant is extracted and processed. The purpose of this study is to identify and analyse the active ingredients "polyphenols and tannins" of the aqueous extract of the plant Ephedra growing in the wild in Djeffara with different methods of extraction: UV-Visible, HPLC, Folin- Ciocalteu (decoction and maceration) in various solvent extraction. Analyses showed that Ephedra plant extract is rich in active ingredients polyphenols (10, 19 mg EAG/g) more then in tannins (2,14 mg EC/g). Based on these studies, it is concluded that Ephedra is a natural source of active ingredients that are sensitive to extraction methods, organic solvents, analytical technique, and temperature.

Keywords: Ephedra, active ingredients, extraction, polyphenols, tannins, solvents.

HEALTH ANXIETY, SOMATIC SYMPTOMS AND FEAR OF CONTAMINATION IN NURSES

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ABSTRACT

The current study was aimed to predict the relationship between fear of contamination, health anxiety and somatic symptoms in nurses. According to first hypothesis there is likely to be a correlation between fear of contamination, health anxiety, and somatic symptoms and fear of contamination and health anxiety is likely to predict somatic symptoms. Purposive sampling technique was used to collect data from 150 nurses including both genders. The measures included The Contamination Self-Efficacy Scale, The Health Anxiety Inventory, and The Somatic Symptoms Scale. The result showed that there is a positive relationship between the study variables whereas negative relationship was found between health anxiety and somatic symptoms with regard to age and number of children. The findings will be beneficial for the nurses working in health sector in order to reduce anxiety of the nurses.

Keywords: Health Anxiety, Somatic Symptoms, Fear of Contamination, Nurses

SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A NEW ORGANIC-INORGANIC HYBRID MATERIAL BASED ON BISMUTH

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ABSTRACT

The organic-inorganic hybrid materials has been widely investigated in recents years owing to the attractive physical properties, such as photocatalysis, ferroelectric transitions, non-linear optical activity, piezoelectricity, semi-conductivity and luminescence. In this project, we centers on the synthesis and the research of physicals properties of a new zero-dimensional (0D) organic−inorganic hybrid crystal namely $(C_8H_7N_2)_4\ Bi_2Cl_{10}$. The synthesis is due at room temperature by slow evaporation method. The structural properties of obtained sample was determined via X-ray diffraction, Hirshfeld surface analysis, FT-IR and electric and dielectric studies. The crystal structure of the title compound exhibits one octahedral geometry of $[Bi_2Cl_{10}]^{4-}$ interacting with two protonated cations through hydrogen bonds in a triclinic unit cell with $P\bar{1}$ space group, which accords to this structure its 0D character. Intermolecular interactions occur within the grown single crystal were elaborated by Hirshfeld surface and 2-D fingerprint plot. The vibrational properties were inquired plying the IR absorption spectroscopy. Furthermore, the dielectric, impedance and ac conductivity have been carried out over a wide range of frequency and temperature: 40 Hz–7MHz and 323–413 K, respectively. The Nyquist plots revealed the existence of grains and grain boundaries that were fitted to an equivalent circuit. As a conclusion, the investigation of complex impedance spectra indicates a relaxation phenomenon and semiconductor-type behavior of $[C_8H_7N_2]_2Bi_2Cl_{10}$. The AC conductivity obeys the Jonscher's law.

Keywords: Crystal structure; Halogenobismuthate (III); Hirshfeld surface; FT-IR; dielectric proprieties.

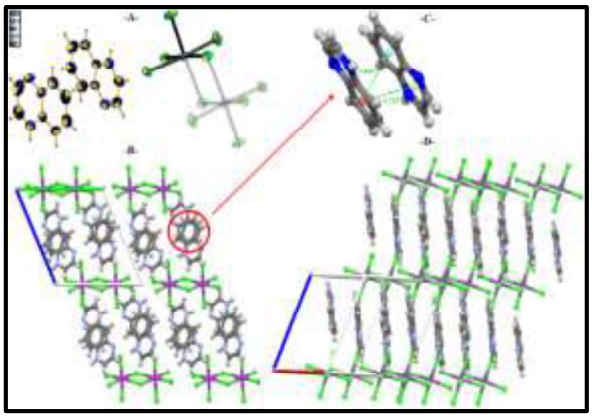

Fig.A.1: a) unit asymmetric, b) Projection in the plane (a, c), c) The π- π interactions, d) Projection along a axis of $(C_8H_7N_2)_2$ Bi_2Cl_{10}.

EATING STYLE OF FEMALE STUDENTS AND ITS EFFECT ON THEIR HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

Eating style is way of eating that is influenced by culture, behavior and society. Like few things considered good or healthy in one culture but simultaneously people from other culture do not like to eat those things. Healthy or nutritional eating is a way of balancing the food a person eats to keep his/her body to be strong, energized and well nourished. This study was conducted to explained that eating habits of females directly affect their health. It was observed during the study that female students who do not take their meals on time faced health issues which also effected their academic performance as well. In this study objectives were set to get a comprehensive explanation of problems faced by female students in university regarding their nutritional health. The questionnaire was developed in the light of research objectives which was pre-tested from 20 respondents. Data were collected through simple random technique. 120 respondents were interviewed from three universities of District Faisalabad, 40 respondents from each university respectively. It was observed and analyzed that about 96.3% respondents thought that poor nutritional and imbalance diet is a cause of their poor health. In the same study 72.3% female accepted that due to lack of healthy and nutritional food in their habits they are facing many health issues to great extent. Majority of the respondents 68.8% thought that their eating habits affect their health to great extent. 46.9% of the respondents thought that junk food affect their heath to some extent. Only 28.1% of the female respondents were taking vitamins and minerals to maintain good health. The bi-variate analysis demonstrated that there is a significant relationship between monthly family income and eating habits. From the conducted study it was concluded that most of the students do not take care of their when they are away from home specially the ones who are living in hostels. Their eating habits became so much unhygienic and unhealthy. After conducting this research it is recommended that female students should must be aware about healthy eating lifestyle through seminars, conferences etc. They must visit a nutritionist at least once in a month to check that whether they are taking nutritional food or not.

Keywords: Eating Style, Female Students, Health

THE ROLE OF ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY IN ELDERLY WITH CANCER PAIN: A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pain is an uncomfortable sensation that is felt by someone who can be related to musculoskeltal problems, cancer, and others. Pain is the biggest contributor to hospital visits. In elderly patients, the management of pain requires cautions because it is associated with increased drug side effects. Acupuncture is one of the non-pharmacological therapeutic modalities that is carried out by puncture of fine needles at the acupoints. Several studies of acupuncture in the last 20 years have shown effective results, especially in the management of pain.
Case Illustration: A 67-year-old man was consulted on acupuncture to treat pain in the lower back spine area due to cancer metastasis to the spine. Laser acupuncture therapy used Nogier A wave, 4 joules per point was performed at acupoints LI4, LR3 and ST36, and manual acupuncture at the ear BFA point. During acupuncture therapy, there is a reduction in pain in the lower back spine (initial VAS 4-5 to VAS 1), and the target of mobilization i.e. right and left tilt and sitting position can be achieved. In addition, no side effects were felt by the patient.
Conclusion: Acupuncture therapy can be considered as an effective therapy to reduce pain, including pain caused by cancer.

Keywords: Acupuncture, Cancer Pain, Elderly, Laser

EFFECT OF LIPID-BASED MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENTS SUPPLEMENTATION IN UNDERWEIGHT PRIMIGRAVIDA PRE-ECLAMPTIC WOMEN ON MATERNAL AND PREGNANCY OUTCOMES: RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: In pre-eclampsia, restricted blood EFFECT OF LIPID-BASED MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENTS supply due to the lack of trophoblastic cell invasion and spiral artery remodeling is responsible for adverse pregnancies and maternal outcomes, which is added to by maternal under nutrition. This study was designed to investigate the effects of lipid-based supplements (LNS-PLW) on pregnancy and maternal outcomes in underweight primigravida pre-eclamptic women.

Materials and Methods: A total of 60 pre-eclamptic, underweight primigravida women from the antenatal units of tertiary care hospitals in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan, were randomly divided into two groups (Group 1 and Group 2). The participants of both groups were receiving routine treatment for pre-eclampsia: iron (60 mgs) and folic acid (400 ug) IFA daily. Group 2 was given an additional sachet of 75 gm LNS-PLW daily till delivery. The pregnancy outcomes of both groups were recorded. The clinical parameters, hemoglobin, platelet count, and proteinuria were measured at recruitment.

Results: The percentage of live births in Group 2 was 93% compared to 92% in Group 1. There were more normal vaginal deliveries (NVDs) in Group 2 compared to Group 1 (Group 2, 78% NVD; group 1, 69% NVD). In Group 1, 4% of the participants developed eclampsia. The frequency of cesarean sections was 8/26 (31%) in Group 1 and 6/28 (22%) in Group 2. The number of intrauterine deaths (IUDs) was only 1/28 (4%) in Group 2, while it was 2/26 (8%) in Group 1. The gestational age at delivery significantly improved with LNS-PLW supplementation (Group 2, 38.64 ± 0.78 weeks; Group 1, 36.88 ± 1.55 weeks, p-value 0.006). The Apgar score (Group 2, 9.3; Group 1, 8.4) and the birth weight of the babies improved with maternal supplementation with LNS-PLW (Group 2, 38.64 ± 0.78 weeks: Group 1, 36.88 ± 1.55; p-value 0.003). There was no significant difference in systolic blood pressure, while diastolic blood pressure (Group 2, 89.57 ± 2.08 mmHg; Group 1, 92.17 ± 5.18 mmHg, p-value 0.025) showed

significant improvement with LNS-PLW supplementation. The hemoglobin concentration increased with the LNS-PLW supplement consumed in Group 2 (Group 2, 12.15 ± 0.78 g/dL; Group 1, 11.39 ± 0.48 g/dL, p-value < 0.001). However, no significant difference among the platelet counts of the two groups was observed.

Conclusions: The pregnancy and maternal outcomes of underweight pre-eclamptic women can be improved by the prenatal daily supplementation of LNS-PLW during pregnancy, along with IFA and regular antenatal care and follow-up.

Keywords: pre-eclampsia; lipid-based nutritional supplements; pregnancy outcome; maternal outcome; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province of Pakistan

Registration: ISRCTN15485068, April 2018:https://doi.org/10.1186/ISRCTN15485068.

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

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Short Introduction:

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

Experiments and Key result findings:

In this study, drug repurposing approach was employed to address this drug resistance problem by screening drugbank database to identify novel inhibitors of the Mtb target enzyme, DNA gyrase. The compounds were screened against the ATPase domain of gyrase B subunit (MtbGyrB47), and the docking results showed Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin possess high binding affinities against MtbGyrB47. Comprehensive assessment using fluorescence spectroscopy, SPR, and CD titration studies revealed that Echinacoside as a potent binder against MtbGyrB47. Further, ATPase, and DNA supercoiling assays exhibited IC_{50} values of 2.1-4.7 µM for Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin. Among these compounds, the least MIC_{90} of 6.3 µM and 12 µM were observed for Epirubicin and Echinacoside, respectively. Hence, our findings indicate that Echinacoside and Epirubicin target mycobacterial DNA gyrase, inhibit its catalytic cycle, and retard mycobacterium growth. Further these compounds exhibits potential scaffolds for optimizing novel anti-mycobacterial agents that can act on drug-resistant strains.

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ANTIHISTAMINES AS ADJUVANT THERAPY FOR ATOPIC DERMATITIS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a common chronic relapsing inflammatory skin disease affecting up to 20% of children and adolescents worldwide. As the prevalence of AD consistently increased in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Middle East. AD requires long-term treatment so it is necessary to consider the costs, efficiency, and effectiveness of the treatment. Histamine plays important role in AD pathology. However, there is still some pros and cons in using antihistamines as adjuvant therapy for AD. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of antihistamines as adjuvant therapy for AD.

We systematically searched in Pubmed, Cochrane, and Springer Link database for articles published from 2018-2023. We identified 224 studies and assessed their titles, abstracts, and full texts. We focused on the treatment, mainly about the effectiveness of antihistamines for AD patients.

A total of 11 studies were selected. Nine of 11 studies, showed that antihistamines as adjuvant therapy have beneficial effects for AD patients, such as improves clinical symptoms (mainly eczema), improves immune functions, and reduces the recurrent rates. Sedating antihistamines were more prescribed in patients who saw dermatologists compared to those who saw the other types of provider (72.9% versus 50% respectively). That could be useful for the context of interrupted sleep to improves quality of life in AD patients. Antihistamine therapy were safe and cost-effective, especially in developing countries which has limited resources.

Based on our study, we concluded that antihistamine therapy can be used as adjuvant therapy for AD.

Keywords: Antihistamine, Atopic Dermatitis, Eczema, Effectiveness.

THE MODERATING ROLE OF INNOVATIVE WORK BEHAVIOR ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP STYLES AND PROJECT SUCCESS

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to examine how innovative work behavior moderates the association between transformational leadership style and project success among IT professionals. A sample of 200 IT professionals was selected from various government sector IT departments located in Punjab and KPK. Data were collected using three reliable measures: the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire by Bass & Avolio (1997), the Project Success Scale by Aga, Noorderhaven, & Vallejo (2016), and the Innovative Work Behavior Scale by Janssen (2000). The study's results demonstrated a significant positive relationship between transformational leadership style and its dimensions. Additionally, using Andrew Hayes' process model for moderation regression analysis, the study confirmed that innovative work behavior plays a significant positive role in the relationship between transformational leadership and project success among IT professionals. Finally, the study's implications for future research were discussed.

INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF FOREIGN LAW

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ABSTRACT

Based on the legislations that define international law, or more specifically the implementation of the laws of other countries in the event that a private right is required to be created, changed, or protected in the given country. For this case and in the state of Kosovo, the law of private international law has been created, so that if the parties are put in a dilemma as to which laws of which state to use, then the answer will be found in the same law.

For these cases, we must take into account how the interpretation is done, specifically the clarification of foreign law. Thus, based on the Law on private international law, it is emphasized that the law of the foreign state is interpreted and applied in accordance with the interpretation and application of the legal system from which it comes. Misapplication of foreign law is the basis for exercising the right to legal remedy.

This means that we must take into account how the provisions of this law are defined, more specifically, make the correct interpretation of how and where these provisions should be applied, since otherwise the party can file a lawsuit in court either for damages if it feels damaged or other cases. Thus, I will speak more broadly about the interpretation and application of foreign law during the presentation of this paper.

Keywords: international, private law, law, application, interpretation.

CONCEPT OF CUSTOMS CODE AND EXCISE DUTY

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ABSTRACT

The Customs Code is considered as an instrument, which will increase security for importers and exporters, simultaneously starting an era of transformation, having a new approach with business, which he called a strategic partner.

Customs and excise duties are also of particular importance when it comes to the formation of a country's budget. So, precisely for this reason, a special code must be formulated for the customs system on the basis of which the customs system will have to function. Thus, for example, within the customs system, it should be taken into account what is the customs territory, customs lines, customs roads, customs border zone, customs goods, customs oliguria, customs payment obligation as well as exemption from payment of the obligation from customs payment.

So, for all these issues, a code must be defined on the basis of which the customs system of a country will have to function, since the special importance of customs for the formation of the state budget was just mentioned. We will talk more broadly about the customs system, specifically the customs code, during the presentation of this paper.

Keywords: Customs, customs system, customs code, importance, state budget.

IABILITY FOR DAMAGES BASED ON PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

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ABSTRACT

The law on private international law, the rules on the competence of courts and other bodies for examining these relations and the rules on the procedure, as well as the rules on recognition, apply to the determination of the competent law in legal-private relations with an international element. and the execution of decisions of foreign courts and decisions of other bodies of foreign countries, defined in the provision of Article 1 of this same law, which can be applied in cases of causing damage.

Specifically, for damage caused by non-contractual liability, according to which law it is emphasized that the law of the state where the damage was caused is competent, regardless of the state in which the action that caused the damage was undertaken, and regardless of the state or states in which it is caused indirect consequences from that action. In the following, it is emphasized that if the responsible person and the injured party have permanent residence in the same state at the time when the damage was caused, the law of the state in which the damage was caused is competent. In all cases where we are dealing with an agreement between the parties, specifically with a contract concluded between the parties, then the relationship is significantly closer to the state in which that contract was concluded, so this means that the law of country, where the contract was concluded, specifically the agreement of the parties.

These clarifications are made in accordance with the international law of Kosovo, according to which in all cases where a foreign element appears in private legal relations, specifically in subjects or objects, then based on this law we have proper guidance on which provisions the state must applies to that legal relationship, whether for the creation, change, protection or termination of international legal relationships.

Keywords: International law, right, application, liability for damage, contract.

NEW FLUOROANTHENE-BASED COMPOUND AND ITS APPLICATION IN OLEDs

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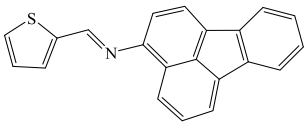
ABSTRACT

In this study a new fluoranthene-based fluorescent compound was synthesized, characterized and its potential use in OLEDs was investigated. The structural integrity was confirmed by 1H NMR, 13C NMR and IR spectroscopies and their optical properties have been revealed by UV-visible and fluorescence spectroscopies.



To use this compound in OLEDs, some conditions must be checked optically and electrochemically. The compound is fluorophores that show two absorption peaks, the first in the ultraviolet and the second in the near ultraviolet. The optical gaps were estimated from the absorption band threshold. The electrochemical study carried out by cyclic voltammetry on a glassy carbon electrode. The voltammograms obtained allowed us to calculate the energy values of HOMO and LUMO as well as the electrochemical gaps. Based on the values of the molar extinctions coefficients, this molecule can be used in OLEDs. Density Functional Theory (DFT) computations were performed to enhance the understanding of the relationship between structure and properties. The computed values were found to align well with experimental results, indicating good agreement. These findings suggest that the newly synthesized fluoranthene-based fluorescent have the potential to significantly contribute to the field of organic optoelectronics.

Keywords: OLEDs, cyclic voltammetry, HOMO, LUMO, Gap, Density Functional Theory .